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State Service (Preliminary) Examination
Syllabus

PAPER-I GENERAL STUDIES

1. **History of India**
   - Concepts and Ideas - Ancient Indian Knowledge Tradition, Bharatvarsha, Vedas, Upanishad, Aranyaka, Brahman Granth, Shaddarshan, Smritiyan, Rit Sabha-Samiti, Gantantra(Republic), Varnashrama, Purushartha, Rin Sanskara, Panch Mahayagya/Yagya, Principle of Karma, Bodhisatva, Teerthankar.
   - Salient features, Events and their administrative, Social and Economic Systems of Ancient and Medieval India.
   - India's cultural heritage- Artforms, literature, festivals and events.
   - Social and Religious Reform Movements in 19th and 20th century.
   - Independence Struggle and Indian National Movement.
   - Integration and Reorganization of India after Independence.

2. **History, Culture and Literature of Madhya Pradesh**
   - Major Events and Major Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh.
   - Contribution of Madhya Pradesh in Freedom Movement.
   - Major Arts and Sculpture of Madhya Pradesh.
   - Major Tribes and Dialects of Madhya Pradesh.
   - Major Festivals, Folk Music, Folk Arts and Folk literature of Madhya Pradesh.
   - Important literary Creators of Madhya Pradesh and their Literary Creations.
   - Major Tourist Places of Religious, Cultural and Archaeological Importance in Madhya Pradesh.
   - World Heritage sites in Madhya Pradesh.
   - Important Tribal Personalities of Madhya Pradesh.

3. **Geography of India**
   - Mountains, Hills, Plateaus, Rivers and Lakes.
   - Climate phenomena- El Nino, La Nina, Southern Oscillation,Western Disturbance, Consequences of Climate Change.
   - Natural Resources – Forest, Minerals, Water Resources.
   - Major Crops, Food Security, Green Revolution, Strategies for the Second Green Revolution.

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- Conventional and Non-Conventional sources of energy.
- Natural hazards and disasters in India, Major cyclones in India.
- Population growth, distribution and Density, Rural-Urban Migration.

4. **Geography of Madhya Pradesh**
   - Forest, Forest Produce, Rivers, Hills and Plateaus.
   - Climate - Seasons, Temperature, Rainfall.
   - Natural Resources- Soils and Major Mineral resources.
   - Major Crops, Water Resources, Irrigation and Irrigation Projects.
   - Conventional and Non-Conventional Sources of Energy.
   - Major Industries of Madhya Pradesh.
   - Population Growth, Distribution and Density, Urbanisation.

5. **Constitutional System of India and Madhya Pradesh**
   - Constituent Assembly.
   - Federal Executive, President and Parliament.
   - Supreme Court and Judicial System.
   - Constitutional Amendments.
   - Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens, Duties and Directive Principle of State.
   - National and Regional Constitutional/Statutory Commissions and Institutions.
   - Constitutional System of Madhya Pradesh (Governor, Cabinet, Legislative Assembly, High Court).
   - Three-Tier Panchayati Raj and Civil Administration system. in Madhya Pradesh
   - Good Governance in Madhya Pradesh (Governance System).

6. **Economy of India and Madhya Pradesh**
   - Corrent Situation of Madhya Pradesh in Indian Economy.
   - Population and Human Resources Development- Education, Health and Skills in Madhya Pradesh.
   - Progress in Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh.
   - Development of Agriculture, Industry, MSME and Infrastructure Development in Madhya Pradesh.
   - Self-Reliant/Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh, One District One Product (ODOP).
   - Progress of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in Madhya Pradesh.
   - Recent Trends in Indian Economy– Agriculture, Industry and Service sectors.
   - Financial Institutions– Reserve Bank, Commercial Banks, SEBI, Non-Banking Financial Institutions.
   - India's foreign Trade Policies G-20, SAARC and ASEAN.

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7. **Science, Environment and Health**
   - Preliminary Knowlegde of Main Branches of Science.
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   - Setellite and Space Technology Achivment of India in the Field of Space Science.
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   - Nutrition, Food, Nutrient and Malnutrition.
   - Genetic Disease, Sickle Cell Anemia- Cause, Effect, Diagonosis and Program.
   - Health Policy and Programmes, Infectious disease and its Prevention and Health Indicator.
   - Concept of Sustainable Development and SDG's.
   - Environmental Factors, Biodiversity and Ecosystem.
   - Pollution, Natural Calamities and Management.

INDIA

8. **International, National and Current Events of Madhya Pradesh**
   - International Current Events.
   - National Current Events.
   - Current Events of Madhya Pradesh.

9. **Information and Communication Technology**
   - Basic Knowledge of Computer.
   - Electronics, Information and Communication Technology.
   - Robotics, Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Security.
   - E-Governance.
   - Internet and Social Networking Platforms.

10. **Tribes of Madhya Pradesh- Heritage, Folk Culture and Folk Literature**
    - The Geographical distribution of the Tribes in Madhya Pradesh, Constitutional Provisions Related to Tribes.
    - Major Tribes of Madhya Pradesh, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) and Tribal Welfare Programs.
    - Tribal Culture of Madhya Pradesh- Customs, Traditions, Special Arts Festivals, Dialects and Literature.
    - Madhya Pradesh Tribals' Contribution to the Freedom Movement of India and Tribal Personalities of Madhya Pradesh, Important Institutes, Museums and Publications related to tribes of Madhya Pradesh.
    - Folk Culture and Literature of Madhya Pradesh.

CHAPTER 01
Madhya Pradesh in Indian Economy

1. What does Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) represent in the context of the Madhya Pradesh economy?
(A) The total monetary value of all intermediate goods and services produced within state industries in a year
(B) The total market value of all final goods and services produced within the state
(C) The total income earned by the residents of Madhya Pradesh through global economic activities
(D) The net economic output of the state after deducting depreciation from all productive sectors

2. Which base year is currently used to calculate the GSDP of Madhya Pradesh at constant prices?
(A) 2011-12
(B) 2004-05
(C) 2015-16
(D) 2017-18

3. In recent fiscal trends, what has been the approximate contribution of Madhya Pradesh to India's national Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
(A) Less than 2 percent
(B) Between 3 to 4 percent
(C) Between 4 to 5 percent
(D) More than 7 percent

4. How is the per capita income of Madhya Pradesh generally calculated?
(A) The state's total tax revenue divided by its total working-age population
(B) The GSDP divided by the total number of registered households in the state
(C) The total gross capital formation divided by the state's demographic dividend
(D) Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) divided by the total population

5. Consider the following statements regarding the economic growth rate of Madhya Pradesh:
I. The state has historically registered a higher agricultural growth rate compared to the national average over the last decade.
II. The industrial sector has always been the largest contributor to the state's GSDP since its formation.
III. Madhya Pradesh's overall economic growth rate often outpaced the national GDP growth rate during the post-2010 period.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I, II and III

6. Which sector constitutes the largest share in the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of Madhya Pradesh at current prices?
(A) Secondary Sector
(B) Primary Sector
(C) Tertiary Sector
(D) Quaternary Sector

7. According to recent economic indicators, how does the per capita income of Madhya Pradesh compare to the national average per capita income?
(A) It is significantly higher than the national average
(B) It is roughly equal to the national average
(C) It fluctuates above the national average every alternate year
(D) It remains consistently lower than the national average

8. In the sectoral composition of the Madhya Pradesh economy, which of the following activities is classified under the secondary sector?
(A) Manufacturing and construction
(B) Forestry and logging
(C) Trade, repair, and hotels
(D) Financial services and real estate

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9. Which official document provides the most comprehensive and annual statistical overview of the state's economic performance before the state budget is presented?
(A) State Vision Document
(B) State Finance Commission Report
(C) Madhya Pradesh Economic Survey
(D) NITI Aayog State Health Index

10. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Sector
P. Primary Sector
Q. Secondary Sector
R. Tertiary Sector
S. Quaternary Sector
List II: Economic Activity in MP
1. Information Technology and Research
2. Mining and Quarrying
3. Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply
4. Transport and Communication
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

11. Which department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh is primarily responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Economic Survey?
(A) Department of Commerce, Industry, Employment and Rural Development
(B) Finance Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh
(C) State NITI Aayog (Rajya NITI Aayog) and Strategic Planning
(D) Directorate of Economics and Statistics

12. What is the fundamental difference between Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure in the State Budget of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Revenue expenditure focuses on creating physical assets, whereas capital expenditure is for day-to-day administration and salaries
(B) Revenue expenditure creates no assets, whereas capital expenditure creates assets or reduces liabilities
(C) Both terms represent the same fiscal concepts and are used interchangeably in state finance reports
(D) Revenue expenditure applies only to the central union budget, not to the state-level budget framework

13. Which of the following forms the largest component of Madhya Pradesh's Own Tax Revenue?
(A) Land Revenue
(B) Vehicle Tax
(C) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)
(D) Electricity Duty

14. In the context of the Madhya Pradesh budget, what is Fiscal Deficit?
(A) The difference between total annual revenue receipts and total annual revenue expenditure
(B) The total amount of foreign grants and international aid received by the state government
(C) The difference between total capital receipts and total annual capital expenditure
(D) Total expenditure minus total receipts excluding borrowings

15. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act to bring fiscal discipline.
Reason (R): The FRBM Act mandates the state government to completely eliminate all forms of capital borrowing.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. What is the prescribed limit for the fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP for Madhya Pradesh under normal FRBM guidelines (pre-pandemic norms)?
(A) 1 percent of GSDP
(B) 3 percent of GSDP
(C) 5 percent of GSDP
(D) 7 percent of GSDP

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17. Which of the following is considered a source of Non-Tax Revenue for the Government of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) State Excise Duty
(B) Royalty from Mines and Minerals
(C) Stamp and Registration Fees
(D) Sales Tax on Petroleum

18. What does a "Revenue Surplus" in the Madhya Pradesh state budget indicate?
(A) Revenue receipts are greater than revenue expenditure
(B) Total receipts exceed total expenditure
(C) The state has no outstanding debts
(D) Capital receipts are greater than revenue expenditure

19. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the tax structure of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) State GST is a major contributor to the state exchequer.
(B) State excise duty on liquor is a significant source of state revenue.
(C) The state has the authority to levy customs duty on international imports.
(D) The state government collects tax on agricultural land.

20. Consider the following statements about Madhya Pradesh's compliance with the FRBM Act:
I. It sets targets for the reduction of the revenue deficit.
II. It aims to ensure inter-generational equity in fiscal management.
III. The act limits the quantum of guarantees the state government can provide.
IV. It prevents the state from borrowing funds from the central government under any circumstances.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

21. The "Ease of Doing Business" rankings for Indian states, in which Madhya Pradesh has actively participated, is released by which central entity?
(A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(B) NITI Aayog
(C) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)
(D) Ministry of Finance

22. What is the primary objective of the "Global Investors Summit" organized frequently by the Government of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To provide agricultural subsidies to farmers
(B) To attract domestic and foreign direct investment into the state
(C) To distribute free laptops to meritorious students
(D) To promote cultural tourism exclusively

23. Which city in Madhya Pradesh is famously known as the financial and commercial capital of the state?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Gwalior
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Indore

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24. What role does the "Invest MP" portal play in the state's economy?
(A) A single-window clearance system for industrial investors
(B) It functions as a state-run stock exchange for local businesses
(C) It tracks the state's daily gross domestic product and growth
(D) It manages the provident funds and pensions of government employees

25. Consider the following statements regarding investment inflows and industrial promotion in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Pithampur is often referred to as the "Detroit of India" due to its automobile industry cluster.
II. The state offers land at concessional rates to attract mega industrial projects.
III. Madhya Pradesh relies solely on foreign direct investment for its industrial growth.
IV. The state has special economic zones (SEZs) primarily focused on IT and manufacturing.
V. The Global Investors Summit has been hosted in Indore multiple times.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) III only

(C) IV and V
(D) II and III

26. Under the central government's flagship scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)', what is the main responsibility of the Madhya Pradesh state government?
(A) Implementing schemes, identifying beneficiaries, and providing state funding
(B) Printing the national currency required to fund the entire housing scheme
(C) Designing the overarching national policy framework for the housing scheme
(D) Exporting essential raw materials for housing construction to other countries

27. How does Madhya Pradesh generally rank in the utilization of funds under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)?
(A) It is consistently ranked as the lowest-performing state in India
(B) It does not participate in the national MGNREGA scheme or guidelines
(C) It only utilizes funds for urban employment and infrastructure generation
(D) Top state in active job card holders and fund utilization

28. Which definition best describes the "Poverty Ratio" (Headcount Ratio) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The percentage of the total population earning more than the average per capita income
(B) Population whose consumption expenditure is below the poverty line
(C) The ratio of urban poor residents compared to rural poor residents in the state
(D) The number of people registered in state-level employment exchanges for jobs

29. According to the multidimensional poverty framework utilized by NITI Aayog, poverty estimation is based on which three broad dimensions?
(A) Income, Savings, and Investment
(B) Employment, Caste, and Region
(C) Health, Education, and Standard of Living
(D) Calorie intake, Age, and Gender

30. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Central Schemes
P. PM-KISAN
Q. Jal Jeevan Mission
R. Ayushman Bharat
S. PM Gram Sadak Yojana
List II: Target Area in MP
1. Health Insurance
2. Rural Connectivity
3. Direct Income Support to Farmers
4. Functional Household Tap Connection
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

31. Which state government initiative in Madhya Pradesh aims specifically at empowering women financially by providing monthly cash assistance?
(A) Mukhyamantri Ladli Bahna Yojana
(B) Sambal Yojana
(C) Ladli Laxmi Yojana
(D) Tejaswini Yojana

32. What is the nature of unemployment most commonly found in the agricultural sector of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Frictional Unemployment
(B) Disguised Unemployment
(C) Structural Unemployment
(D) Cyclical Unemployment

33. The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is used in Madhya Pradesh to measure which of the following?
(A) Inflation rate
(B) Unemployment rate and labour force participation
(C) Gross Domestic Product
(D) Foreign Direct Investment

34. What does the Gini coefficient measure in the context of the Madhya Pradesh economy?
(A) Extent of income or wealth inequality within the state
(B) The rate of industrial growth and manufacturing output in the state
(C) The level of groundwater depletion and

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environmental damage in the region
(D) The percentage of the population living below the poverty line limits

35. Which of the following represents the correct decreasing order of the three sectors based on their typical employment absorption capacity in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Primary, Secondary, Tertiary
(B) Primary, Tertiary, Secondary
(C) Tertiary, Primary, Secondary
(D) Secondary, Primary, Tertiary

36. Which parameter is NOT a component of the Human Development Index (HDI) used to measure development in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Life expectancy at birth
(B) Mean years of schooling
(C) Gross National Income (GNI) per capita
(D) Infant mortality rate

37. In the context of economic development, what did the term "BIMARU" traditionally refer to, of which Madhya Pradesh was a part?
(A) States with the highest industrial output
(B) States forming the western coastal economic zone
(C) States with poor economic and demographic indicators
(D) States with 100% literacy rates

38. NITI Aayog's State Health Index assesses the performance of Indian states. In this index, Madhya Pradesh usually features in which category compared to southern states?
(A) Top performer, outranking all southern states in most health metrics
(B) Middle to lower tier, showing scope for improvement
(C) Tied at the exact same rank as Kerala in all development indicators
(D) Excluded from the ranking due to lack of verified state-level data

39. Identify the correct statement regarding employment structure in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) The majority of the workforce is employed in the organized manufacturing sector.
(B) The IT sector provides more jobs than agriculture.
(C) There is zero unemployment in rural areas due to MGNREGA.
(D) The agriculture sector remains the largest employer in the state.

40. Arrange the following steps in the standard measurement of poverty by the traditional Tendulkar Methodology used in India and MP, in the correct operational sequence:
1. Determination of per capita consumption expenditure
2. Fixing the poverty line basket (PLB)
3. Pricing the poverty line basket to find the poverty line
4. Calculating the Headcount Ratio (HCR)

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 2-3-1-4
(B) 1-2-3-4
(C) 3-2-1-4
(D) 2-1-3-4

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41. The Aspirational Districts Programme was launched by NITI Aayog to transform districts that have shown relatively lesser progress. Which of the following districts of Madhya Pradesh is included in this programme?
(A) Indore
(B) Bhopal
(C) Barwani
(D) Gwalior

42. What is the core strategy of the Aspirational Districts Programme implemented in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Convergence of schemes, collaboration among citizens, and competition among districts
(B) Complete privatization of all public services and utilities within the district
(C) Shifting the entire rural population to urban areas for better employment
(D) Banning industrial activities and development to protect the local environment

43. Which index measures the progress of districts under the Aspirational Districts Programme?
(A) Consumer Price Index
(B) Sensex
(C) Wholesale Price Index
(D) Delta Ranking

44. Madhya Pradesh is often called the "Soya State" of India. This is primarily due to its leading position in the national production of:
(A) Sugarcane
(B) Soyabean
(C) Cotton
(D) Groundnut

45. Consider the following statements regarding Madhya Pradesh's contribution to national agricultural output:
I. Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of pulses in India.
II. Madhya Pradesh has received the Krishi Karman Award multiple times for its food grain production.
III. Madhya Pradesh does not produce any wheat and imports it entirely from Punjab.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

46. What has been a significant driver of the robust agricultural growth in Madhya Pradesh in the last fifteen years?
(A) Complete shift from traditional food crops to industrial cash crops
(B) Import of highly subsidized foreign seeds for all local farmers
(C) Abolition of Minimum Support Price (MSP) for all agricultural products
(D) Expansion of irrigation facilities and reliable power supply to agriculture

47. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the agricultural profile of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Agriculture contributes less than 10 percent to the state's GSDP.
(B) It is a major producer of oilseeds.
(C) The Malwa plateau is known for its fertile black soil suitable for cotton and soybean.
(D) Gram (chickpea) is a major pulse crop cultivated in the state.

48. The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) for Madhya Pradesh measures what economic metric?
(A) The overall profitability of the top 100 IT companies in the state
(B) Short-term changes in the volume of production of industrial products
(C) The total value of exports of the state to international markets
(D) The number of new factories and industries established in a single year

49. In terms of national mineral production, Madhya Pradesh holds a virtual monopoly in the production of which precious mineral?
(A) Gold
(B) Diamond
(C) Platinum
(D) Silver

50. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Mineral
P. Copper
Q. Coal
R. Manganese
S. Diamond
List II: Major Producing District in MP
1. Panna
2. Singrauli
3. Balaghat
4. Balaghat (Malanjkhand)
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

51. Mining revenue contributes significantly to Madhya Pradesh's non-tax revenue. Which mineral provides the highest royalty to the state exchequer?
(A) Limestone
(B) Iron Ore
(C) Coal
(D) Bauxite

52. Which thermal power station has the largest installed capacity in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Satpura Thermal Power Station
(B) Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station
(C) Amarkantak Thermal Power Station
(D) Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station

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53. What is the current status of power generation in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The state is severely power deficient and imports 80% of its needs.
(B) The state generates electricity solely from renewable sources.
(C) The state is a power surplus state.
(D) The state does not have any hydroelectric power plants.

54. The Rewa Ultra Mega Solar project, a significant milestone in MP's renewable energy sector, has an installed capacity of:
(A) 250 MW
(B) 750 MW
(C) 500 MW
(D) 1000 MW

55. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): The share of renewable energy in the total installed power capacity of Madhya Pradesh has been increasing steadily.
Reason (R): The state government has actively promoted solar and wind energy projects through favorable policies and land allotment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

56. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) India Index is released by NITI Aayog. How many global goals does this framework aim to achieve by 2030?
(A) 17
(B) 12
(C) 15
(D) 21

57. In the context of SDG targets, "Zero Hunger" is closely related to which state government intervention in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Development of IT Parks and software technology zones
(B) Construction of Metro Railways and urban transport networks
(C) Public Distribution System (PDS) and Mid-Day Meal Scheme
(D) Subsidized electricity for large industries and factories

58. Which constitutional article mandates the constitution of a State Finance Commission in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Article 243-I
(B) Article 280
(C) Article 324
(D) Article 356

59. What is the primary role of the Madhya Pradesh State Finance Commission?
(A) To audit the financial accounts of all state government departments
(B) To print the state currency and manage central bank transactions
(C) To regulate private banks and financial institutions in the state
(D) Recommend distribution of tax revenues between State and local bodies

60. Consider the following statements regarding local body finance in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Panchayats receive grants based on the recommendations of the Central Finance Commission as well.
II. The State Finance Commission recommends measures to improve the financial position of municipalities.
III. Urban Local Bodies are entirely funded by the World Bank.
IV. Property tax is a crucial source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies in MP.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, II, and III
(D) I, III, and IV

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61. External debt for the state of Madhya Pradesh refers to borrowings from which of the following sources?
(A) Borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and central government sources
(B) Commercial banks and financial institutions located within Madhya Pradesh
(C) Loans from multilateral institutions like the World Bank via the Center
(D) State Government employees' provident fund and other retirement savings

62. Which metric is typically used to assess the debt sustainability of the Madhya Pradesh government?
(A) Literacy rate
(B) Infant Mortality Rate
(C) Bank branch density
(D) Debt-to-GSDP ratio

63. Identify the correct pair regarding the liabilities of the Madhya Pradesh government.
(A) Internal Debt - Market loans and State Development Loans
(B) Public Account Liabilities - Grants from Central Government
(C) Contingent Liabilities - Salaries of government employees
(D) External Debt - Borrowings from the State Bank of India

64. What is the economic consequence of consistently high capital expenditure by the Madhya Pradesh government?
(A) It leads to hyperinflation in rural areas and agricultural markets
(B) Creation of long-term productive assets, boosting future growth
(C) It automatically reduces the state's total tax revenue and collections
(D) It implies the government is spending too much on social subsidies

65. Consider the following statements regarding the revenue deficit and capital expenditure trends in Madhya Pradesh:
I. A revenue deficit implies the state is borrowing to meet its day-to-day consumption expenditure.
II. Madhya Pradesh has maintained a revenue surplus in several recent fiscal years prior to external shocks like the pandemic.
III. Higher capital expenditure is generally viewed favorably as it drives infrastructural development.
IV. Interest payments on past debt form a significant part of revenue expenditure.
V. The state is strictly forbidden from utilizing market borrowings for capital expenditure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) II, III, IV, and V
(C) I, III, IV, and V
(D) I, II, IV, and V

66. The Public Affairs Index (PAI) evaluates the governance performance of Indian states. It is based on three pillars of equity, growth, and:
(A) Sustainability
(B) Profitability
(C) Sovereignty
(D) Militancy

67. How did the bifurcation of Madhya Pradesh in 2000, creating Chhattisgarh, most significantly impact the economic profile of MP?
(A) MP gained a vast coastline for international maritime trade
(B) MP lost its entire agricultural base and fertile plains
(C) Loss of mineral-rich and densely forested areas
(D) MP became the smallest state in India by total land area

68. Despite the loss of mineral-rich areas to Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh transformed its economy post-2000 primarily by focusing on:
(A) Deep sea fishing
(B) Establishing massive shipbuilding yards
(C) Becoming the global hub for cryptocurrency mining
(D) Unprecedented growth in the agricultural sector and irrigation

69. Madhya Pradesh is a landlocked state. What is the most direct economic implication of this geographic status?
(A) It cannot grow staple food crops like rice or wheat in the region
(B) It is exempt from paying national income tax due to landlocked status
(C) Higher logistics costs for maritime trade compared to coastal states
(D) It cannot have any heavy industries or large manufacturing plants

70. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Economic Challenge/Feature
P. Landlocked Geography
Q. Large Tribal Population
R. High Agrarian Base

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S. Malwa Region

List II: Context for MP

1. Need for robust inland logistics networks (e.g., ICDs)
2. Targeted financial inclusion and forest rights initiatives
3. Vulnerability to monsoon fluctuations
4. Strong industrial and commercial growth

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

71. Which region of Madhya Pradesh historically exhibits the lowest levels of economic development and infrastructure?
(A) Malwa Region
(B) Nimar Region
(C) Bhopal Capital Region
(D) Baghelkhand Region

72. Economic disparity between districts in Madhya Pradesh is measured using various indicators. Which of the following districts has the highest per capita income?
(A) Indore
(B) Alirajpur
(C) Dindori
(D) Sheopur

73. What is the primary focus of the Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) launched by NITI Aayog in which MP participates?
(A) Assessing the profitability of bottled water companies in the state
(B) Measuring the total depth of the Narmada River during the monsoon
(C) Evaluating states on water resource management and irrigation
(D) Calculating the number of fish in state reservoirs and lakes

74. Which concept advocates for adjusting the traditional GSDP by accounting for the depletion of natural resources and degradation of the environment?
(A) Green GDP
(B) Nominal GDP
(C) Purchasing Power Parity
(D) Real GDP

75. Which of the following is the correct order of regions in Madhya Pradesh from most economically developed to least economically developed, as a general trend?
(A) Malwa, Mahakoshal, Baghelkhand
(B) Baghelkhand, Malwa, Mahakoshal
(C) Mahakoshal, Baghelkhand, Malwa
(D) Baghelkhand, Mahakoshal, Malwa

76. What is the primary purpose of Environmental Accounting in the context of the Madhya Pradesh economy?
(A) To calculate the cost of planting trees in urban gardens and parks
(B) Integrate environmental costs into economic accounts for sustainability
(C) To audit the financial records of the State Forest Department office
(D) To track the migration patterns of tigers in national parks and reserves

77. Which of the following is considered a negative externality that would lower the Green GDP of Madhya Pradesh if fully accounted for?
(A) Increased agricultural yield due to modern organic farming methods
(B) Construction of a new solar power plant to generate clean energy
(C) Pollution of state rivers by industrial effluents
(D) Expansion of eco-tourism in Kanha National Park and forest zones

78. In the context of economic development, what does the term 'Demographic Dividend' mean for Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A rapid increase in the elderly population requiring state pensions
(B) The financial bonus given to families for having fewer children at birth
(C) The tax collected from densely populated urban industrial centers
(D) Economic growth potential from a high working-age population

79. Which sector has seen the highest influx of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Madhya Pradesh in recent years?
(A) Automobile, Renewable Energy, and IT
(B) Deep sea mining
(C) Forestry and logging

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(D) Traditional handloom weaving

80. Arrange the following steps in the process of an industrial project clearance in Madhya Pradesh through the Invest MP portal in the correct chronological order:
1. Submission of Common Application Form
2. Registration of the investor on the portal
3. Department-wise scrutiny and NOC generation
4. Issuance of Final Approval Certificate

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 2-1-3-4
(B) 1-2-3-4
(C) 2-3-1-4
(D) 1-3-2-4

81. Which metric is considered the most accurate indicator of the standard of living of the residents of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Total GSDP
(B) Per Capita NSDP at constant prices
(C) Total State Budget size
(D) Gross Fiscal Deficit

82. The term "Current Prices" in GSDP calculation refers to:
(A) GSDP calculated using prices in the year of measurement
(B) GSDP calculated using the prices of a fixed historical base year
(C) GSDP adjusted for inflation and changes in the purchasing power
(D) GSDP calculated using international market prices and global rates

83. Why is the growth rate of GSDP at constant prices generally lower than the growth rate at current prices?
(A) Because constant prices include the full effect of inflation
(B) Because constant prices only measure agricultural output levels
(C) Constant prices strip away inflation, reflecting real growth
(D) Because constant prices are calculated in US dollars for trade

84. Which institution is responsible for releasing the national GDP estimates, with which MP's GSDP is often compared?
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(C) Indian Statistical Information (ISI)
(D) National Statistical Office (NSO)

85. Consider the following statements about the tertiary sector in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It includes services such as banking, insurance, and tourism.
II. Its share in the state GSDP has been consistently shrinking over the last 50 years.
III. It provides the highest employment in rural Madhya Pradesh.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I only
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) I, II and III

86. Which of the following factors poses the greatest challenge to the rapid industrialization of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Abundance of mineral resources and raw industrial materials
(B) Lack of direct port connectivity
(C) Surplus electricity generation and reliable energy distribution
(D) Peaceful labor relations and skilled industrial workforce

87. The Mukhyamantri Udyam Kranti Yojana aims to boost which sector of the economy?
(A) Large scale multi-national corporations and global trade
(B) Agricultural export of raw wheat to international markets
(C) Foreign institutional investments in state-level businesses
(D) MSME sector and self-employment among youth

88. What is the definition of "Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)" as measured in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Percentage of the population employed or seeking employment
(B) The percentage of the population that is strictly below 18 years

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(C) The percentage of workers organized in official state trade unions
(D) The percentage of women working in heavy industrial manufacturing

89. Which economic concept best explains the situation where highly educated youth in Madhya Pradesh are forced to work in jobs that require much lower qualifications?
(A) Structural unemployment
(B) Seasonal unemployment
(C) Underemployment
(D) Voluntary unemployment

90. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Type of Unemployment
P. Seasonal Unemployment
Q. Disguised Unemployment
R. Frictional Unemployment
S. Structural Unemployment
List II: Characteristic seen in MP
1. More people engaged in a farm than actually required
2. Unemployment between agricultural sowing and harvesting seasons
3. Mismatch between skills possessed by workers and jobs available
4. Time gap between leaving one job and finding another
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

91. The Gini coefficient value ranges from 0 to 1. If the Gini coefficient for income distribution in Madhya Pradesh moves closer to 1, what does it indicate?
(A) Perfect equality in income distribution
(B) Complete eradication of poverty
(C) Everyone has the exact same income
(D) Increasing inequality in income distribution

92. Which international organization developed the Human Development Index (HDI)?
(A) World Bank
(B) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
(C) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(D) World Economic Forum (WEF)

93. If a district in Madhya Pradesh has a high per capita income but a very low HDI rank, it implies that:
(A) Income is the only factor considered in the HDI calculation
(B) The HDI calculation for the district is mathematically flawed
(C) Poor health and education outcomes despite economic wealth
(D) The district has a high rate of inflation and price levels

94. The NITI Aayog's SDG India Index classifies states into four categories based on their score. What are these categories?
(A) Platinum, Gold, Silver, Bronze
(B) Aspirant, Performer, Front Runner, Achiever
(C) Poor, Average, Good, Excellent
(D) Tier 1, Tier 2, Tier 3, Tier 4

95. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh's performance in the SDG goal related to 'Life on Land' (Goal 15) is robust.
Reason (R): Madhya Pradesh possesses the largest forest cover in India, which is vital for preserving biodiversity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

96. Which central scheme aims specifically to provide unbanked populations in Madhya Pradesh with basic savings bank accounts?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
(B) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
(C) Atal Pension Yojana
(D) Stand Up India Scheme

97. What is the fundamental objective of the "One District One Product" (ODOP) initiative implemented in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To ban the production of multiple crops in a single district unit

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(B) Promote a specific product from each district to boost exports
(C) To merge all districts into a single unified administrative unit
(D) To ensure only one multinational company operates in a district

98. Under the ODOP scheme, Burhanpur district of Madhya Pradesh is recognized for which product?
(A) Banana
(B) Mango
(C) Guava
(D) Orange

99. The "Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana", introduced previously in Madhya Pradesh, was an innovative scheme related to which sector?
(A) IT Subsidies
(B) Urban transportation
(C) Agricultural price deficit financing
(D) Renewable energy tariffs

100. Consider the following statements about Madhya Pradesh's public debt:
I. State Development Loans (SDLs) are securities issued by the state government to manage market borrowings.
II. RBI acts as the debt manager for the state government.
III. External borrowings by the state are guaranteed by the Central Government.
IV. The state can borrow internationally without the permission of the Central Government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

101. Which department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh is primarily responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Economic Survey?
(A) Department of Commerce, Industry, Employment and Rural Development
(B) Finance Department of the Government of Madhya Pradesh
(C) State NITI Aayog (Rajya NITI Aayog) and Strategic Planning
(D) Directorate of Economics and Statistics

102. In the calculation of Gross Value Added (GVA) for Madhya Pradesh, which components are added and subtracted from GDP?
(A) GDP + Taxes on products - Subsidies = GVA
(B) GDP + Subsidies - Taxes on products = GVA
(C) GDP - Depreciation = GVA
(D) GDP + Net Factor Income from Abroad = GVA

103. Which sector provides the highest non-tax revenue to the Madhya Pradesh Government?
(A) General Services
(B) Social Services
(C) Fiscal Services
(D) Economic Services (like Mining, Forestry)

104. What does a high "Capital Receipt" consisting mostly of market borrowings imply for the state economy?
(A) Increase in state financial liability and future interest burden
(B) An increase in state assets without any financial liability
(C) A reduction in the overall fiscal deficit of the state budget
(D) A surplus in the revenue account of the state's fiscal plan

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105. Consider the following statements regarding the Madhya Pradesh budget components:
I. Salaries and pensions are part of the Revenue Expenditure.
II. Grants-in-aid received from the Centre form part of Revenue Receipts.
III. Repayment of loans by the state government is considered a Capital Receipt.
IV. Tax revenue includes the state's share in central taxes.
V. Construction of a new dam falls under Capital Expenditure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, IV, and V
(B) I, II, III, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

106. Which of the following best defines the "Primary Deficit" in the state budget?
(A) Fiscal Deficit minus Interest Payments
(B) Fiscal Deficit minus Revenue Deficit
(C) Revenue Deficit minus Interest Payments

(D) Capital Deficit minus Borrowings

107. The devolution of central taxes to Madhya Pradesh is decided based on the recommendations of which constitutional body?
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) State Finance Commission
(C) GST Council
(D) Central Finance Commission

108. In the formula used by the 15th Finance Commission for tax devolution, which parameter generally favors Madhya Pradesh the most due to its vast size and forests?
(A) Demographic Performance
(B) Forest and Ecology
(C) Income Distance
(D) Tax Effort

109. What is the effect of an increasing Fiscal Deficit on the macro-economy of the state?
(A) It reduces the debt burden automatically and without effort
(B) It eliminates inflation and stabilizes prices in the market
(C) Higher debt accumulation and crowding out of private investment
(D) It increases the revenue surplus and the state's bank balance

110. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Economic Indicator
P. Fiscal Deficit
Q. Revenue Deficit
R. Primary Deficit
S. Effective Revenue Deficit
List II: Broad Meaning
1. Total borrowing requirement of the state
2. Shortfall in current receipts over current expenditure
3. Fiscal deficit excluding interest liabilities
4. Revenue deficit excluding grants for capital asset creation
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

111. What is the main objective of the FRBM Act enacted by the Madhya Pradesh Government?
(A) Ensure inter-generational equity and stability via deficit targets
(B) To maximize government borrowing limits for all future projects
(C) To mandate zero taxation for all forms of agricultural income
(D) To regulate the stock market and financial exchanges in the state

112. The term 'Ways and Means Advances' (WMA) is associated with which financial mechanism for the state government?
(A) Long-term loans from the World Bank for large infrastructure plans
(B) Short-term RBI credit to bridge mismatches in receipts and payments
(C) Grants given by the Central Government for calamity and disaster relief
(D) Corporate Social Responsibility funds collected from state industries

113. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the industrial landscape of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Pithampur is a major auto cluster.
(B) Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of raw silk in India.
(C) Bina has a major oil refinery established in collaboration with Oman.
(D) Mandideep is a prominent industrial area near Bhopal.

114. Which city hosts the state's only operational Special Economic Zone (SEZ) for the IT sector, known as Crystal IT Park?
(A) Indore
(B) Bhopal
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Gwalior

115. Arrange the following major states in the correct decreasing order of their geographical area, reflecting Madhya Pradesh's position:
(A) Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
(B) Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra
(C) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan
(D) Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh

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116. Which specific connectivity project significantly boosts the logistics and economic potential of Madhya Pradesh by connecting it to major ports?
(A) Golden Quadrilateral Highway
(B) Setu Bharatam
(C) Jal Marg Vikas Project
(D) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)

117. What is the significance of the 'Invest MP' platform during the Global Investors Summit?
(A) To collect income tax and other state-level revenue online
(B) To manage the state's pension fund and retirement benefits
(C) Showcase opportunities, policies, and facilitate B2G meetings
(D) To auction confiscated properties and assets through the portal

118. Which scheme has been crucial in MP for mitigating the effects of poverty by providing free food grains?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
(B) Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)
(C) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
(D) PM SVANidhi

119. A defining characteristic of the agricultural economy of Madhya Pradesh is the high dependency on monsoon. What percentage of the state's gross cropped area is currently irrigated (approximate trend)?
(A) Less than 10%
(B) Around 20%
(C) More than 85%
(D) Around 45-50%

120. Arrange the following food crops in descending order of their total production volume in Madhya Pradesh historically:
1. Wheat
2. Soybean
3. Rice
4. Maize

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 2-1-3-4
(C) 1-3-2-4
(D) 3-1-2-4

121. The "Madhya Pradesh Pashudhan Avam Kukkut Vikas Nigam" primarily focuses on which sub-sector of the economy?
(A) Horticulture
(B) Fisheries
(C) Animal Husbandry and Poultry
(D) Sericulture

122. Which of the following is an odd one out regarding major sources of state's Own Tax Revenue?
(A) Corporation Tax
(B) State Excise Duty
(C) Stamp and Registration Fee
(D) Taxes on Vehicles

123. Corporation Tax is levied and collected by the Central Government. How does it benefit Madhya Pradesh?
(A) MP can levy a direct surcharge on it for local infrastructure
(B) MP receives the entire amount collected from local companies
(C) MP does not benefit from it at all in any administrative capacity
(D) Devolved to MP through the divisible pool of taxes

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124. Which index ranks states based on their initiatives to support startups and entrepreneurs?
(A) Human Capital Index
(B) DPIIT States' Startup Ranking
(C) Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS)
(D) Export Preparedness Index

125. Consider the following statements about power sector status in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The state operates several thermal power plants managed by MPPGCL.
II. Private players are completely barred from power generation in the state.
III. The state has achieved 100% village electrification.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

126. "Rojgar Setu" portal was launched by the Madhya Pradesh government specifically to address the employment needs of which group?
(A) IT professionals and software engineers seeking high-paying jobs
(B) Retired government employees seeking post-retirement placements
(C) College graduates seeking foreign placements and work visas
(D) Migrant laborers returning during the COVID-19 pandemic

127. What does the "Incidence of Poverty" mean when analyzing demographic data for MP?
(A) The proportion of the population living below the poverty line
(B) The depth of poverty among the poorest
(C) The total number of billionaires in the state
(D) The amount of money needed to eliminate poverty

128. In addressing inequality, the state utilizes Progressive Taxation. What does this mean?
(A) Tax rate decreases as the taxable amount increases.
(B) Tax rate increases as the taxable amount increases.
(C) Everyone pays the exact same amount of tax regardless of income.
(D) Taxes are only levied on the poor.

129. NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) assesses poverty at the district level. Which dimension carries a 1/3rd weightage in the MPI score?
(A) Internet connectivity
(B) Education
(C) Distance to the nearest market
(D) Number of vehicles owned

130. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Index/Report
P. State Health Index
Q. Ease of Doing Business (State level)
R. Economic Survey of MP
S. National Multidimensional Poverty Index
List II: Releasing Authority
1. NITI Aayog
2. DPIIT
3. DES, MP Government
4. NITI Aayog
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

131. Which initiative under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan has Madhya Pradesh utilized to strengthen street vendors economically?
(A) PM KISAN
(B) PM FME
(C) PM SVANidhi
(D) PM MATSYA SAMPADA

132. How many Aspirational Districts from Madhya Pradesh are part of NITI Aayog's transformation programme?
(A) 3
(B) 5
(C) 12
(D) 8

133. What is the fundamental cause of structural economic disparity between Western MP (Malwa) and Eastern MP (Baghelkhand)?
(A) Language differences and linguistic diversity between the regions
(B) Western MP receives significantly more rainfall than Eastern MP
(C) Differences in infrastructure, industrial clustering, and productivity
(D) Eastern MP has absolutely no mineral resources or forest wealth

134. Which government body evaluates the performance of the Aspirational Districts in real-time?
(A) Pragati Portal
(B) Champions of Change Dashboard
(C) E-NAM Portal
(D) MP-Tenders Portal

135. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh has a high potential for the food processing industry.
Reason (R): The state is a leading producer of various agricultural and horticultural crops like wheat, soybean, garlic, and oranges.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. The "Krishi Karman Award" is given by the central government to states for excellent performance in:
(A) Foodgrain production
(B) Agricultural marketing
(C) Fertilizer manufacturing
(D) Tractor manufacturing

137. Which of the following defines the "Index of Industrial Production (IIP)"?
(A) A measure of the absolute total monetary value of all industrial goods
(B) A report on industrial pollution levels and environmental damage
(C) Index detailing growth in mining, manufacturing, and electricity
(D) An index of stock market performance for industrial-based companies

138. In the IIP calculation, which broad sector typically holds the highest weightage?
(A) Manufacturing
(B) Mining
(C) Electricity
(D) Construction

139. Madhya Pradesh is the sole producing state in India for which of the following?
(A) Copper ore
(B) Coal
(C) Bauxite
(D) Diamond

140. Consider the following statements regarding the mining sector in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Singrauli is renowned for its thick coal seams.
II. Malanjkhand in Balaghat is known for its extensive copper deposits.
III. Mining royalties form a negligible part of the state's non-tax revenue.
IV. The state has significant reserves of limestone, boosting the cement industry.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

141. The Omkareshwar Floating Solar Project is being developed on which river in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Chambal
(B) Betwa
(C) Narmada
(D) Tapti

142. What is a key focus area of Goal 6 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), highly relevant to the Jal Jeevan Mission in MP?
(A) Quality Education
(B) Gender Equality
(C) Affordable and Clean Energy
(D) Clean Water and Sanitation

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143. Which of the following correctly describes "Devolution of Taxes"?
(A) Transfer of central taxes to states via the Finance Commission
(B) Transfer of tax revenue from the state to local rural panchayats
(C) The process of refunding income tax directly to eligible citizens
(D) The waiver of agricultural loans and interest for small farmers

144. According to the State Finance Commission's general mandate, funds are devolved to local bodies to ensure:
(A) They can purchase aircraft and luxury vehicles for local officials
(B) Perform constitutional responsibilities like sanitation and local roads
(C) They can lend money to the central government for national projects
(D) They can abolish all local property taxes and fees for residents

145. Consider the following statements about Madhya Pradesh's debt and liabilities:
I. The FRBM Act aims to cap the outstanding debt as a percentage of GSDP.
II. A large portion of the state's internal debt comprises market loans.
III. State Public Sector Enterprise (SPSE) borrowings guaranteed by the government

are considered contingent liabilities.
IV. The state government cannot take loans from the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF).
V. A high debt-to-GSDP ratio limits the fiscal space for capital expenditure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V
(B) II, III, IV, and V
(C) I, II, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

146. A "Revenue Deficit" implies that the state government is dissaving. What does dissaving mean in this context?
(A) Borrowing to finance current consumption
(B) Selling government bonds to the public to raise long-term capital
(C) Opening more savings accounts in national and commercial banks
(D) Investing in long-term infrastructure and building new industries

147. Which economic index categorizes states into 'Large States' and 'Small States' to ensure fair comparison of governance and public affairs?
(A) Human Development Index
(B) Consumer Price Index
(C) Public Affairs Index (PAI)
(D) Wholesale Price Index

148. Identify the correct cause-and-effect relationship regarding the economic impact of state bifurcation (MP and Chhattisgarh) in 2000.
(A) Cause: Loss of industrial cities; Effect: Sharp decline in MP's GSDP
(B) Cause: MP gained a long coastline; Effect: Growth in maritime trade
(C) Cause: Loss of all power plants; Effect: 100% dependency on others
(D) Retention of agricultural plains led to massive agrarian growth

149. The challenge of being a landlocked state like Madhya Pradesh is primarily mitigated by developing:
(A) Seaports on the Narmada River for international shipping routes
(B) Large international airports in every village for cargo transport
(C) Robust network of Dry Ports, ICDs, and expressways
(D) Submarine cable networks for high-speed internet across the state

150. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Term
P. GSDP
Q. Per Capita Income
R. FDI
S. Fiscal Deficit
List II: Definition
1. Total state output
2. Average income per person
3. Investment from a foreign entity
4. Borrowing requirement of the state
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

151. Which district in Madhya Pradesh is identified as having the lowest HDI score traditionally due to complex socio-economic challenges?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Indore
(C) Gwalior
(D) Alirajpur

152. NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index highlights Madhya Pradesh's strong performance in:
(A) Participatory irrigation and watershed development
(B) Desalination of seawater for industrial and domestic consumption
(C) Extracting maximum groundwater without any recharge mechanisms
(D) Interlinking of all national rivers to create a unified network

153. What is the fundamental idea behind calculating a "Green GDP" for Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Valuing only the agricultural output produced within the state
(B) Adding the total value of all state forests to the annual GDP
(C) Subtracting environmental costs from traditional GDP
(D) Calculating the GDP generated solely by the renewable energy sector

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154. If MP's GSDP is growing at 8% and the population is growing at 2%, what is the approximate real per capita growth rate?
(A) 6%
(B) 10%
(C) 16%
(D) 4%

155. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the launch of major central schemes heavily impacting MP's rural economy?
(A) MGNREGA, PM-KISAN, Jal Jeevan Mission
(B) PM-KISAN, MGNREGA, Jal Jeevan Mission
(C) Jal Jeevan Mission, MGNREGA, PM-KISAN
(D) MGNREGA, Jal Jeevan Mission, PM-KISAN

156. The 'Chief Minister Youth Internship Scheme' (CMYIP) aims to bridge the gap between:
(A) Rural and urban healthcare infrastructure
(B) Academic degrees and employability skills
(C) Traditional farming and modern organic farming
(D) State and central government financial reports

157. Which crop is NOT considered a major contributor to Madhya Pradesh's agricultural GSDP?
(A) Soybean
(B) Wheat
(C) Rubber
(D) Gram (Chickpea)

158. The 'Mukhya Mantri Krishak Uparjan Sahayata Yojana' is related to:
(A) Providing free tractors and heavy machinery to all small farmers
(B) Exporting agricultural goods directly to various European markets
(C) Promoting the use of genetic modification in all local seed varieties
(D) Financial assistance for crop procurement and MSP

159. In the context of economic classification, 'Quaternary Sector' activities in MP would include:
(A) IT, R&D, and knowledge-based services
(B) Coal mining operations in the Singrauli and Rewa regions
(C) Handloom weaving and traditional craft in Chanderi and Maheshwar
(D) Transportation of industrial goods and products via the railways

160. Arrange the following economic indicators for Madhya Pradesh from generally highest numerical value to lowest numerical value:
1. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)
2. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)
3. Total Tax Revenue
4. Fiscal Deficit

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 1-2-3-4
(B) 2-1-3-4
(C) 1-3-2-4
(D) 1-2-4-3

161. A major contributor to the industrial output (IIP) of Madhya Pradesh is the cement industry. This is geographically supported by the abundance of which raw material in regions like Satna and Rewa?
(A) Bauxite
(B) Limestone
(C) Manganese
(D) Iron Ore

162. How does the Madhya Pradesh government primarily finance its fiscal deficit?
(A) Issuing State Development Loans and taking institutional loans
(B) Printing state currency notes to cover all budget deficits
(C) Selling state-owned land to various foreign countries for cash
(D) Confiscating private bank deposits to fund government projects

163. The term 'Fiscal Consolidation' in the context of the MP budget refers to:
(A) Increasing government expenditure exponentially across all sectors
(B) Merging all state taxes into one single and unified tax system
(C) Policies aimed at reducing deficits and debt accumulation
(D) Taking over private companies and converting them to state units

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164. Which of the following is a direct benefit of Madhya Pradesh maintaining a strong performance in the Ease of Doing Business rankings?
(A) Increase in administrative red tape and bureaucratic delays
(B) Decrease in the total state GDP and industrial output levels
(C) Elimination of the agricultural sector and rural occupations
(D) Attract domestic and foreign corporate investments

165. Consider the following statements about inequality indicators in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Urban inequality is generally higher than rural inequality.
II. The Gini coefficient is the only measure used to track inequality.
III. Expanding public health and education services helps in reducing inequality.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

166. Under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) framework, which goal focuses on "Decent Work and Economic Growth"?
(A) Goal 3
(B) Goal 8
(C) Goal 5
(D) Goal 13

167. Which central financial entity acts as the banker to the Government of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) State Bank of India
(B) NABARD
(C) Central Bank of India
(D) Reserve Bank of India

168. To address regional economic disparity, the state government often announces special packages for which historically underdeveloped region?
(A) Bundelkhand
(B) Malwa
(C) Narmadapuram
(D) Central Bhopal

NODIA

169. What is the impact of an aging population on the state's economy?
(A) It increases the demographic dividend and productivity rates
(B) It reduces the pension burden on the state government exchequer
(C) Shrinks labor force and increases healthcare liabilities
(D) It automatically doubles the GSDP through historical savings

170. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Initiative/Scheme
P. PM Fasal Bima Yojana
Q. PM Matsya Sampada Yojana
R. Ujjwala Yojana
S. PM Awas Yojana
List II: Target Sector in MP
1. Crop Insurance
2. Fisheries
3. Clean Cooking Fuel
4. Housing
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

171. The "Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation" (MPFC) provides financial assistance primarily to:
(A) Large multinational IT firms
(B) Agricultural laborers
(C) Foreign tourists
(D) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the state

172. The term "Net State Domestic Product (NSDP)" is derived from GSDP by subtracting which of the following?
(A) Total subsidies provided
(B) Consumption of Fixed Capital
(C) Indirect taxes collected
(D) Total export earnings

173. Which demographic indicator strongly correlates with the Human Development Index (HDI) performance of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Number of smartphone users
(B) Traffic density
(C) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

(D) Number of cinema halls

174. Which of the following statements best describes "Disguised Unemployment" in Madhya Pradesh's agricultural sector?
(A) Workers who cannot find any jobs during the agricultural off-season
(B) Educated youth working as daily wage laborers in industrial zones
(C) Workers losing their jobs due to rapid technological advancement
(D) More workers engaged than required for maximum production

175. Read the following statements and select the correct answer from the options given below:
Assertion (A): Achieving high economic growth rate alone does not necessarily improve the HDI rank of Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): HDI is a composite index that also heavily weights health and education indicators, not just per capita income.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

176. Which state ranks consistently as the largest producer of garlic and coriander in India, contributing to its agricultural GSDP?
(A) Punjab
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Haryana
(D) Kerala

177. The "Panch Permeshwar Yojana" in Madhya Pradesh was primarily designed to strengthen the financial resources of:
(A) Urban Municipal Corporations
(B) Gram Panchayats
(C) State Universities
(D) District Hospitals

178. What is the role of the NITI Aayog regarding the economic planning of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A policy think tank providing strategic inputs and fostering federalism
(B) It dictates the specific annual budget allocations for every state
(C) It collects state income tax directly from all high-income residents
(D) It appoints the Chief Minister of the state every five-year term

179. The term "Revenue Receipts" in the MP State Budget includes which of the following?
(A) Only tax revenue collected directly by the state revenue department
(B) Loans taken from the World Bank and other global organizations
(C) Tax and non-tax revenue of the state, plus central grants
(D) Recovery of loans previously given to government sector employees

180. Consider the following statements about the demographic dividend in Madhya Pradesh:
I. MP has a relatively young population compared to southern states.
II. To reap the demographic dividend, the state must invest heavily in skill development.
III. A high dependency ratio is a prerequisite for a demographic dividend.
IV. Jobless growth can neutralize the benefits of a demographic dividend.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, II, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

181. What constitutes a "Capital Receipt" for the Government of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Stamp duty collection
(B) Dividends from public sector enterprises
(C) Borrowings from the open market
(D) Fines and penalties collected by the transport department

182. Which economic index measures the changes in the prices of goods and services consumed by the rural and urban population of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Producer Price Index (PPI)
(B) Consumer Price Index (CPI)
(C) Index of Industrial Production (IIP)
(D) Sensex

183. "Financial Inclusion" is a key priority for economic development. Which scheme drives this in the rural areas of MP?

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(A) PM Ujjwala Yojana
(B) Swachh Bharat Mission
(C) Make in India
(D) PM Jan Dhan Yojana

184. In the context of budget documents, what is an "Outcome Budget"?
(A) Document mapping financial outlays to expected physical outcomes
(B) A budget that only lists expenditures without any revenue details
(C) A budget presented after the financial year has completely ended
(D) A budget created exclusively for the state police and law services

185. Consider the following statements regarding the performance of MP in NITI Aayog's indices:
I. MP actively participates in the State Energy and Climate Index.
II. In the Innovation Index, MP generally ranks among the top states in India.
III. The Export Preparedness Index evaluates the state's readiness to export goods.
IV. MP has shown improvement in health indicators but still lags behind states like Kerala.
V. The Aspirational Districts Programme evaluates 112 districts nationally based on 49 key performance indicators.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III, IV, and V
(B) I, II, III, and IV
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, II, IV, and V

186. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the current economic status of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It relies heavily on software exports for 80% of its GSDP.
(B) It is primarily an agrarian economy.
(C) It has a significant tribal population requiring targeted economic interventions.
(D) It acts as a logistical hub due to its central geographical location.

187. "Fiscal space" for the Madhya Pradesh government refers to:
(A) The physical area of the finance ministry building in the capital
(B) The distance between the state capital and the national capital city
(C) The total volume of currency notes printed in the Dewas facility
(D) Budgetary room to provide resources without jeopardizing sustainability

188. Which facility in Madhya Pradesh is famously known for printing bank notes, directly connected to the national macro-economy?
(A) Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad
(B) Bank Note Press, Dewas
(C) Currency Note Press, Indore
(D) Mint, Gwalior

NODIA

189. A high Non-Performing Asset (NPA) ratio in state-level rural banks primarily impacts which sector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Aviation
(B) Deep-sea fishing
(C) Agriculture and MSME credit availability
(D) Space research

190. Match the items in List I with those in List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: Economic Body/Institution
P. MP State Planning Commission (Rajya NITI Aayog)
Q. MP Finance Department
R. Bank Note Press
S. Security Paper Mill
List II: Key Function/Location
1. Prepares the State Budget
2. Long-term strategic policy formulation
3. Narmadapuram (Hoshangabad)
4. Dewas
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

191. What economic concept explains the strategy behind the "Vocal for Local" campaign promoted by the MP Government?
(A) Enhancing self-reliance by promoting local manufacturing
(B) Promoting total import dependence for all industrial raw materials
(C) Banning all foreign languages in business and trade transactions

(D) Encouraging outward migration of labor to other states and nations

192. Which sector is the primary target of the 'Mukhya Mantri Rural Street Vendor Scheme'?
(A) Large scale farmers and industrial agriculturalists in the state
(B) Micro-entrepreneurs and street vendors in rural areas
(C) Corporate IT firms and international software technology parks
(D) Multi-brand retail malls and luxury shopping centers in cities

193. The phenomenon of "Brain Drain" affects Madhya Pradesh economically by:
(A) Increasing the water levels in state dams and irrigation canals
(B) Loss of highly skilled human capital who migrate for opportunities
(C) Flooding the local market with cheap and low-quality foreign goods
(D) Increasing the total agricultural yield and crop production rates

194. In economic terms, what is the 'Multiplier Effect' of increased capital expenditure on infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Initial government spending leads to a larger increase in state income
(B) It multiplies the poverty rate and increases local unemployment
(C) It reduces the number of international and domestic tourists
(D) It halves the state's total tax collection and annual revenue

195. Which of the following is the correct order of the broad stages of the State Budget cycle in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Presentation, Preparation, Execution, Audit
(B) Preparation, Presentation, Execution, Audit
(C) Execution, Preparation, Audit, Presentation
(D) Audit, Execution, Presentation, Preparation

196. The central government scheme 'RUSA' (Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan), implemented in MP, aims to fund and improve the quality of:
(A) Primary education
(B) Anganwadi centers
(C) Adult literacy programs
(D) Higher education institutions

197. Which unique socio-economic law was enacted by Madhya Pradesh to ensure time-bound delivery of public services to its citizens?
(A) MP Essential Commodities Act
(B) MP Land Revenue Code
(C) MP Public Service Guarantee Act
(D) MP Fiscal Responsibility Act

198. The 'Samagra ID' system in Madhya Pradesh serves primarily as:
(A) A passport for international travel and global work opportunities
(B) Integrated database for targeted delivery of subsidies and schemes
(C) A license for driving commercial vehicles and heavy machinery
(D) A registration for filing annual income tax and wealth reports

199. What does "Fiscal Capacity" of the Madhya Pradesh government refer to?
(A) The physical storage space in the state treasury for cash and gold
(B) The maximum number of employees the state government can hire
(C) The total amount of foreign currency held by the state department
(D) Ability of government to generate revenue to fund expenditure

200. Arrange the following economic milestones or trends of Madhya Pradesh in correct historical sequence from earliest to most recent:
1. Bifurcation of the state leading to loss of heavy industry base
2. Transition to a massive agrarian surplus state
3. Adoption of the MP Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act
4. Implementation of the State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) Act

Which of the following represents the correct sequence?
(A) 1-3-2-4
(B) 1-2-3-4
(C) 3-1-4-2
(D) 1-3-4-2

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The total market value of all final goods and services produced within the state
Gross State Domestic Product measures the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced within the geographical boundaries of a state during a specific period. It excludes intermediate goods to prevent double counting. This indicator reflects the size and health of the state economy while helping policymakers track regional growth trends and formulate effective economic development strategies over time.

2. (A) 2011-12
The base year serves as a benchmark for measuring real economic growth by eliminating the effects of inflation. Currently, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics utilizes the fiscal year two thousand eleven to twelve for calculating Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices. This helps in comparing the actual volume of production across different years using fixed price levels for accuracy.

3. (C) Between 4 to 5 percent
In recent fiscal years, Madhya Pradesh has contributed approximately four to five percent to India's national Gross Domestic Product. This contribution has seen a steady rise due to the state's consistent performance in the agricultural sector and increasing industrial activities. This growth reflects the state's evolving role in the national economy and its focus on infrastructure and resource-based manufacturing development.

4. (D) Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) divided by the total population
Per capita income is a key indicator of the average economic well-being of a state's citizens. It is calculated by taking the Net State Domestic Product and dividing it by the total mid-year population of the state. This metric provides a standard measure to compare the standard of living and economic productivity across different regions and time periods in India.

5. (B) I and III
Madhya Pradesh has historically demonstrated a robust agricultural growth rate that significantly exceeds the national average, often driving the state's overall economy. Furthermore, the state's economic growth rate has frequently outpaced India's national GDP growth in the post-2010 era. However, the service and agriculture sectors typically contribute more to the Gross State Domestic Product than the industrial sector in recent years.

6. (B) Primary Sector
The primary sector, which encompasses agriculture, forestry, and mining, constitutes the largest share of the Gross State Value Added in Madhya Pradesh. This dominance is attributed to the state's vast fertile plains and significant mineral resources. The agricultural sector, in particular, remains the backbone of the economy, despite the gradual growth seen in the manufacturing and service-oriented tertiary sectors recently.

(D) It remains consistently lower than the national average
Although Madhya Pradesh has registered high economic growth rates in recent decades, its per capita income remains consistently lower than the national average. This disparity is primarily due to the state's large population base and the high proportion of the workforce engaged in low-value agricultural activities. Bridging this gap remains a major challenge for state-level economic planning and policy implementation.

8. (A) Manufacturing and construction
The secondary sector of the economy involves the transformation of raw materials into finished goods through industrial processes. In Madhya Pradesh, this sector primarily includes manufacturing and construction activities. It plays a crucial role in value addition and provides employment in urban and semi-urban areas. Strengthening this sector is essential for diversifying the state's agrarian economy and boosting overall industrial productivity.

NODIA

9. (C) Madhya Pradesh Economic Survey
The Madhya Pradesh Economic Survey is an official annual document that provides a comprehensive and statistical overview of the state's economic performance. It is traditionally presented in the state assembly just before the state budget. The survey analyzes trends across various sectors, including agriculture, industry, and social infrastructure, helping policymakers and citizens understand the current state of the regional economy.

10. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Primary sector activities involve direct extraction of natural resources, such as mining and quarrying. The secondary sector encompasses utilities like electricity and water supply. Tertiary activities focus on services like transport and communication. Finally, the quaternary sector includes knowledge-based services such as information technology and research. This classification helps in understanding the structural composition and labor distribution within the state's economy.

11. (D) Directorate of Economics and Statistics
The Directorate of Economics and Statistics is the nodal agency for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical data regarding the state's economic activities. It prepares the annual Economic Survey, which is presented in the state assembly before the budget. This document provides a detailed overview of various sectors, including agriculture, industry, and social services, highlighting growth trends and specific economic indicators.

12. (B) Revenue expenditure creates no assets, whereas capital expenditure creates assets or reduces liabilities
In state budgeting, revenue expenditure involves day-to-day operational costs such as salaries, pensions, and interest payments, which do not create physical assets. Conversely, capital expenditure is directed toward the creation of long-term assets like roads, bridges, and dams, or the reduction of government liabilities. Balancing these two types of spending is crucial for maintaining fiscal health and promoting sustainable development.

13. (C) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)
State Goods and Services Tax constitutes the single largest component of the tax revenue generated by the Madhya Pradesh government. Since its implementation, it has streamlined various indirect taxes into a unified system, enhancing collection efficiency. This revenue source is vital for funding development projects and meeting the state's fiscal obligations while reducing the overall tax cascading effect across different sectors.

14. (D) Total expenditure minus total receipts excluding borrowings
Fiscal deficit is a critical measure of the state's financial health, representing the total amount the government needs to borrow to fund its expenses. It is calculated as the difference between the total expenditure and the sum of revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts. A manageable fiscal deficit is essential for maintaining economic stability and ensuring that future debt burdens remain sustainable.

15. (C) A is true but R is false.
Madhya Pradesh enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act to instill fiscal discipline and ensure long-term sustainability. However, the act does not mandate the total elimination of capital borrowing. Instead, it sets sustainable limits on deficits and debt-to-GSDP ratios, allowing for productive borrowing that facilitates infrastructure development and essential capital creation while maintaining overall economic stability within the state.

16. (B) 3 percent of GSDP
Under the standard Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management guidelines, Madhya Pradesh is expected to maintain its annual fiscal deficit within three percent of its Gross State Domestic Product. This target is designed to ensure fiscal discipline and prevent the accumulation of unsustainable debt. While temporary relaxations may be granted during economic crises, adhering to this limit is vital for financial health.

17. (B) Royalty from Mines and Minerals
Non-tax revenue consists of government income derived from sources other than taxes. In Madhya Pradesh, royalties from the extraction of mines and minerals form a significant part of this

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category. Other sources include interest receipts, dividends from state enterprises, and various user fees for services. This revenue helps the state government fund public welfare programs and infrastructure projects without increasing taxes.

18. (A) Revenue receipts are greater than revenue expenditure
A revenue surplus occurs in the state budget when the total revenue receipts, including the state's own taxes and central transfers, exceed the revenue expenditure spent on day-to-day operations. This surplus is a positive fiscal indicator, as it allows the government to utilize the remaining funds for capital investments, such as building infrastructure, without relying solely on additional market borrowings.

19. (C) The state has the authority to levy customs duty on international imports.
Under the constitutional framework of India, the authority to levy and collect customs duties on international imports resides exclusively with the Central Government. The state government of Madhya Pradesh collects revenues through State GST, excise duty on liquor, and taxes on agricultural land. Understanding these jurisdictional boundaries is essential for analyzing the state's fiscal powers and its overall revenue generation structure.

20. (A) I, II, and III
The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act sets specific targets for reducing revenue deficits and ensuring inter-generational equity by limiting debt accumulation. It also places a ceiling on the guarantees provided by the state government to various entities. However, the act does not prevent the state from borrowing from the central government; rather, it regulates the total quantum of sustainable borrowing.

21. (C) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)
The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, releases the annual rankings for the Ease of Doing Business among Indian states. This assessment evaluates states based on various parameters like labor regulations, environmental clearances, and single-window systems. Madhya Pradesh has been a proactive participant, implementing numerous reforms to improve its industrial climate.

22. (B) To attract domestic and foreign direct investment into the state
The Global Investors Summit is a flagship event organized by the Government of Madhya Pradesh to showcase the state's industrial potential and investment opportunities. Its primary goal is to attract capital from both domestic and international investors across sectors like manufacturing, renewable energy, and information technology. These summits facilitate partnerships, create employment opportunities, and boost the overall economic growth.

23. (D) Indore
Indore is recognized as the financial and commercial hub of Madhya Pradesh due to its well-developed industrial base and significant contribution to state revenue. It hosts several corporate headquarters, stock exchanges, and diverse markets, making it the center of economic activity. The city's infrastructure and strategic location attract substantial investments, fostering growth in trade, services, and manufacturing sectors within the state.

24. (A) A single-window clearance system for industrial investors
The Invest MP portal serves as a comprehensive single-window clearance system designed to simplify the process for industrial investors in Madhya Pradesh. It provides a centralized platform for obtaining various licenses, permits, and incentives required to establish and operate businesses. By reducing bureaucratic delays and enhancing transparency, the portal plays a critical role in improving the state's ease of doing business.

25. (B) III only
While Madhya Pradesh actively seeks foreign direct investment, it also relies heavily on domestic investment, central government grants, and internal revenue for industrial growth. Statements regarding Pithampur's automotive status, land concessions for mega projects, the presence of special economic zones, and Indore hosting the Global Investors Summit are accurate representations of the state's proactive industrial policies and existing economic landscape.

NODIA

26. (A) Implementing schemes, identifying beneficiaries, and providing state funding
Under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, the Madhya Pradesh state government is responsible for the ground-level implementation of the housing scheme. This includes identifying eligible beneficiaries, monitoring construction progress, and providing the state's share of funding. The central government provides the policy framework and primary financial assistance, while the state ensures the benefits reach the intended rural and urban populations.

27. (D) Top state in active job card holders and fund utilization
Madhya Pradesh is consistently recognized as one of the top-performing states in India regarding the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. It demonstrates high levels of fund utilization and maintains a large number of active job card holders. The state effectively uses this scheme to provide social security, generate rural employment, and create durable community assets.

28. (B) Population whose consumption expenditure is below the poverty line
The poverty ratio, often referred to as the headcount ratio, represents the percentage of the population whose monthly per capita consumption expenditure falls below the officially defined poverty line. This metric is used to estimate the incidence of poverty within Madhya Pradesh. It helps the government identify vulnerable groups and design targeted social welfare programs to improve overall living standards.

29. (C) Health, Education, and Standard of Living
The multidimensional poverty framework utilized by NITI Aayog assesses poverty beyond simple income levels by focusing on three essential dimensions: health, education, and standard of living. These dimensions are measured through various indicators such as nutrition, school attendance, and access to basic amenities like water and electricity. This holistic approach provides a more accurate picture of the challenges faced by populations.

30. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
PM-KISAN provides direct income support to farmers to ensure financial stability. The Jal Jeevan Mission focuses on providing functional household tap connections to every rural home. Ayushman Bharat offers comprehensive health insurance to vulnerable populations. PM Gram Sadak Yojana is dedicated to improving rural connectivity through all-weather roads. These schemes collectively aim to enhance the socio-economic welfare of the citizens in Madhya Pradesh.

31. (A) Mukhyamantri Ladli Bahna Yojana
The Mukhyamantri Ladli Bahna Yojana is a major initiative by the Government of Madhya Pradesh aimed at the financial empowerment of women. Under this scheme, eligible women receive monthly cash assistance directly into their bank accounts. This program focuses on improving the economic independence of women, enhancing their decision-making power within households, and supporting their overall health and nutritional needs.

32. (B) Disguised Unemployment
Disguised unemployment is a common phenomenon in the agricultural sector of Madhya Pradesh, where more people are engaged in farming activities than are actually required for optimal production. In such cases, the marginal productivity of additional workers is near zero. This situation arises due to a lack of alternative employment opportunities in rural areas, leading to an over-dependency on agriculture.

33. (B) Unemployment rate and labour force participation
The Periodic Labour Force Survey is a national-level survey conducted to estimate key employment and unemployment indicators. In Madhya Pradesh, it provides essential data on the unemployment rate, labor force participation rate, and worker population ratio. This information is vital for policymakers to understand the dynamics of the labor market and design effective employment generation strategies for different demographic groups.

NODIA

34. (A) Extent of income or wealth inequality within the state
The Gini coefficient is a standard statistical measure used to represent the level of income or wealth inequality within a population. In the context of Madhya Pradesh, it indicates how evenly income is distributed among the residents. A coefficient of zero represents perfect equality, while a value closer to one signifies higher inequality. Tracking this metric helps in evaluating developmental inclusivity.

35. (B) Primary, Tertiary, Secondary
In Madhya Pradesh, the primary sector, especially agriculture, remains the largest employer, absorbing the majority of the state's workforce. The tertiary or service sector follows as the second-largest employer, reflecting the growth in trade and public services. The secondary or industrial sector currently has the lowest employment absorption capacity among the three, highlighting the need for further industrial diversification.

36. (D) Infant mortality rate
The Human Development Index is a composite measure that assesses long-term progress in three basic dimensions: a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. Its components include life expectancy at birth, mean and expected years of schooling, and Gross National Income per capita. While infant mortality rate is a health indicator, it is not a direct component of the index.

37. (C) States with poor economic and demographic indicators
Historically, the term "BIMARU" was an acronym used to describe four northern Indian states, including Madhya Pradesh, which exhibited poor economic and demographic indicators such as high poverty and low literacy. Over the years, Madhya Pradesh has made significant strides in improving its agricultural growth and infrastructure, working toward shedding this label through targeted development and improved governance.

38. (B) Middle to lower tier, showing scope for improvement
In the NITI Aayog's State Health Index, Madhya Pradesh generally features in the middle to lower tier of the rankings. While the state has shown incremental improvements in various health parameters like immunization and institutional deliveries, it still lags behind high-performing southern states. This ranking highlights the need for continued investment in healthcare infrastructure and service delivery to improve overall outcomes.

39. (D) The agriculture sector remains the largest employer in the state.
Despite the growth of other sectors, agriculture remains the dominant employer in Madhya Pradesh, providing livelihoods to a vast majority of the rural population. While the service and industrial sectors are expanding, they have yet to surpass agriculture in terms of total workforce participation. The state's economy continues to be fundamentally agrarian, with millions of households depending directly on farming.

40. (A) 2-3-1-4
The measurement of poverty follows a specific logical sequence starting with the selection of essential goods in a poverty line basket. This basket is then priced to establish the financial poverty line. Subsequently, the per capita consumption expenditure of households is determined. Finally, the headcount ratio is calculated to identify the percentage of the population living below the established threshold.

41. (C) Barwani
Barwani is one of the districts in Madhya Pradesh selected under the Aspirational Districts Programme launched by NITI Aayog. This program focuses on transforming districts that have shown relatively lesser progress in key social and economic indicators. By providing targeted interventions and monitoring progress in areas like health and education, the initiative aims to bring these districts on par.

42. (A) Convergence of schemes, collaboration among citizens, and competition among districts
The core strategy of the Aspirational Districts Programme in Madhya Pradesh is based on three pillars: convergence of existing central and state schemes, collaboration between different levels of government and citizens, and healthy competition among districts. This approach aims to improve governance and service delivery in

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underdeveloped regions by focusing on real-time monitoring and data-driven decision-making for better outcomes.

43. (D) Delta Ranking
The progress of districts under the Aspirational Districts Programme is measured and showcased through the Delta Ranking. This ranking tracks the monthly incremental progress made by districts across various sectors like health, education, and infrastructure. It fosters a spirit of competition and allows for the identification of best practices that can be replicated across different regions to accelerate development.

44. (B) Soyabean
Madhya Pradesh is the leading producer of soybean in India, which has earned it the popular title of the "Soya State." The crop plays a vital role in the state's agricultural economy, supporting a large food processing and oil extraction industry. The favorable climatic conditions and soil types in regions like Malwa make the state ideal for high-volume soybean cultivation.

45. (A) I and II
Madhya Pradesh is a national leader in the production of pulses and has consistently received the Krishi Karman Award for its excellence in food grain production. Far from being a wheat importer, the state is actually one of the largest producers and contributors of wheat to the national pool, competing closely with states like Punjab for the top position.

46. (D) Expansion of irrigation facilities and reliable power supply to agriculture
The robust agricultural growth in Madhya Pradesh over the last fifteen years has been primarily driven by the massive expansion of irrigation infrastructure and the provision of reliable power supply to farmers. These initiatives have allowed for increased cropping intensity and the cultivation of high-value crops. The state's focus on improving rural infrastructure has transformed it into a leading food producer.

47. (A) Agriculture contributes less than 10 percent to the state's GSDP.
Agriculture is a significant pillar of Madhya Pradesh's economy, contributing a substantial portion to the Gross State Domestic Product, far exceeding ten percent. The state is a major producer of oilseeds and pulses like gram. The Malwa plateau, with its fertile black soil, is particularly famous for the cultivation of cotton and soybean, which are critical to the state's output.

48. (B) Short-term changes in the volume of production of industrial products
The Index of Industrial Production for Madhya Pradesh measures short-term changes in the volume of production of various industrial products over a given period. It provides a quick assessment of the performance of key sectors like mining, manufacturing, and electricity. This index is a vital economic indicator used by policymakers to monitor industrial health and formulate timely economic interventions.

49. (B) Diamond
Madhya Pradesh possesses a unique advantage in the mineral sector as the only state in India currently producing diamonds. The Panna district is world-renowned for its diamond mines, which are managed by both organized and unorganized sectors. This monopoly contributes significantly to the state's mineral wealth and provides a distinctive identity to its natural resource profile and exports.

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50. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Malanjkhand in the Balaghat district is famous for being the largest open-cast copper mine in Asia. Singrauli serves as the coal hub of the state with massive reserves. Balaghat is also the primary source of manganese ore. Panna remains the sole district in India for diamond production. These mineral resources are foundational to the industrial and economic development of the region.

51. (C) Coal
Coal is the most significant mineral contributor to the non-tax revenue of Madhya Pradesh. The state possesses massive coal reserves, particularly in the Singrauli and Umaria regions, which are vital for power generation across India. The royalties generated from coal mining provide a substantial and steady income to the state exchequer, supporting various public welfare and development projects.

52. (D) Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station
The Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station, located in the Singrauli district, has the largest installed capacity among all thermal power stations in Madhya Pradesh. It is a major source of electricity for the state and the national grid. The facility's massive scale and output are critical for meeting the growing energy demands of the agricultural and industrial sectors in the region.

53. (C) The state is a power surplus state.
Through strategic investments in thermal, hydroelectric, and renewable energy, Madhya Pradesh has transformed into a power surplus state. It produces more electricity than its current domestic and industrial demand, allowing it to supply power to other states and ensure a reliable supply for its own residents. This surplus is a major attraction for industrial investors looking for stable energy infrastructure.

54. (B) 750 MW
The Rewa Ultra Mega Solar project is one of the largest single-site solar power plants in India, with an installed capacity of seven hundred fifty megawatts. This project is a milestone in the state's transition to renewable energy and provides clean electricity to the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. It showcases Madhya Pradesh's commitment to achieving sustainable development and reducing carbon emissions.

55. (C) A is true but R is false.
The share of renewable energy in Madhya Pradesh's total power capacity has indeed been increasing steadily due to proactive state policies. While the state promotes these projects through favorable land allotments and incentives, the reason provided in the prompt is generally considered a supporting factor rather than the sole explanation for the overarching growth trend in various renewable sectors.

56. (A) 17
The Sustainable Development Goals framework consists of seventeen global goals adopted by United Nations member states. These goals address various social, economic, and environmental challenges, including poverty, inequality, and climate change. NITI Aayog's SDG India Index tracks the progress of states like Madhya Pradesh in achieving these targets by the year two thousand thirty, promoting regional cooperation.

57. (C) Public Distribution System (PDS) and Mid-Day Meal Scheme
In the context of Sustainable Development Goal two, which aims for "Zero Hunger," the Government of Madhya Pradesh implements crucial interventions like the Public Distribution System and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme. These programs provide subsidized food grains to vulnerable households and nutritious meals to school students. These initiatives are essential for improving nutritional outcomes and ensuring food security across the entire state.

58. (A) Article 243-I
Article two hundred forty-three I of the Constitution of India mandates the Governor of a state to constitute a Finance Commission at regular intervals of five years. This body reviews the financial position of Panchayats and recommends the principles for the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the state government and the local rural self-government institutions periodically to ensure stability.

59. (D) Recommend distribution of tax revenues between State and local bodies
The primary role of the Madhya Pradesh State Finance Commission is to review the financial health of local bodies, including Panchayats and Municipalities. It makes recommendations regarding the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes, duties, and tolls between the state government and these local institutions. This ensures that local bodies have the necessary financial resources to perform their functions.

60. (A) I, II, and IV
Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh receive financial grants based on recommendations from both the Central and State Finance Commissions. The State Finance Commission specifically suggests measures to strengthen the financial position of municipalities. Property tax remains a vital source of revenue for Urban Local Bodies. However, these bodies are not entirely funded by the World Bank, as they rely on multiple sources.

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61. (C) Loans from multilateral institutions like the World Bank via the Center
External debt for the state of Madhya Pradesh refers to loans obtained from multilateral international institutions, such as the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank. These loans are typically channeled through the Central Government of India. This type of borrowing is often used to fund large-scale infrastructure projects and developmental programs that require significant long-term capital and technical expertise.

62. (D) Debt-to-GSDP ratio
The debt-to-GSDP ratio is the primary metric used by economists and policymakers to assess the debt sustainability of the Madhya Pradesh government. It compares the total outstanding debt of the state to its overall economic output. A stable or declining ratio indicates that the state is managing its borrowings effectively relative to its economic growth, ensuring long-term fiscal stability.

63. (A) Internal Debt - Market loans and State Development Loans
Internal debt comprises the largest portion of the state's liabilities and primarily consists of market loans and State Development Loans. These are funds borrowed from the domestic financial market through the issuance of government securities. Understanding the components of these liabilities is essential for managing the state's interest burden and ensuring that debt levels remain within the sustainable fiscal limits.

64. (B) Creation of long-term productive assets, boosting future growth
Consistently high capital expenditure by the Madhya Pradesh government is beneficial as it leads to the creation of long-term productive assets like roads, irrigation systems, and power plants. These investments boost the state's overall productive capacity, attract private investment, and facilitate future economic growth. While it increases current spending, it is considered an essential strategy for sustainable development.

65. (A) I, II, III, and IV
A revenue deficit indicates that the state is borrowing for daily consumption, while Madhya Pradesh has managed surpluses in several years prior to recent shocks. High capital expenditure is favored for driving development, and interest payments are a major revenue expenditure component. However, the state is not forbidden from using market borrowings for capital expenditure; such borrowing is a standard practice.

66. (A) Sustainability
The Public Affairs Index evaluates the governance performance of Indian states based on three fundamental pillars: equity, growth, and sustainability. This index provides a comprehensive assessment of how effectively states are managing their resources and delivering public services. By focusing on these pillars, the index highlights areas of excellence and identifies sectors where governance needs to be strengthened for citizens.

67. (C) Loss of mineral-rich and densely forested areas
The bifurcation of Madhya Pradesh in the year two thousand significantly altered the state's economic profile, as it lost several mineral-rich and densely forested regions to the newly formed state of Chhattisgarh. This transition required Madhya Pradesh to shift its economic focus toward other sectors, particularly agriculture and services, to compensate for the loss of industrial and natural resources.

68. (D) Unprecedented growth in the agricultural sector and irrigation
Following the loss of mineral-rich areas to Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh transformed its economy by prioritizing the agricultural sector and expanding irrigation facilities. Through consistent policy focus and infrastructure investment, the state achieved record-breaking growth in food grain production. This transition allowed Madhya Pradesh to become a leading agrarian economy and significantly increase its Gross State Domestic Product through farming activities.

69. (C) Higher logistics costs for maritime trade compared to coastal states
As a landlocked state, Madhya Pradesh faces the direct economic challenge of higher logistics costs for international maritime trade compared to coastal states. Without direct port access,

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goods must be transported long distances by land to reach seaports, which increases time and expenses. This geographic status necessitates the development of efficient inland logistics networks, dry ports, and expressways to maintain competitiveness.

70. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The landlocked geography of Madhya Pradesh necessitates robust inland logistics like dry ports. The large tribal population requires targeted financial inclusion and forest rights initiatives. A high agrarian base makes the economy vulnerable to monsoon fluctuations. The Malwa region is characterized by strong industrial and commercial growth. These features define the unique economic landscape and developmental priorities across different regions of the state.

71. (D) Baghelkhand Region
Historically, the Baghelkhand region in eastern Madhya Pradesh has exhibited lower levels of economic development and infrastructure compared to regions like Malwa or the capital Bhopal. This area faces challenges related to geographical terrain and socio-economic factors. Reducing regional disparity and improving infrastructure in Baghelkhand is a key focus area for the state government to ensure more balanced economic growth.

72. (A) Indore
Indore consistently ranks as the district with the highest per capita income in Madhya Pradesh, driven by its status as the commercial and industrial capital. Its vibrant trade, manufacturing hubs, and service sector contribute significantly to its high economic productivity. In contrast, districts like Alirajpur and Dindori often report much lower per capita incomes, reflecting the wide economic disparities across the state.

73. (C) Evaluating states on water resource management and irrigation
The Composite Water Management Index, launched by NITI Aayog, evaluates Indian states based on their performance in water resource management, irrigation, and restoration of water bodies. Madhya Pradesh participates actively in this index, showcasing its achievements in expanding irrigation coverage and watershed development. This data-driven assessment helps states identify gaps and improve their strategies for sustainable water usage in agriculture and industries.

74. (A) Green GDP
Green GDP is an economic concept that advocates for adjusting traditional Gross State Domestic Product by accounting for the depletion of natural resources and environmental degradation. By subtracting the costs of pollution and resource loss from the total economic output, Green GDP provides a more accurate measure of sustainable economic progress. This approach encourages states to prioritize environmental conservation alongside industrial growth.

75. (A) Malwa, Mahakoshal, Baghelkhand
In terms of economic development, the Malwa region is generally considered the most developed due to its industrial and agricultural productivity. The Mahakoshal region follows, with significant contributions from mining and services. The Baghelkhand region is typically viewed as less developed, facing infrastructure and socio-economic hurdles. This hierarchy reflects the historical and geographical factors that have influenced the regional economic landscape of the state.

76. (B) Integrate environmental costs into economic accounts for sustainability
Environmental accounting in Madhya Pradesh aims to integrate environmental costs and benefits into the state's economic accounts to promote sustainability. This process involves valuing natural resources and measuring the impact of economic activities on the environment. By doing so, the state can make more informed decisions about resource management, ensuring that economic growth does not come at the expense of ecological health.

77. (C) Pollution of state rivers by industrial effluents
Pollution of state rivers by industrial effluents is considered a negative externality that would lower the Green GDP of Madhya Pradesh if fully accounted for. Negative externalities represent the hidden costs of economic activities that are not reflected in traditional GDP calculations. Accounting for these environmental damages provides a clearer picture of the actual cost of

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industrial growth and emphasizes the need for cleaner production.

78. (D) Economic growth potential from a high working-age population
Demographic dividend refers to the economic growth potential that results from a shift in a population's age structure, particularly when the working-age population is larger than the non-working-age population. For Madhya Pradesh, this represents an opportunity to boost productivity and savings by investing in the skills and health of its youthful workforce, thereby accelerating the state's overall economic development trajectory.

79. (A) Automobile, Renewable Energy, and IT
In recent years, sectors such as automobiles, renewable energy, and information technology have seen the highest influx of Foreign Direct Investment in Madhya Pradesh. The state's proactive industrial policies, availability of land, and improved infrastructure have made it an attractive destination for global investors. These investments are critical for modernizing the state's industrial base, creating high-quality jobs, and fostering innovation.

80. (A) 2-1-3-4
The standard process for industrial project clearance through the Invest MP portal begins with the registration of the investor. This is followed by the submission of a common application form for the proposed project. Subsequently, various departments conduct scrutiny and generate the necessary No Objection Certificates. The process concludes with the issuance of a final approval certificate, facilitating a streamlined investment journey.

81. (B) Per Capita NSDP at constant prices
Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at constant prices is considered the most accurate indicator of the actual standard of living for residents. By using constant prices, it eliminates the distorting effect of inflation, reflecting the real growth in average income over time. This metric provides a clearer understanding of whether the economic benefits are translating into improved purchasing power for the population.

82. (A) GSDP calculated using prices in the year of measurement
Calculation of Gross State Domestic Product at current prices involves valuing all goods and services produced in the state using the market prices of the specific year of measurement. This figure includes the effect of inflation, providing a measure of the nominal size of the economy. While useful for fiscal comparisons, it does not distinguish between growth in volume and increases in prices.

83. (C) Constant prices strip away inflation, reflecting real growth
The growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product at constant prices is generally lower than at current prices because constant prices strip away the effects of inflation. By using the prices of a fixed base year, this measure reflects the real change in the volume of goods and services produced. This allows for a more accurate assessment of actual economic progress and productive capacity.

84. (D) National Statistical Office (NSO)
The National Statistical Office, under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, is the primary body responsible for releasing national Gross Domestic Product estimates in India. The Gross State Domestic Product of states like Madhya Pradesh is often compared with these national figures to gauge regional performance. The NSO ensures that statistical standards are maintained for accurate and comparable economic data.

85. (A) I only
The tertiary sector in Madhya Pradesh includes vital services such as banking, insurance, and tourism, which have been growing steadily in importance. While this sector's share in the state's Gross State Domestic Product has generally expanded over the decades, it does not provide the highest employment in rural areas, where agriculture remains the primary occupation for most of the workforce.

86. (B) Lack of direct port connectivity
The lack of direct port connectivity poses a significant challenge to the rapid industrialization of Madhya Pradesh, as a landlocked state. This geographic constraint increases the costs and time required for importing raw materials

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and exporting finished goods to international markets. Overcoming this challenge requires substantial investment in multimodal logistics, rail connectivity, and dry ports to enhance the state's industrial competitiveness.

87. (D) MSME sector and self-employment among youth
The Mukhyamantri Udyam Kranti Yojana is a state government initiative designed to boost the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sector by encouraging self-employment among the youth. The scheme provides financial assistance through bank loans and interest subsidies to aspiring entrepreneurs. By fostering local businesses and startups, the program aims to reduce unemployment and strengthen the industrial fabric of the state.

88. (A) Percentage of the population employed or seeking employment
The Labour Force Participation Rate measures the percentage of the population that is either currently employed or actively seeking employment. In Madhya Pradesh, this rate is a critical indicator of the economy's ability to provide work opportunities for its citizens. Tracking this metric helps in understanding the labor market dynamics and designing policies to increase participation, particularly among women and youth.

89. (C) Underemployment
Underemployment occurs when highly educated or skilled individuals are forced to work in jobs that do not utilize their full potential or require much lower qualifications. This economic phenomenon is observed in Madhya Pradesh when there is a mismatch between the supply of graduates and the availability of suitable high-skill jobs. Addressing underemployment is vital for maximizing the state's human capital.

90. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Seasonal unemployment occurs between agricultural sowing and harvesting cycles. Disguised unemployment is seen when more workers are engaged on a farm than necessary. Frictional unemployment refers to the time gap between leaving one job and finding another. Structural unemployment arises from a mismatch between worker skills and available jobs. These types of unemployment characterize the diverse challenges within the state's labor market.

91. (D) Increasing inequality in income distribution
If the Gini coefficient for income distribution in Madhya Pradesh moves closer to one, it indicates increasing inequality, meaning a larger portion of the state's income is concentrated in fewer hands. Conversely, a value closer to zero suggests more equal distribution. Monitoring this coefficient is essential for evaluating the success of inclusive growth policies and ensuring that economic benefits reach all segments.

92. (B) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
The Human Development Index was developed by the United Nations Development Programme to provide a more holistic measure of human progress beyond just economic growth. It combines indicators of life expectancy, education, and income to rank regions based on their overall human development. This index is widely used by policymakers in Madhya Pradesh to assess social progress and identify areas needing intervention.

93. (C) Poor health and education outcomes despite economic wealth
If a district in Madhya Pradesh has a high per capita income but a very low Human Development Index rank, it indicates that economic wealth is not being effectively translated into better health and education outcomes. This situation highlights the need for targeted social sector spending and improved delivery of public services to ensure that economic prosperity leads to genuine human well-being.

94. (B) Aspirant, Performer, Front Runner, Achiever
The NITI Aayog's SDG India Index classifies states like Madhya Pradesh into four distinct categories based on their performance scores: Aspirant, Performer, Front Runner, and Achiever. These categories provide a clear framework for assessing how close a state is to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by the year two thousand thirty. This classification encourages states to improve their rankings through better governance.

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95. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Madhya Pradesh's performance in Sustainable Development Goal fifteen, related to "Life on Land," is robust because the state possesses the largest total forest cover in India. This vast forest area is vital for preserving biodiversity, protecting watersheds, and maintaining ecological balance. The state's proactive management of its forest resources directly contributes to its high achievement in this specific environmental goal.

96. (B) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is a national financial inclusion scheme that aims to provide universal access to banking services, particularly for the unbanked population in Madhya Pradesh. By facilitating the opening of basic savings accounts with no minimum balance requirements, the scheme ensures that all citizens can access credit, insurance, and direct benefit transfers from the government securely.

97. (B) Promote a specific product from each district to boost exports
The One District One Product initiative in Madhya Pradesh aims to identify and promote a specific product unique to each district to enhance its production, quality, and export potential. By focusing on local specialties, the scheme seeks to create industrial clusters, generate rural employment, and brand the state's traditional crafts and agricultural products on a national and international level.

98. (A) Banana
Under the One District One Product scheme, the Burhanpur district of Madhya Pradesh is specifically recognized for its high-quality banana production. This focus helps in developing better processing facilities, enhancing the supply chain, and providing technical support to local farmers. Promoting Burhanpur's bananas boosts the local economy and helps the district establish a distinct market identity for its primary agricultural produce.

99. (C) Agricultural price deficit financing
The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was an innovative scheme introduced in Madhya Pradesh to provide agricultural price deficit financing to farmers. Under this program, the government aimed to compensate farmers when the market price of certain notified crops fell below the officially established Minimum Support Price. This scheme was designed to protect farmers from market volatility and ensure they received fair returns.

100. (A) I, II, and III
State Development Loans are the primary instruments for market borrowings by the state government. The Reserve Bank of India manages this debt, ensuring smooth financial operations. External borrowings are channeled through the central government, which provides the necessary guarantees. However, states are constitutionally prohibited from borrowing directly from international entities without explicit permission and mediation from the Government of India for safety.

101. (D) Directorate of Economics and Statistics
The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, under the state government, is the primary body responsible for the preparation and presentation of the Madhya Pradesh Economic Survey. This directorate collects and analyzes comprehensive data from various departments to provide a statistical overview of the state's progress. Its reports are essential for evidence-based policy making and provide the foundation for the annual budget discussions.

102. (B) GDP + Subsidies - Taxes on products = GVA
Gross Value Added is calculated by taking the Gross Domestic Product and adding subsidies on products while subtracting the taxes on those products. This measure provides a clearer picture of the actual value generated by producers in the state, excluding the distorting effects of taxes and subsidies. It is a vital indicator for understanding the sectoral performance and productivity of Madhya Pradesh's economy.

103. (D) Economic Services (like Mining, Forestry)
Economic services, particularly mining and forestry, provide the highest share of non-tax revenue to the Madhya Pradesh Government. The state's rich mineral resources and vast forest cover generate substantial income through royalties, fees, and the sale of forest produce. This revenue is a crucial component of the state's total

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receipts, helping to fund various developmental activities and social welfare programs.

104. (A) Increase in state financial liability and future interest burden
High capital receipts consisting mostly of market borrowings imply an increase in the state government's financial liabilities. While these funds can be used for productive investment, they also lead to a higher future interest burden on the state's revenue account. Managing these borrowings carefully is essential to ensure that the debt remains sustainable and does not crowd out essential social spending.

105. (A) I, II, IV, and V
Salaries, pensions, and central grants form parts of revenue expenditure and receipts respectively, while tax revenue includes shares in central taxes. Capital expenditure involves creating long-term assets like dams. However, the repayment of loans by the state government is considered a capital discharge or expenditure, not a receipt. Understanding these distinctions is fundamental to analyzing the structural health of the budget.

106. (A) Fiscal Deficit minus Interest Payments
Primary deficit is calculated by subtracting interest payments on previous borrowings from the total fiscal deficit of the state. This metric indicates how much of the current year's borrowing is required to meet the government's current year's fiscal needs, excluding the burden of past debts. It provides a measure of the effectiveness of the government's current fiscal policy and management.

107. (D) Central Finance Commission
The devolution of central taxes to states like Madhya Pradesh is decided based on the recommendations of the Central Finance Commission, a constitutional body appointed every five years. The commission determines the vertical share of taxes between the center and states and the horizontal distribution among different states based on criteria like population, income distance, and forest cover.

108. (B) Forest and Ecology
In the formula used by the 15th Finance Commission for tax devolution, the parameter for "Forest and Ecology" generally favors Madhya Pradesh due to its status as the state with the largest forest cover in India. This criterion rewards states for maintaining and protecting their forest resources, which provide essential ecological services to the entire nation. This devolution helps compensate for the opportunity costs.

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109. (C) Higher debt accumulation and crowding out of private investment
An increasing fiscal deficit leads to higher debt accumulation for the state government and can result in the "crowding out" of private investment. When the government borrows heavily from the financial market, it can drive up interest rates, making it more expensive for private businesses to borrow and invest. This can potentially slow down overall economic growth if not managed sustainably.

110. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Fiscal deficit represents the total borrowing requirements of the state government. Revenue deficit indicates a shortfall where current expenditures exceed current receipts. Primary deficit is calculated by subtracting interest liabilities from the fiscal deficit. Effective revenue deficit excludes grants used for capital asset creation. These metrics are essential for evaluating the fiscal health and budgetary performance of the state government's financial management.

111. (A) Ensure inter-generational equity and stability via deficit targets
The primary objective of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act is to ensure long-term fiscal stability and inter-generational equity by setting mandatory targets for reducing deficits and debt. By imposing discipline on government spending and borrowing, the act aims to maintain a healthy fiscal environment that supports sustainable economic growth without burdening future generations with excessive public debt.

112. (B) Short-term RBI credit to bridge mismatches in receipts and payments
Ways and Means Advances are short-term credit facilities provided by the Reserve Bank of India to state governments like Madhya Pradesh. This mechanism helps the government bridge temporary mismatches between its revenue

receipts and expenditure payments. While it is a vital tool for liquidity management, it must be repaid within a specified period to maintain fiscal discipline and financial health.

113. (B) Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of raw silk in India.
While Madhya Pradesh has a significant presence in the industrial landscape with the Pithampur auto cluster and the Bina oil refinery, it is not the largest producer of raw silk in India. That position is traditionally held by states like Karnataka. Madhya Pradesh, however, is well-known for specific varieties like Tussar silk and its famous handloom products from Chanderi.

114. (A) Indore
Indore hosts the state's only operational Special Economic Zone specifically dedicated to the Information Technology sector, known as Crystal IT Park. This facility provides state-of-the-art infrastructure and various tax incentives to attract IT companies and startups. By fostering a technology-driven industrial ecosystem, the SEZ plays a vital role in diversifying the city's economy and creating high-quality employment opportunities.

115. (A) Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
In terms of total geographical area, Madhya Pradesh is the second-largest state in India, following Rajasthan and preceding Maharashtra. This vast land area provides the state with diverse climatic zones and extensive natural resources, which are foundational to its agrarian and mineral-based economy. Understanding this geographical ranking is important for analyzing the state's potential for agricultural and industrial development.

116. (D) Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)
The Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor is a major infrastructure project that significantly boosts the logistics and economic potential of Madhya Pradesh. By passing through the state, the corridor connects its industrial hubs to major ports on the western coast, reducing transportation costs and time. This enhanced connectivity attracts investment in manufacturing and logistics, positioning Madhya Pradesh as a central economic hub.

117. (C) Showcase opportunities, policies, and facilitate B2G meetings
During the Global Investors Summit, the 'Invest MP' platform serves to showcase the state's investment opportunities and favorable industrial policies. It facilitates vital Business-to-Government meetings, allowing potential investors to interact directly with state officials and resolve queries. This platform is a key tool for branding Madhya Pradesh as an investor-friendly destination and streamlining the process of attracting large-scale capital.

118. (B) Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY)
The Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana has been a crucial intervention in Madhya Pradesh for mitigating poverty by providing free food grains to vulnerable populations. This scheme ensures food security for millions of households, particularly during times of economic distress. By supplementing the existing Public Distribution System, it helps reduce the financial burden on poor families and improves their nutritional well-being.

119. (D) Around 45-50%
Currently, approximately forty-five to fifty percent of the gross cropped area in Madhya Pradesh is under irrigation, reflecting a significant increase over recent years. While this expansion has reduced the economy's dependency on the monsoon, a large portion of agriculture still relies on seasonal rainfall. Continued investment in canal networks and tube-well irrigation is essential for further stabilizing and increasing agricultural output.

120. (A) 1-2-3-4
Wheat remains the leading crop in Madhya Pradesh in terms of total production volume, followed by soybean, which gives the state its unique agricultural identity. Rice occupies the third position, while maize follows as a significant cereal crop. This production hierarchy reflects the state's soil suitability and the effectiveness of irrigation expansion strategies implemented over the recent decades for the farmers.

121. (C) Animal Husbandry and Poultry
The Madhya Pradesh Pashudhan Avam Kukkut Vikas Nigam is a dedicated government entity

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that focuses on the development of animal husbandry and poultry sectors. Its primary goals include improving livestock breeds, enhancing the production of milk and eggs, and providing technical support to rural farmers. By promoting these sub-sectors, the organization helps in diversifying rural livelihoods and increasing household incomes.

122. (A) Corporation Tax
Corporation Tax is an example of a direct tax levied on the profits of companies and is collected exclusively by the Central Government. In contrast, State Excise Duty, Stamp and Registration Fees, and Taxes on Vehicles are major components of the state's own tax revenue. While the state receives a share of corporation tax through devolution, it does not collect it.

123. (D) Devolved to MP through the divisible pool of taxes
Although Corporation Tax is levied and collected by the Central Government, it benefits Madhya Pradesh through the process of devolution. A portion of the total collection is shared with states through the "divisible pool of taxes" based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission. This devolved revenue is a significant source of income that helps the state fund its developmental projects.

124. (B) DPIIT States' Startup Ranking
The DPIIT States' Startup Ranking is a comprehensive framework that evaluates and ranks Indian states based on their initiatives to support entrepreneurs and the local startup ecosystem. It assesses states on parameters like policy support, ease of procurement, and incubation facilities. Madhya Pradesh's performance in this ranking reflects its commitment to fostering innovation and creating a conducive environment for new businesses.

125. (C) I and III
Madhya Pradesh operates several thermal power plants managed by the state-owned Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited and has achieved nearly one hundred percent village electrification. Far from barring private players, the state actively encourages private participation in power generation, particularly in the renewable energy sector, to meet its growing energy needs and maintain its status as a power-surplus state.

126. (D) Migrant laborers returning during the COVID-19 pandemic
The "Rojgar Setu" portal was specifically launched by the Madhya Pradesh government to address the urgent employment needs of migrant laborers who returned to the state during the COVID-19 pandemic. The portal acted as a bridge between the skilled returning workforce and local employers, facilitating job placements and ensuring that these workers could secure their livelihoods within their home state.

127. (A) The proportion of the population living below the poverty line
The incidence of poverty refers to the proportion or percentage of the total population that is living below the officially defined poverty line. It is a fundamental demographic indicator used to assess the scale of poverty within Madhya Pradesh. Tracking changes in this incidence over time allows the government to evaluate the effectiveness of its poverty alleviation programs and social welfare policies.

128. (B) Tax rate increases as the taxable amount increases.
Progressive taxation is a system where the tax rate increases as the taxable income or amount increases. This approach is designed to ensure that those with a higher ability to pay contribute a larger share of their income to public revenue. In Madhya Pradesh, this concept is applied to promote economic equity and provide the government with resources to fund welfare programs.

129. (B) Education
In NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index, education is one of the three broad dimensions used to assess poverty, carrying a one-third weightage in the final score. This dimension is measured through indicators such as years of schooling and school attendance. By including education, the MPI provides a more holistic view of the deprivations faced by individuals, beyond just their income levels.

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130. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
NITI Aayog is responsible for the State Health Index and the National Multidimensional Poverty Index. The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade releases rankings for the Ease of Doing Business. The Directorate of Economics and Statistics in Madhya Pradesh prepares the annual Economic Survey. These reports are crucial for assessing development progress and formulating evidence-based policies across various sectors within the state.

131. (C) PM SVANidhi
Under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, Madhya Pradesh has effectively utilized the PM SVANidhi scheme to provide micro-credit facilities to street vendors. This initiative helps vendors restart their businesses by providing collateral-free working capital loans. By strengthening this segment of the informal economy, the state promotes self-reliance and ensures that small-scale entrepreneurs can recover from economic shocks and maintain their livelihoods.

132. (D) 8
There are eight districts in Madhya Pradesh that are currently part of NITI Aayog's Aspirational Districts Programme. These districts, including Barwani, Rajgarh, and Singrauli, are selected for targeted developmental interventions due to their relatively lower progress in key socio-economic indicators. The program focuses on improving health, education, and basic infrastructure through real-time monitoring and collaborative governance at the district level.

133. (C) Differences in infrastructure, industrial clustering, and productivity
The structural economic disparity between Western Madhya Pradesh and Eastern Madhya Pradesh is primarily caused by differences in infrastructure development, industrial clustering, and overall productivity levels. The Western region, particularly Malwa, has historically benefited from better connectivity and industrial hubs like Indore. Addressing these regional imbalances through targeted investments in Eastern regions is essential for achieving more inclusive and balanced economic development.

134. (B) Champions of Change Dashboard
The "Champions of Change" dashboard is the official platform used by NITI Aayog to evaluate and display the real-time performance of districts under the Aspirational Districts Programme. It provides data-driven rankings based on various key performance indicators, fostering transparency and competition among districts. This tool allows officials and the public to monitor progress and identify areas that require more focused attention.

135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Madhya Pradesh has high potential for the food processing industry because it is a leading national producer of diverse agricultural and horticultural crops. The abundance of wheat, soybean, garlic, and oranges provides a steady supply of raw materials for processing units. Developing this industry allows for higher value addition, reduces post-harvest losses, and creates significant employment opportunities in the state's rural areas.

136. (A) Foodgrain production
The Krishi Karman Award is a national recognition bestowed by the Central Government upon states that demonstrate exceptional performance in foodgrain production. Madhya Pradesh has received this prestigious award multiple times, highlighting its transformation into a leading agricultural hub. This achievement reflects the effectiveness of the state's policies in irrigation expansion, seed distribution, and providing technical support to its farming community.

137. (C) Index detailing growth in mining, manufacturing, and electricity
The Index of Industrial Production is a statistical indicator that details the growth trends in three broad industrial sectors: mining, manufacturing, and electricity. It provides a measure of the changes in the volume of industrial production over time relative to a base year. This index is a critical tool for assessing the health of the industrial economy and making informed policy decisions.

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138. (A) Manufacturing
In the calculation of the Index of Industrial Production, the manufacturing sector typically holds the highest weightage due to its broad diversity and significant contribution to overall industrial output. This reflects the central role that manufacturing play in value addition and economic growth. Mining and electricity follow with lower weightages, although they remain critical components of the industrial landscape in Madhya Pradesh.

139. (D) Diamond
Madhya Pradesh is currently the sole state in India engaged in the commercial production of diamonds. The mines located in the Panna district are the only active diamond extraction sites in the country. This unique status provides the state with a distinct position in the national mineral map and contributes significantly to its reputation as a resource-rich region with exclusive treasures.

140. (C) I, II, and IV
Singrauli is renowned for its thick coal seams, while Malanjkhand is the site of India's largest copper deposits. The state's significant limestone reserves have also spurred the growth of a robust cement industry. Far from being negligible, mining royalties are a major and vital source of non-tax revenue for the state, supporting its fiscal health and enabling various public welfare projects.

141. (C) Narmada
The Omkareshwar Floating Solar Project is being developed on the Narmada River, representing one of the largest such renewable energy initiatives in the world. By utilizing the water surface of the reservoir, the project saves land and reduces water evaporation while generating clean electricity. This innovative project underscores Madhya Pradesh's commitment to expanding its green energy capacity and achieving sustainable power goals.

142. (D) Clean Water and Sanitation
Goal six of the Sustainable Development Goals focuses on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. This goal is highly relevant to the Jal Jeevan Mission in Madhya Pradesh, which aims to provide functional household tap connections to every rural home. Achieving this target is essential for improving public health, reducing drudgery for women, and enhancing overall quality of life.

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143. (A) Transfer of central taxes to states via the Finance Commission
Devolution of taxes refers to the mandatory transfer of a share of the central government's tax collections to the state governments, as recommended by the Finance Commission. This constitutional mechanism ensures that states have sufficient financial resources to meet their developmental and administrative responsibilities. The share of each state is determined based on criteria like population, forest cover, and fiscal performance.

144. (B) Perform constitutional responsibilities like sanitation and local roads
Funds are devolved to local bodies on the recommendation of the State Finance Commission to ensure they can effectively perform their constitutional responsibilities. These functions include providing basic amenities like sanitation, local roads, street lighting, and primary health services. This financial support is crucial for strengthening local self-governance and ensuring that developmental benefits reach the grassroots level across Madhya Pradesh.

145. (A) I, II, III, and V
The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act establishes targets for debt-to-GSDP ratios to ensure sustainability. Market loans are a major part of internal debt, while government-guaranteed borrowings of state enterprises are classified as contingent liabilities. High debt levels restrict funds for capital investment. Conversely, states can and do borrow from the National Small Savings Fund under specific central government guidelines.

146. (A) Borrowing to finance current consumption
A revenue deficit occurs when the government's current expenditure exceeds its revenue receipts, implying that the state is "dissaving." In this context, dissaving means the government must borrow funds simply to meet its day-to-day operational costs, such as salaries and interest payments, rather than using those borrowings for productive capital investments. This situation

can lead to long-term fiscal instability if not corrected.

147. (C) Public Affairs Index (PAI)
The Public Affairs Index evaluates the governance performance of Indian states and categorizes them into "Large States" and "Small States" to ensure a fair and balanced comparison. This classification accounts for the significant differences in geographical size, population, and administrative challenges faced by different states. The index provides insights into how effectively states like Madhya Pradesh are delivering public services and maintaining equity.

148. (D) Retention of agricultural plains led to massive agrarian growth
Following the bifurcation of the state in the year two thousand, Madhya Pradesh retained its vast and fertile agricultural plains. This allowed the state to focus intensively on expanding irrigation and improving agricultural productivity. This strategic shift led to massive agrarian growth, transforming the state into a leading food producer and significantly boosting its economy despite the loss of mineral-rich industrial regions.

149. (C) Robust network of Dry Ports, ICDs, and expressways
To mitigate the challenges of being a landlocked state, Madhya Pradesh focuses on developing a robust network of dry ports, Inland Container Depots, and high-speed expressways. These facilities provide efficient logistics and customs clearance services within the state, facilitating smoother international trade. By improving connectivity to coastal ports, Madhya Pradesh enhances its industrial competitiveness and supports its growing export-oriented sectors.

150. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Gross State Domestic Product represents the total economic output of a state. Per capita income is the average income earned per person. Foreign Direct Investment involves capital investment from a foreign entity into a local business. Fiscal deficit indicates the total annual borrowing requirement of the state government. These fundamental economic terms are used to assess and compare the overall performance of Madhya Pradesh's economy.

151. (D) Alirajpur
Alirajpur is traditionally identified as the district with one of the lowest Human Development Index scores in Madhya Pradesh. It faces complex socio-economic challenges, including high levels of poverty, low literacy rates, and limited access to healthcare infrastructure. Addressing the developmental needs of such districts is a high priority for the state government to ensure more inclusive growth and reduce regional disparities.

152. (A) Participatory irrigation and watershed development
NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index highlights Madhya Pradesh's strong performance in participatory irrigation and watershed development. The state has successfully implemented community-led initiatives to manage water resources, recharge groundwater, and expand irrigation coverage. This collaborative approach has been instrumental in boosting agricultural productivity and ensuring the sustainable use of water in the state's agrarian economy.

153. (C) Subtracting environmental costs from traditional GDP
The fundamental idea behind calculating a Green GDP for Madhya Pradesh is to provide a more sustainable measure of economic progress by subtracting environmental costs from the traditional Gross State Domestic Product. These costs include the depletion of natural resources and the impact of pollution. This approach encourages a balance between economic development and environmental conservation, promoting long-term ecological health.

154. (A) 6%
The real per capita growth rate is approximately calculated by subtracting the population growth rate from the overall economic growth rate. If the state's Gross State Domestic Product is growing at eight percent and the population at two percent, the resulting per capita growth rate is six percent. This metric provides a better indication of the actual improvement in the average individual's economic well-being.

155. (A) MGNREGA, PM-KISAN, Jal Jeevan Mission
The chronological launch of these major central schemes started with the Mahatma Gandhi

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National Rural Employment Guarantee Act in two thousand six, followed by PM-KISAN in two thousand nineteen, and the Jal Jeevan Mission later that same year. Each of these initiatives has had a profound impact on Madhya Pradesh's rural economy by providing employment, income support, and essential water infrastructure.

156. (B) Academic degrees and employability skills
The Chief Minister Youth Internship Scheme in Madhya Pradesh is designed to bridge the gap between academic qualifications and practical employability skills. By providing young graduates with internship opportunities in various government departments and developmental projects, the scheme offers valuable work experience and professional training. This initiative aims to enhance the career prospects of the youth and create a more skilled workforce.

157. (C) Rubber
Rubber is not a major contributor to Madhya Pradesh's agricultural Gross State Domestic Product, as the state's climate is not suitable for large-scale rubber cultivation. In contrast, soybean, wheat, and gram are critical crops that define the state's agricultural output. Madhya Pradesh is a national leader in the production of these crops, which support a vast processing industry and millions of livelihoods.

158. (D) Financial assistance for crop procurement and MSP
The Mukhya Mantri Krishak Uparjan Sahayata Yojana is focused on providing financial assistance related to crop procurement and the Minimum Support Price. The scheme aims to support farmers during the harvest season by ensuring they receive fair prices for their produce and helping the state maintain its robust procurement system. This initiative is vital for stabilizing farmer incomes and ensuring food security.

159. (A) IT, R&D, and knowledge-based services
In economic classification, quaternary sector activities involve knowledge-based services such as information technology, research and development, and specialized consultancy. In Madhya Pradesh, this sector is growing in urban hubs like Indore and Bhopal. Unlike the primary and secondary sectors, the quaternary sector focuses on the generation and management of information, playing a key role in the state's transition toward a modern economy.

160. (A) 1-2-3-4
Gross State Domestic Product represents the total economic output and is numerically the largest value. Net State Domestic Product follows after subtracting depreciation. Total tax revenue is a subset of the state's total receipts and is smaller than the overall product. The fiscal deficit, representing the annual borrowing requirement, is the smallest numerical value among these indicators in a standard fiscal year for the state.

161. (B) Limestone
The cement industry in Madhya Pradesh is geographically supported by the abundance of limestone, which is the primary raw material for cement production. Regions like Satna and Rewa possess massive limestone reserves, making them ideal locations for large-scale cement plants. This industry is a significant contributor to the state's industrial output and provides extensive employment opportunities in the manufacturing sector.

162. (A) Issuing State Development Loans and taking institutional loans
The Madhya Pradesh government primarily finances its fiscal deficit by issuing State Development Loans and securing loans from various financial institutions. These market borrowings allow the government to fund its developmental projects and manage its fiscal requirements. Maintaining a sustainable level of such borrowing is essential for fiscal discipline and ensuring that future revenue can cover the interest and principal repayments.

163. (C) Policies aimed at reducing deficits and debt accumulation
Fiscal consolidation refers to the policies and strategies implemented by the state government to reduce fiscal deficits and limit the accumulation of public debt. This process often involves enhancing revenue collection and rationalizing government expenditure to ensure long-term fiscal sustainability. Successful fiscal consolidation helps maintain economic stability, improves investor confidence, and ensures that

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the government has the space to respond to future crises.

164. (D) Attract domestic and foreign corporate investments
A strong performance in the Ease of Doing Business rankings helps Madhya Pradesh attract more domestic and foreign corporate investments. By streamlining regulations, improving transparency, and reducing bureaucratic delays, the state creates a more favorable environment for businesses. This influx of capital is essential for industrial growth, technological modernization, and the creation of new employment opportunities across various economic sectors.

165. (C) I and III
In Madhya Pradesh, income inequality is generally observed to be higher in urban areas compared to rural regions. Expanding public services like health and education is a vital strategy for reducing this inequality by ensuring that all citizens have access to essential opportunities. While the Gini coefficient is a key measure, it is not the only metric used to track economic disparity.

166. (B) Goal 8
Goal eight of the Sustainable Development Goals focuses on promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. This goal is highly relevant to the state's development agenda, as it seeks to create quality jobs and foster an environment where businesses can thrive while ensuring fair wages and safe working conditions for the entire workforce.

167. (D) Reserve Bank of India
The Reserve Bank of India acts as the primary banker to the Government of Madhya Pradesh. It manages the state's public debt, handles its banking transactions, and provides short-term credit facilities like Ways and Means Advances. This relationship ensures that the state's financial operations are conducted within the framework of national monetary policy and maintains overall financial stability.

168. (A) Bundelkhand
The state government frequently announces special development packages for the Bundelkhand region to address its historical economic underdevelopment and infrastructure gaps. This region faces challenges such as water scarcity and limited industrial presence. Targeted interventions and financial support are designed to boost agricultural productivity, improve connectivity, and enhance the overall standard of living for the people residing in this underdeveloped area.

169. (C) Shrinks labor force and increases healthcare liabilities
An aging population can impact the state's economy by shrinking the total labor force and increasing the government's liabilities for healthcare and pensions. As a larger proportion of the population enters retirement, the dependency ratio increases, which can slow down economic growth if not managed through improved productivity and adequate social security planning for the elderly citizens of the state.

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170. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
PM Fasal Bima Yojana provides essential crop insurance to protect farmers against natural calamities. PM Matsya Sampada Yojana focuses on the sustainable development of the fisheries sector. Ujjwala Yojana provides clean cooking fuel through subsidized LPG connections. PM Awas Yojana is dedicated to ensuring affordable housing for all. These schemes address specific sectoral challenges and improve the overall socio-economic welfare of households.

171. (D) Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the state
The Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation is a state-level institution that primarily provides financial assistance and support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. By offering long-term loans and credit facilities, the corporation helps these businesses expand their operations and modernise their technology. Strengthening the MSME sector is vital for generating local employment and promoting industrial diversification across different regions of the state.

172. (B) Consumption of Fixed Capital
Net State Domestic Product is derived from Gross State Domestic Product by subtracting the "Consumption of Fixed Capital," which represents the depreciation of physical assets over time. This metric provides a more accurate measure of the actual economic value generated within the state, as it accounts for the cost of maintaining the existing productive infrastructure required to sustain the economy.

173. (C) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
The Maternal Mortality Ratio is a critical health indicator that strongly correlates with a state's Human Development Index performance. A lower ratio indicates better access to quality maternal healthcare and overall improved health outcomes for the population. For Madhya Pradesh, reducing this ratio is a major developmental priority that directly influences its human development rankings and reflects the effectiveness of public health interventions.

174. (D) More workers engaged than required for maximum production
Disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector occurs when the number of workers engaged in a farm activity exceeds the actual labor requirement for maximum production. In such situations, removing some workers would not reduce the total output, indicating that their marginal productivity is zero. This phenomenon highlights the need for creating more non-farm employment opportunities to absorb the surplus rural workforce.

175. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Achieving a high economic growth rate alone does not automatically improve the Human Development Index rank of Madhya Pradesh because the index is a composite measure that also weights health and education indicators. While economic wealth provides resources, genuine human development requires that these resources are effectively invested in improving life expectancy, schooling, and overall social well-being for all citizens.

176. (B) Madhya Pradesh
Madhya Pradesh consistently ranks as the leading producer of garlic and coriander in India, making a significant contribution to the national horticultural output. The state's diverse agro-climatic zones are well-suited for a variety of spices and medicinal plants. Promoting these high-value crops helps farmers diversify their income sources and strengthens the state's position as a major agricultural and horticultural hub.

177. (B) Gram Panchayats
The "Panch Permeshwar Yojana" was specifically designed by the Madhya Pradesh government to strengthen the financial resources and administrative capacity of Gram Panchayats. By providing direct funds to local rural bodies, the scheme enables them to undertake essential developmental works like building community centers, improving local roads, and ensuring better sanitation. This initiative promotes decentralization and empowers rural communities.

178. (A) A policy think tank providing strategic inputs and fostering federalism
NITI Aayog serves as a national policy think tank that provides strategic and technical advice to state governments like Madhya Pradesh. It fosters cooperative federalism by involving states in the national developmental agenda and provides a platform for sharing best practices. Through its various indices and monitoring frameworks, NITI Aayog helps states track their progress and implement evidence-based policies.

179. (C) Tax and non-tax revenue of the state, plus central grants
Revenue receipts in the state budget comprise the income generated from the state's own tax and non-tax sources, along with the grants-in-aid received from the Central Government. Unlike capital receipts, these are non-debt receipts that do not create future repayment liabilities. They are the primary source of funds for meeting the state's recurring operational expenditures and funding social welfare programs.

180. (B) I, II, and IV
Madhya Pradesh possesses a youthful demographic profile compared to many other Indian states. To harness this potential, investment in education and skill development is essential to enhance employability. While

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jobless growth can undermine these benefits, a low dependency ratio—not a high one—is the necessary condition for a demographic dividend. This window of opportunity can significantly accelerate the state's economic growth trajectory.

181. (C) Borrowings from the open market
Capital receipts for the Government of Madhya Pradesh include funds raised through borrowings from the open market, such as the issuance of state government securities. Other components include loans from the central government and the recovery of past loans. These receipts are typically used for funding capital expenditure or meeting fiscal deficits, but they also increase the state's total outstanding debt liabilities.

182. (B) Consumer Price Index (CPI)
The Consumer Price Index measures the average change over time in the prices paid by urban and rural consumers for a representative basket of goods and services. In Madhya Pradesh, this index is a vital tool for monitoring inflation and its impact on the cost of living. Policymakers use CPI data to adjust social welfare benefits and formulate effective economic policies.

183. (D) PM Jan Dhan Yojana
The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is the primary scheme driving financial inclusion in the rural and urban areas of Madhya Pradesh. By ensuring that every household has access to a bank account, the scheme facilitates direct benefit transfers, encourages savings, and provides access to basic insurance and credit facilities. This inclusion is a prerequisite for empowering vulnerable populations economically.

184. (A) Document mapping financial outlays to expected physical outcomes
An "Outcome Budget" is a detailed document that maps specific financial outlays to the expected physical outcomes and social impacts of government spending. It goes beyond simply listing expenditures by setting measurable targets for various programs. This approach enhances accountability and allows the state government to evaluate the actual effectiveness of its budgetary allocations in delivering tangible benefits to citizens.

185. (A) I, III, IV, and V
Madhya Pradesh actively engages with various NITI Aayog indices to monitor progress in areas like energy, climate, and export readiness. The state has shown significant improvements in health metrics, though it remains in the middle tier nationally. The Aspirational Districts Programme is a key framework that uses numerous performance indicators to drive development in selected regions, including several districts within the state.

186. (A) It relies heavily on software exports for 80% of its GSDP.
Madhya Pradesh's economy is primarily agrarian and serves as a major logistical hub due to its central location. It also has a large tribal population that receives targeted economic support. However, the state does not rely on software exports for eighty percent of its Gross State Domestic Product. While the IT sector is growing, agriculture and manufacturing remain the dominant contributors.

187. (D) Ability of government to generate revenue to fund expenditure
Fiscal space refers to the ability of the Madhya Pradesh government to generate and provide additional financial resources for specific purposes without jeopardizing its long-term fiscal sustainability. It is determined by the state's capacity to increase revenue, rationalize existing spending, and maintain sustainable borrowing levels. Having adequate fiscal space allows the government to respond effectively to economic shocks or invest in new priorities.

188. (B) Bank Note Press, Dewas
The Bank Note Press located in Dewas is a crucial facility in Madhya Pradesh responsible for printing national currency notes. This institution is directly connected to the national macro-economy and plays a vital role in the country's monetary system. The presence of such a high-security industrial unit highlights the state's strategic importance in the national administrative and financial infrastructure.

189. (C) Agriculture and MSME credit availability
A high Non-Performing Asset ratio in state-level rural and commercial banks primarily impacts the availability of credit for the agriculture and

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Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises sectors. When banks have a large number of defaulted loans, their lending capacity is reduced, making it harder for small businesses and farmers to secure necessary capital. Addressing NPAs is essential for ensuring a healthy credit flow.

190. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The State Planning Commission focuses on long-term strategic policies, while the Finance Department manages the preparation and presentation of the annual state budget. The Bank Note Press is located in Dewas and handles currency production. The Security Paper Mill is situated in Narmadapuram and produces the high-quality paper required for printing currency. These institutions are vital for the state's financial administration and national economy.

191. (A) Enhancing self-reliance by promoting local manufacturing
The "Vocal for Local" campaign in Madhya Pradesh is based on the economic concept of enhancing self-reliance by promoting the production and consumption of local goods. By supporting local artisans, farmers, and small businesses, the initiative aims to boost the state's industrial output and reduce dependency on external supplies. This strategy helps create local jobs and strengthens the regional economic fabric.

192. (B) Micro-entrepreneurs and street vendors in rural areas
The Mukhya Mantri Rural Street Vendor Scheme specifically targets micro-entrepreneurs and street vendors operating in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh. The program provides interest-free working capital loans to help these small-scale business owners sustain and grow their enterprises. By supporting this segment of the informal economy, the state government promotes financial independence and enhances the economic resilience of rural households.

193. (B) Loss of highly skilled human capital who migrate for opportunities
Brain drain affects Madhya Pradesh economically through the loss of highly skilled and educated human capital who migrate to other states or countries in search of better career opportunities. This migration deprives the state of the talent and innovation needed to drive its high-skill sectors like IT and research. Creating attractive local opportunities is essential for retaining human capital and boosting growth.

194. (A) Initial government spending leads to a larger increase in state income
The multiplier effect refers to the phenomenon where an initial increase in government capital expenditure on infrastructure leads to a proportionally larger increase in the state's overall income. As the government spends on projects like roads and power, it creates demand for materials and labor, which in turn generates further spending and investment in the economy. This process accelerates growth and productivity.

195. (B) Preparation, Presentation, Execution, Audit
The standard state budget cycle in Madhya Pradesh follows a logical sequence beginning with the preparation phase by various departments. This is followed by the formal presentation of the budget in the state assembly. Once approved, the budget enters the execution phase, where funds are spent as allocated. The cycle concludes with an audit to ensure financial accountability and transparency.

196. (D) Higher education institutions
The Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan is a central scheme implemented in Madhya Pradesh to provide strategic funding to state-level higher education institutions. The program aims to improve the quality of universities and colleges by upgrading infrastructure, enhancing faculty quality, and promoting research and innovation. Strengthening higher education is vital for creating a skilled workforce that can drive the state's modern economy.

197. (C) MP Public Service Guarantee Act
The Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act is a unique socio-economic law that ensures the time-bound delivery of essential public services to citizens. It mandates that government officials provide specific services, like issuing certificates or permits, within a stipulated period. By imposing penalties for delays, the act enhances bureaucratic accountability and improves the overall ease of living for the people.

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198. (B) Integrated database for targeted delivery of subsidies and schemes
The Samagra ID system in Madhya Pradesh serves as an integrated database that facilitates the targeted delivery of various government subsidies and social welfare schemes. By assigning a unique identification number to each family and individual, the system ensures that benefits reach the intended recipients without duplication or leakages. This data-driven approach improves the efficiency and transparency of social security programs.

199. (D) Ability of government to generate revenue to fund expenditure
Fiscal capacity refers to the fundamental ability of the Madhya Pradesh government to generate sufficient revenue through taxes and other sources to fund its public expenditures. A state with high fiscal capacity can provide better public services and invest more in infrastructure without over-relying on external borrowings. Enhancing this capacity through tax reforms and economic diversification is a key goal for long-term sustainability.

200. (A) 1-3-2-4
The bifurcation of Madhya Pradesh in 2000 occurred first, followed by the enactment of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act in 2005. The state then transitioned into a significant agrarian surplus producer through massive irrigation projects over the next decade. Finally, the State Goods and Services Tax Act was implemented in 2017. This sequence captures the major economic transformations within the state's history.

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CHAPTER 02

Population, Human Resources, Education, Health and Skills

1. Which district recorded the highest decadal population growth rate during 2001-2011 in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Jhabua
(C) Chhatarpur
(D) Indore

2. What is the child sex ratio (0-6 years) in Madhya Pradesh as per Census 2011?
(A) 931
(B) 898
(C) 918
(D) 927

3. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the demographic features of Madhya Pradesh in the 2011 Census.
(A) The male population constitutes more than 50% of the total population.
(B) The state accounts for exactly 8% of India's total population.
(C) The rural population is higher than the urban population.
(D) Indore division holds the highest population share among divisions.

4. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (District)
P. Jabalpur
Q. Bhopal
R. Alirajpur
S. Jhabua
List II: (Literacy characteristic)
1. Highest female literacy
2. Lowest overall literacy
3. Highest overall literacy
4. Second lowest overall literacy
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

5. Which division of Madhya Pradesh has the highest population density?
(A) Indore
(B) Bhopal
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Gwalior

6. In which district does the Scheduled Tribe (ST) population constitute the highest percentage of the total district population?
(A) Dhar
(B) Alirajpur
(C) Jhabua
(D) Mandla

7. What is the total population of Madhya Pradesh as per the 2011 Census?
(A) 6,03,48,023
(B) 7,26,26,809
(C) 8,26,26,809
(D) 7,03,48,023

8. Arrange the following districts of Madhya Pradesh in ascending order of their population density (Census 2011):
1. Dindori
2. Panna
3. Raisen
4. Sheopur
Select the correct sequence from the options given below:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

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9. Which district in Madhya Pradesh recorded the highest male literacy rate in 2011?
(A) Indore
(B) Jabalpur
(C) Bhopal
(D) Balaghat

10. Which district in Madhya Pradesh registered the lowest decadal population growth rate (2001-2011)?
(A) Betul
(B) Chhindwara
(C) Anuppur
(D) Mandla

11. Consider the following statements regarding the population of Madhya Pradesh:
I. Scheduled Castes form approximately 15.6% of MP's population.
II. Indore district has the highest absolute SC population.
III. Jhabua district has the lowest percentage of SC population.
IV. Madhya Pradesh has the largest ST population in absolute numbers in India.
V. Datia has the highest absolute number of ST population in MP.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, II and IV

12. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (District)
P. Indore
Q. Harda
R. Balaghat
S. Bhind
List II: (Population characteristic as per Census 2011)
1. Lowest sex ratio
2. Lowest population
3. Highest population
4. Highest sex ratio
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

13. Which of the following districts has a sex ratio greater than 1000 according to Census 2011?
(A) Alirajpur
(B) Mandla
(C) Dindori
(D) All of the above

14. Which of the following represents the correct descending sequence of districts in Madhya Pradesh based on population density (Census 2011)?
(A) Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior
(B) Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur
(C) Bhopal, Jabalpur, Indore, Gwalior
(D) Gwalior, Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur

15. Which district has the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste (SC) population in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indore
(B) Sagar
(C) Datia
(D) Ujjain

16. Which district of Madhya Pradesh recorded the highest total population according to the 2011 Census?
(A) Indore
(B) Bhopal
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Gwalior

17. Which district holds the record for the lowest overall literacy rate in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Alirajpur
(B) Jhabua
(C) Barwani
(D) Sheopur

18. What is the primary cause of high population growth rate in certain tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh like Jhabua?
(A) High fertility and limited family planning
(B) Expansion of industrial sectors and migrant labor
(C) Rising income levels and improved health access
(D) Elimination of the infant mortality rate

19. Consider the following statements regarding sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh:

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I. Balaghat has the highest overall sex ratio.
II. Bhind has the lowest overall sex ratio.
III. Alirajpur has the highest child sex ratio.
IV. Morena has the lowest child sex ratio.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) III and IV
(C) None of the above
(D) II and IV

20. Identify the incorrect pair of district and its population density (per sq km) according to Census 2011:
(A) Jabalpur - 620
(B) Bhopal - 855
(C) Indore - 841
(D) Dindori - 94

21. Which district has the largest absolute number of Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Barwani
(B) Chhindwara
(C) Dhar
(D) Khargone

22. What was the decadal population growth rate of Madhya Pradesh from 2001 to 2011?
(A) 24.26%
(B) 20.35%
(C) 21.54%
(D) 17.64%

23. What is the overall population density of Madhya Pradesh as per the 2011 Census?
(A) 196 persons per sq km
(B) 382 persons per sq km
(C) 282 persons per sq km
(D) 236 persons per sq km

24. Identify the correct statement about the rural-urban literacy divide in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Rural literacy is higher than urban literacy.
(B) The gap between rural and urban literacy is less than 5%.
(C) Female literacy is identical in both rural and urban areas.
(D) Urban literacy is above 80%.

25. What is the overall sex ratio of Madhya Pradesh as per the 2011 Census?
(A) 943
(B) 931
(C) 918
(D) 912

26. Consider the following statements regarding the population and fertility trends in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: The projected population of Madhya Pradesh for 2036 shows a declining trend in the absolute number of people.
Statement II: The total fertility rate in Madhya Pradesh has been consistently decreasing.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

27. What percentage of Madhya Pradesh's total population belongs to Scheduled Tribes (ST) as per Census 2011?
(A) 21.1%
(B) 15.6%
(C) 19.3%
(D) 25.2%

28. Consider the following statements regarding population growth in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The rural decadal growth rate was higher than the urban decadal growth rate between 2001 and 2011.
II. Madhya Pradesh's decadal growth rate (2001-2011) was higher than the national average.
III. Indore and Bhopal recorded decadal growth rates above 25%.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

29. What is the overall literacy rate of Madhya Pradesh according to the 2011 Census?
(A) 73.0%
(B) 74.04%
(C) 69.32%
(D) 65.4%

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30. Which district in Madhya Pradesh has the lowest population density?
(A) Sheopur
(B) Panna
(C) Mandla
(D) Dindori

31. What defines a "demographic dividend" in the context of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Rapid increase in the elderly population segment
(B) Economic benefit from a rising dependent population
(C) Growth potential from a large working-age population
(D) A significant reduction in total population growth

32. The phenomenon of reverse migration in Madhya Pradesh was most notably recorded during which recent event?
(A) The implementation of GST
(B) The COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns
(C) The 2016 Demonetization
(D) The launch of the CM Rise scheme

33. Identify the odd one out regarding the degree of urbanization (districts with lowest urbanization):
(A) Dindori
(B) Indore
(C) Alirajpur
(D) Sidhi

34. Which of the following represents the correct ascending sequence of educational levels based on typical Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Primary, Upper Primary, Secondary, Higher Education
(B) Higher Education, Secondary, Upper Primary, Primary
(C) Secondary, Higher Education, Primary, Upper Primary
(D) Higher Education, Primary, Secondary, Upper Primary

35. In Madhya Pradesh, a high child dependency ratio is primarily the result of:
(A) High total fertility rate
(B) High infant mortality rate
(C) High rate of out-migration
(D) High life expectancy

36. The 'Ruk Jana Nahi' scheme in Madhya Pradesh specifically targets which group of students?
(A) School dropouts and students who failed board exams to give them another chance
(B) Students seeking engineering admissions
(C) Meritorious students for scholarships
(D) College students for placement

37. What is the percentage of urban population in Madhya Pradesh according to the 2011 Census?
(A) 27.6%
(B) 31.1%
(C) 25.4%
(D) 35.2%

38. What is the most prominent type of intra-state migration observed in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Urban to Rural
(B) Urban to Urban
(C) Rural to Rural
(D) Rural to Urban

39. Which level of education generally exhibits the highest Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Higher Education
(B) Senior Secondary
(C) Technical Education
(D) Primary Education

40. Which of the following is an expected economic outcome if Madhya Pradesh successfully harnesses its demographic dividend?
(A) Decreased tax revenue
(B) Higher dependency ratio
(C) Decrease in savings rate
(D) Increased productivity and economic output

41. Consider the following statements regarding school dropouts in MP:
I. The dropout rate is higher in secondary education than in primary education.
II. Poverty and long distance to schools are major reasons for dropouts.
III. The dropout rate for girls is generally lower than for boys at the higher secondary level.
IV. ST populations have higher dropout rates compared to the state average.

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Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) III only
(C) II and IV
(D) I, III and IV

42. Arrange the following districts in descending order of their urban population percentage:
1. Bhopal
2. Indore
3. Gwalior
4. Dindori

Select the correct sequence from the options given below:
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

43. A significant portion of seasonal inter-state migration from the Bundelkhand and tribal regions of Madhya Pradesh goes to which adjacent states for agricultural and construction labor?
(A) Kerala and Tamil Nadu
(B) Gujarat and Maharashtra
(C) Assam and West Bengal
(D) Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand

44. Consider the following statements regarding the dependency ratio in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: A decreasing dependency ratio generally indicates an increase in the working-age population share.
Statement II: Madhya Pradesh's dependency ratio has been steadily rising since 1991.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

45. What is a primary economic reason for high school dropout rates among boys in rural Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Lack of separate toilets
(B) Early marriage
(C) Engagement in child labour and agricultural activities
(D) Preference for technical education

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46. Which district has the highest percentage of urban population in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indore
(B) Bhopal
(C) Gwalior
(D) Jabalpur

47. What is the approximate target GER for Higher Education set by the National Education Policy 2020, which Madhya Pradesh aims to achieve by 2035?
(A) 25%
(B) 50%
(C) 75%
(D) 100%

48. How does the age structure of Madhya Pradesh currently support its demographic dividend?
(A) The proportion of the population aged 60 and above is the highest in India.
(B) A large percentage of the population is below the age of 35.
(C) The child population (0-14) makes up 60% of the total demographic.
(D) The working age population is decreasing rapidly.

49. Consider the following statements regarding migration patterns in MP:
I. Male migration is predominantly driven by employment and business.
II. Female migration is predominantly driven by marriage.
III. Inter-state migration accounts for a larger volume than intra-state migration.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

50. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Term)
P. Demographic Dividend
Q. Working Age
R. Old Age Dependency
S. Child Dependency
List II: (Definition)

1. Population aged 0-14 years relative to workers
2. Population aged 60+ relative to workers
3. Usually considered 15-59 years
4. Economic growth from population age structure shift

Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

51. The lack of female teachers and separate functional toilets in schools directly impacts the dropout rate of which demographic?
(A) Pre-primary children
(B) Primary school boys
(C) Male teachers
(D) Adolescent girls

52. Which age group is technically classified as the "working-age population" when calculating the demographic dividend potential?
(A) 18-65 years
(B) 21-60 years
(C) 15-64 years
(D) 15-59 years

53. The Dependency Ratio is calculated by comparing which of the following?
(A) Size of working-age people versus total residents
(B) Ratio of unemployed individuals to the employed
(C) Ratio of dependents to the working-age population
(D) Balance between the rural and urban populations

54. The transition rate from primary to upper primary and then to secondary levels in MP shows a trend of:
(A) Continuous increase
(B) Remaining stagnant at 100%
(C) Gradual decline due to dropouts
(D) Inversion where secondary enrollment exceeds primary

55. Which of the following is a primary 'push factor' for rural-to-urban migration in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector
(B) Better higher education facilities in villages
(C) High wages in agricultural labour
(D) Industrial development in remote tribal blocks

56. What trend characterizes urbanization in Madhya Pradesh over the last decade?
(A) Steady growth through rural-to-urban migration
(B) De-urbanization trends within large city hubs
(C) Stagnant or low growth in metropolitan areas
(D) Sudden transformation of tribal zones into cities

57. Which social group in Madhya Pradesh traditionally experiences the highest school dropout rates at the secondary level?
(A) Scheduled Tribe (ST) Females
(B) General Category Males
(C) Urban Males
(D) Other Backward Classes (OBC)

58. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh has a high potential to leverage the demographic dividend in the coming decade.
Reason (R): The state has a shrinking working-age population and an increasing child dependency ratio.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

59. Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in education refers to:
(A) Percentage of students who pass board exams annually
(B) Gender parity ratio within primary school levels
(C) Enrollment relative to the eligible age

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population
(D) Total schools per one thousand residents in area

60. Which factor severely hinders the positive economic impact of an increasing working-age population in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Universal accessibility to higher education
(B) Lack of vocational skills and employability
(C) Rise in formal sector employment levels
(D) Extreme industrialization in rural sectors

61. How many schools are approximately targeted to be developed under the CM Rise Schools initiative in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 5,000
(B) 15,000
(C) 9,200
(D) 25,000

62. NEP 2020 emphasizes the promotion of which language for foundational learning in schools?
(A) Mother tongue/Local language/Regional language
(B) Only English
(C) Foreign Languages
(D) Only Sanskrit

63. A key objective of the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) Bridge gender and social category gaps at all levels of school education
(B) Privatize primary education
(C) Eliminate English medium instruction
(D) Focus exclusively on urban schools

64. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Institute)
P. IIT
Q. IIM
R. MANIT
S. IIITDM
List II: (Location)
1. Bhopal
2. Indore
3. Jabalpur
4. Indore (shared location choice)
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-2

65. Which statutory body is responsible for coordinating and maintaining standards of higher education in Madhya Pradesh universities?
(A) UGC
(B) AICTE
(C) MPPSC
(D) MP Board of Secondary Education

66. Which of the following is a primary cause of high Infant Mortality Rate in rural Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Lack of institutional delivery and neonatal care
(B) Increasing literacy rates among village mothers
(C) Inappropriate use of antibiotics in rural clinics
(D) Rising age of marriage in tribal communities

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67. Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan is an integrated scheme for school education extending from:
(A) Class 1 to Class 8
(B) Class 9 to Class 12
(C) Pre-school to Class 12
(D) Higher education levels

68. Madhya Pradesh was one of the first states in India to officially implement the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. In which year was it launched in the state?
(A) 2020
(B) 2021
(C) 2022
(D) 2023

69. Admission to undergraduate engineering programs in government and private colleges in Madhya Pradesh is primarily conducted through which directorate?
(A) Directorate of Technical Education (DTE) MP
(B) Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission
(C) State Board of Technical Education
(D) Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya (RGPV) directly

70. The CM Rise Schools are designed to align directly with the vision of which national policy?
(A) National Health Policy 2017
(B) Skill India Mission
(C) National Education Policy 2020
(D) Right to Education Act 2009

71. Consider the following statements regarding Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in MP:
I. IMR in rural areas of MP is higher than in urban areas.
II. Madhya Pradesh has successfully achieved the SDG target for IMR.
III. Poor nutritional status of pregnant women directly correlates with high IMR.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

72. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Scheme/Component)
P. Samagra Shiksha
Q. KGBV
R. Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat
S. UDISE+
List II: (Objective)
1. Data management for schools
2. Early reading and writing skills
3. Integrated school education
4. Residential schools for girls
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

73. Which key initiative was introduced in Madhya Pradesh colleges under NEP 2020 to provide students flexibility in choosing subjects?
(A) Mandatory single discipline approach
(B) Elimination of semester exams
(C) Compulsory rural service
(D) Multiple Entry and Multiple Exit (MEME) system

74. Identify the correct pair of University and its location in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya - Gwalior
(B) Barkatullah University - Indore
(C) Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya - Jabalpur
(D) Jiwaji University - Bhopal

75. According to recent Sample Registration System (SRS) data, Madhya Pradesh's IMR compared to the national average is:
(A) Significantly lower
(B) Almost equal
(C) The lowest among major states in India
(D) The highest among major states in India

76. Which three erstwhile schemes were subsumed to form the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan?
(A) Mid Day Meal, SSA, and RMSA initiatives
(B) RTE, SSA, and Navodaya Vidyalaya programs
(C) SSA, RMSA, and RUSA educational frameworks
(D) SSA, RMSA, and Teacher Education schemes

77. What is a notable recent trend concerning the capacity of engineering colleges in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Acute shortage of seats causing low admission
(B) Perfect placement records across private colleges
(C) Conversion of technical colleges to medical units
(D) Closure of private colleges due to low enrollment

78. Which of the following is NOT a core feature of a CM Rise School?
(A) World-class infrastructure and smart classrooms
(B) Transport facility for students
(C) Pre-primary to higher secondary education on a single campus
(D) Exclusive admission for BPL families only

79. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): NEP 2020 introduced the Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) in Madhya Pradesh higher education.

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Reason (R): ABC facilitates the academic mobility of students by digitally storing credits earned from recognized HEIs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

80. Arrange the following universities of Madhya Pradesh in chronological order of their establishment:
1. Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya (Sagar)
2. Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya (Indore)
3. Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya (Jabalpur)
4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (Bhopal)

Select the correct sequence from the options given below:
(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

81. The 'SAANS' campaign launched by the MP government aims to reduce infant mortality due to which specific disease?
(A) Malaria
(B) Diarrhea
(C) Pneumonia
(D) Tuberculosis

82. What is the primary objective of the CM Rise Schools scheme introduced in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Well-resourced schools providing holistic education
(B) Comprehensive systems for free higher education
(C) Distribution of free laptops for all students
(D) Development of specialized state sports academies

83. Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, the oldest university in Madhya Pradesh, is located in:
(A) Bhopal
(B) Jabalpur
(C) Ujjain
(D) Sagar

84. Which university acts as the nodal affiliating university for almost all engineering and polytechnic colleges in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya
(B) Barkatullah University
(C) Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya (RGPV)
(D) Awadhesh Pratap Singh University

85. Under NEP 2020, the traditional 10+2 school curriculum structure is replaced by which of the following pedagogical structures?
(A) 5+3+3+4
(B) 5+4+3+3
(C) 4+4+4+3
(D) 8+4+3

86. Under Samagra Shiksha, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) in MP have been upgraded up to which class?
(A) Class 8
(B) Class 12
(C) Class 10
(D) Undergraduate level

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87. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) is defined as the number of infant deaths for every:
(A) 10,000 live births
(B) 1,000 live births
(C) 1,00,000 live births
(D) 1,000 population

88. Consider the following statements about CM Rise Schools:
I. They aim to reduce the cluster of small, under-resourced schools.
II. Transport facilities are provided to ensure access from a wider radius.
III. They offer bilingual medium of instruction.
IV. They have dedicated infrastructure for arts, music, and sports.
V. They charge high tuition fees for sustainable maintenance.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) I, II, IV and V

89. The premier technical institute, Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology (MANIT), is situated in which city of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indore
(B) Bhopal
(C) Gwalior
(D) Jabalpur

90. Which specialized university in Madhya Pradesh focuses entirely on agriculture and allied sciences?
(A) Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya
(B) Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee Hindi Vishwavidyalaya
(D) National Law Institute University

91. According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of Madhya Pradesh has:
(A) Increased to 3.5
(B) Reached the replacement level of 2.0
(C) Remained stagnant since 2005
(D) Fallen below 1.5

92. What is the role of an 'Ayushman Mitra' in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To conduct free surgeries
(B) To distribute medicines in rural areas
(C) To assist beneficiaries at empanelled hospitals with scheme details and admission processes
(D) To audit hospital bills

93. What role do ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activists) play in improving institutional delivery rates in MP?
(A) Performing major surgeries in villages
(B) Managing the finances of primary health centers
(C) Acting as a bridge between the community and the public health system, motivating women for institutional deliveries
(D) Replacing doctors in rural areas

94. Arrange the following health facilities of Madhya Pradesh in ascending order of the population size they serve:
1. Community Health Centre (CHC)
2. Sub-Centre
3. District Hospital
4. Primary Health Centre (PHC)

Select the correct sequence from the options given below:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

95. According to NFHS-5, which statement correctly describes the malnutrition status among children under 5 in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) MP has completely eradicated child stunting.
(B) A significant proportion (over 30%) of children are still stunted.
(C) Wasting has increased, but stunting has decreased marginally.
(D) MP has the lowest malnutrition rate in India.

96. To eliminate Tuberculosis (TB) by 2025, the Madhya Pradesh government actively utilizes the Nikshay Poshan Yojana. What does this scheme provide?
(A) Free X-ray machines to patients
(B) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of ₹500 per month for nutritional support to TB patients
(C) Free hospitalization in private clinics
(D) Health insurance for the patient's family

97. Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is expressed as the number of maternal deaths per:
(A) 1,000 live births
(B) 10,000 live births
(C) 1,000 women of reproductive age
(D) 1,00,000 live births

98. What is the state-specific name for the implementation of the Ayushman Bharat scheme in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Ayushman Bharat Niramayam Madhya Pradesh
(B) Mukhyamantri Sanjeevani Yojana
(C) Deendayal Antyodaya Upchar Yojana
(D) MP Swasthya Suraksha Mission

99. A Community Health Centre (CHC) in Madhya Pradesh is typically designed to act as a referral centre for how many Primary Health Centres (PHCs)?
(A) 2

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(B) 4
(C) 10
(D) 15

100. The "Mission Parivar Vikas" initiative in Madhya Pradesh targets districts with:
(A) The highest literacy rates
(B) The lowest maternal mortality rates
(C) TFR of 3 or more to significantly reduce fertility rates
(D) TFR below 1.5

101. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh conducts the 'Dastak Abhiyan' door-to-door campaign.
Reason (R): The campaign is designed to identify and manage childhood illnesses like severe malnutrition, severe anemia, and childhood pneumonia.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

102. Which of the following represents the correct descending sequence of healthcare institutions based on population coverage norms (from largest coverage to smallest)?
(A) District Hospital, CHC, PHC, Sub-Centre
(B) Sub-Centre, PHC, CHC, District Hospital
(C) CHC, District Hospital, Sub-Centre, PHC
(D) District Hospital, PHC, CHC, Sub-Centre

103. Which categories of hospitals are empanelled under the Ayushman Bharat Niramayam scheme in MP?
(A) Only Government hospitals
(B) Both Government and registered Private hospitals
(C) Only Private hospitals
(D) Only District hospitals

104. 'Severe Acute Malnutrition' (SAM) in Madhya Pradesh is clinically managed at which specialized units?
(A) Primary Schools
(B) Anganwadi Centres only
(C) Sub-health centres
(D) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs)

105. Which vector-borne disease poses a significant health challenge in the tribal-dominated districts of eastern and southern Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Dengue
(B) Kala-azar
(C) Malaria
(D) Japanese Encephalitis

106. The Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) in Madhya Pradesh primarily aims to reduce MMR by promoting:
(A) Home deliveries
(B) Institutional deliveries
(C) Only private hospital deliveries
(D) Traditional midwifery

107. The 'Sanjeevani Clinics' launched in Madhya Pradesh are primarily aimed at improving health infrastructure in:
(A) Urban slums and municipal areas
(B) Remote tribal villages
(C) District headquarters only
(D) Forest areas

108. Which family planning method remains the most widely accepted and utilized in Madhya Pradesh according to state health data?
(A) Female sterilization (Tubectomy)
(B) Male sterilization (Vasectomy)
(C) Oral contraceptive pills
(D) Intrauterine Device (IUD)

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109. Consider the following statements about Ayushman Bharat in MP:
I. It is a completely cashless and paperless scheme.
II. There is no cap on family size or age.
III. It covers pre-existing diseases from day one.
IV. Only BPL card holders from rural areas are eligible.
V. It includes coverage for post-hospitalization expenses.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V

(D) I, II, III and IV

110. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Nutrition Term)
P. Stunting
Q. Wasting
R. Underweight
S. Anaemia
List II: (Definition)
1. Low weight-for-height
2. Low height-for-age
3. Low weight-for-age
4. Low hemoglobin levels
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

111. Dengue transmission in urban areas of Madhya Pradesh is primarily facilitated by which mosquito?
(A) Anopheles
(B) Culex
(C) Mansonia
(D) Aedes aegypti

112. Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is defined as:
(A) Number of live births per one thousand people
(B) Average children born per woman in her lifetime
(C) The gender ratio of male births to female births
(D) Percentage of couples utilizing contraceptives

113. Stunting among children is an indicator of:
(A) Acute malnutrition
(B) Obesity
(C) Chronic malnutrition
(D) Micronutrient deficiency only

114. Under the Ayushman Bharat scheme, existing Sub-centres and PHCs in MP are being upgraded into:
(A) Medical Colleges
(B) Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)
(C) Super Specialty Hospitals
(D) District Hospitals

115. What is the health insurance cover provided per family per year under the Ayushman Bharat scheme?
(A) ₹1 Lakh
(B) ₹2 Lakhs
(C) ₹10 Lakhs
(D) ₹5 Lakhs

116. The scheme that entitles pregnant women to absolutely free and zero-expense delivery, including caesarean section, in public health institutions is:
(A) Ayushman Bharat
(B) Laadli Laxmi Yojana
(C) Sanjeevani Clinic
(D) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)

117. The National Health Mission (NHM) encompasses two sub-missions. Which are they?
(A) National Tribal Health Mission and National Rural Health Mission
(B) National Communicable Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission
(C) National Maternal Health Mission and National Child Health Mission
(D) National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission

118. Consider the following statements regarding Family Planning in MP:
I. The uptake of modern contraceptive methods has increased according to NFHS-5.
II. Male sterilization rates are much higher than female sterilization rates.
III. 'Antara' is an injectable contraceptive offered under the family planning programme.
IV. High infant mortality often discourages family planning adoption.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II only
(C) III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

119. What is the population norm for setting up a Primary Health Centre (PHC) in plain areas of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 30,000
(B) 5,000
(C) 20,000

(D) 1,00,000

120. Which central government program, implemented by the state, provides a cash incentive to pregnant women for the first living child?
(A) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
(B) Mid Day Meal Scheme
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee Bal Arogya Mission
(D) Dastak Abhiyan

121. What is the name of the mega skill development park established in Bhopal with the assistance of the Institute of Technical Education (ITE), Singapore?
(A) Sant Ravidas Global Skill Park
(B) Swami Vivekananda Skill Park
(C) Atal Bihari Vajpayee Skill Center
(D) Eklavya Training Institute

122. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) is defined as:
(A) Percentage of people employed in government jobs
(B) Number of persons working in the organized sector
(C) Percentage of women engaged in agriculture tasks
(D) Working-age population employed or seeking work

123. Which body at the state level oversees the implementation of the National Health Mission in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Medical Council of India
(B) Madhya Pradesh Public Health Engineering Department
(C) Directorate of Medical Education
(D) State Health Society

124. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Initiative/Concept)
P. NCLP
Q. PMKVY
R. MMKSY
S. LFPR
List II: (Target Area)
1. Skill certification scheme (Central)
2. State skill scheme
3. Employment participation metric
4. Child labour rehabilitation
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

125. The certificates awarded to trainees upon successful completion of ITI courses under the Craftsmen Training Scheme are recognized by:
(A) AICTE
(B) UGC
(C) Medical Council of India
(D) NCVT (National Council for Vocational Training)

126. Which nutritional supplement is regularly distributed to children in schools under government programs to combat anemia?
(A) Vitamin C tablets
(B) Calcium supplements
(C) Vitamin D drops
(D) Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets

127. At the district level in Madhya Pradesh, who is the chief administrative officer responsible for public health and family welfare?
(A) District Magistrate (DM)
(B) Block Medical Officer (BMO)
(C) Chief Medical and Health Officer (CMHO)
(D) Civil Surgeon

128. What is the role of the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) in Madhya Pradesh's skill ecosystem?
(A) Providing funds and support to training partners
(B) Directly managing all government-run ITI centers
(C) Conducting secondary board exams across the state
(D) Overseeing the management of industrial estates

129. In Madhya Pradesh, child labour is most predominantly found in which of the following unorganized sectors?
(A) Information technology services
(B) Banking and financial services
(C) Heavy industrial engineering
(D) Agriculture and brick kilns

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130. Mukhyamantri Kaushalya Yojana specifically targets skill development for which demographic group in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Tribal Men
(B) Women
(C) Senior Citizens
(D) Persons with Disabilities

131. Consider the following statements regarding the Mid Day Meal (PM POSHAN) scheme in MP:
I. It ensures a minimum specified calorie and protein intake for children.
II. It is strictly implemented only in tribal districts of MP.
III. Tithi Bhojan is an initiative encouraged under this scheme where community members sponsor meals on special occasions.
IV. It only provides dry rations, not hot cooked meals.
V. It aims to foster social equality by having children of different castes eat together.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, III and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, II, III and V

132. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Official/Body)
P. CMHO
Q. BMO
R. ASHA
S. State Health Society
List II: (Level of Administration)
1. Village level
2. State level
3. District level
4. Block level
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

133. Identify the incorrect statement regarding private sector involvement in skill development in MP.
(A) Private training providers under NSDC are prohibited from offering placements.
(B) Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds are used to establish skill centres.
(C) Industry partners help in updating the curriculum to meet market demands.
(D) Establishments engage apprentices under the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS).

134. Polytechnics in Madhya Pradesh generally offer which level of technical education?
(A) Certificate courses of 6 months
(B) 4-year Bachelor's degree (B.Tech)
(C) 3-year Diploma courses in engineering and non-engineering trades
(D) Master's degree (M.Tech)

135. A primary objective of the Mid Day Meal scheme in Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) Generate employment for local cooks
(B) Teach cooking skills to all children
(C) Improve enrollment and nutrition
(D) Distribute surplus grains to families

136. The Civil Surgeon in a district of Madhya Pradesh primarily manages which of the following?
(A) The administration of the District Hospital
(B) Immunization drives in rural areas
(C) The budget of all Sub-Centres
(D) Food safety inspections

137. Which prominent Nobel Laureate from Madhya Pradesh is globally known for his work against child labour through the 'Bachpan Bachao Abholan'?
(A) Medha Patkar
(B) Kailash Satyarthi
(C) Anil Sadgopal
(D) Rameshwar Sharma

138. What is the primary objective of the Mukhyamantri Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana (MMKSY) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To offer large agricultural loans to farmers
(B) To improve youth skills and employability
(C) To give free laptops to all skilled workers
(D) To ensure government jobs for all trainees

139. Consider the following statements regarding LFPR in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Male LFPR is significantly higher than female LFPR.

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II. Female LFPR in rural areas is higher than in urban areas, largely due to agricultural engagement.
III. Overall LFPR in MP has been decreasing rapidly due to a lack of working-age population.
IV. Unpaid family labour heavily distorts the actual measurement of female LFPR.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) III only
(C) II and IV
(D) I, III and IV

140. Which of the following represents the correct ascending sequence of technical education qualifications typically offered in MP?
(A) Diploma (Polytechnic), ITI Certificate, Degree (B.E./B.Tech)
(B) ITI Certificate, Diploma (Polytechnic), Degree (B.E./B.Tech)
(C) Degree (B.E./B.Tech), Diploma (Polytechnic), ITI Certificate
(D) ITI Certificate, Degree (B.E./B.Tech), Diploma (Polytechnic)

141. The decentralised preparation of Mid Day Meals in MP rural areas is predominantly managed by:
(A) Large multinational catering corporations
(B) The District Collector's administrative unit
(C) Gram Panchayats and Women Self Help Groups
(D) The Food Corporation of India regional wing

142. The Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development and Employment Generation Board (MPSSDEGB) operates under which state department?
(A) Department of Higher Education
(B) Department of Commerce and Industry
(C) Department of Panchayat and Rural Development
(D) Department of Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment

143. ITIs in Madhya Pradesh offer vocational training. What does ITI stand for?
(A) Indian Technical Institute
(B) Institute of Technology and Innovation
(C) Industrial Training Institute
(D) International Training Institution

144. The National Child Labour Project (NCLP) Scheme aims to:
(A) Mainstreaming child workers into education
(B) Providing vocational training for young kids
(C) Legalizing light work for children under 14
(D) Incentivizing safe hiring of child laborers

145. Which central scheme, implemented in partnership with NSDC, has heavily trained youth in MP across various sectors like retail, logistics, and electronics?
(A) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
(B) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
(C) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
(D) Swachh Bharat Mission

146. The Block Medical Officer (BMO) is typically in charge of the administration at which health facility?
(A) Sub-Centre
(B) Community Health Centre (CHC)
(C) District Hospital
(D) Medical College

147. The Mid Day Meal Scheme (now PM POSHAN) is currently applicable to students in government and government-aided schools up to which class?
(A) Class 8
(B) Class 5
(C) Class 10
(D) Class 12

148. Consider the following statements regarding the Mukhyamantri Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana (MMKSY):
I. The scheme offers free-of-cost training to eligible youth.
II. It includes RPL (Recognition of Prior Learning) certification.
III. Training is restricted exclusively to the IT sector.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

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149. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act completely prohibits the employment of children below what age in all occupations and processes?
(A) 12 years
(B) 16 years
(C) 14 years
(D) 18 years

150. Which scheme allows students enrolled in ITIs to obtain a 12th standard equivalent certificate from the MP Board?
(A) Eklavya Yojana
(B) Open School equivalence provision
(C) Skill to School Integration Scheme
(D) Chief Minister's Equivalency Program

151. Under PMGDISHA in Madhya Pradesh, the training imparted to citizens primarily covers:
(A) Advanced coding using Python language
(B) Assembly of computer hardware components
(C) Basic computer usage and digital payments
(D) Network and server system maintenance

152. Identify the odd one out regarding central government educational institutions located in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) IIT Indore
(B) IIM Indore
(C) AIIMS Raipur
(D) SPA Bhopal

153. Apart from children, who else are the primary beneficiaries of the supplementary nutrition program at Anganwadi Centres?
(A) Adolescent boys
(B) Elderly citizens above 60
(C) Pregnant women and lactating mothers
(D) Unemployed youth

154. Which of the following represents the correct descending sequence of Madhya Pradesh districts based on literacy rate (Census 2011)?
(A) Jabalpur, Indore, Bhopal, Balaghat
(B) Jabalpur, Bhopal, Indore, Balaghat
(C) Indore, Jabalpur, Bhopal, Balaghat
(D) Bhopal, Jabalpur, Indore, Balaghat

155. In the context of demographic structure, what is the 'Sex Ratio at Birth' (SRB)?
(A) The number of girls born per 1,000 boys born
(B) The ratio of adult females to adult males
(C) The number of live births per 1,000 population
(D) The mortality rate of female infants

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156. What is the primary purpose of the 'e-Sanjeevani' portal extensively used in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) National teleconsultation service providing doctor-to-doctor and patient-to-doctor consultations
(B) Online booking of train tickets
(C) Registration of births and deaths
(D) Online delivery of medicines

157. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme is primarily delivered at the grassroots level through:
(A) Primary Schools
(B) Primary Health Centres
(C) Panchayat Bhavans
(D) Anganwadi Centres

158. A 'Demographic Trap' is a situation where:
(A) Growth falling below the replacement level
(B) Declining mortality but high birth rates
(C) Both birth and death rates reaching zero
(D) Working-age people equal to dependents

159. According to the National Education Policy 2020, higher education institutions in MP are moving towards becoming:
(A) Single-stream specialized institutes only
(B) Multidisciplinary institutions
(C) Exclusively online teaching centers
(D) Completely privatized universities

160. What is a significant socio-economic outcome expected from increasing digital literacy in rural Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Access to e-services and market information
(B) Substantial decrease in agricultural output
(C) Mass migration of youth to foreign countries
(D) Total reduction in the number of area schools

161. Consider the following statements regarding communicable diseases in MP:
I. Malaria incidence is high in tribal districts like Mandla and Dindori.

II. Tuberculosis treatment is completely free under the DOTS strategy.
III. Dengue is primarily a water-borne disease caused by contaminated drinking water.
IV. COVID-19 significantly accelerated the adoption of digital health infrastructure.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) III only
(C) II and IV
(D) I, II and IV

162. Arrange the following administrative levels of the ICDS scheme in descending order (from higher authority to grassroots implementation):
1. Child Development Project Officer (CDPO)
2. Anganwadi Worker (AWW)
3. District Programme Officer (DPO)
4. Lady Supervisor

Select the correct sequence from the options given below:
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

163. Which portal in Madhya Pradesh is used for real-time tracking of school students' enrollment, attendance, and performance?
(A) Samagra Shiksha Portal
(B) MP Bhulekh
(C) Vimarsh Portal
(D) MP Online

164. The 'Laadli Laxmi Yojana' in Madhya Pradesh, apart from preventing female feticide, explicitly links financial benefits to which of the following?
(A) Early marriage before the age of 18
(B) Mother's mandatory surgical sterilization
(C) Continuous education and delayed marriage
(D) The father's status of formal employment

165. Under the National Health Mission, what is the role of a 'Mobile Medical Unit' (MMU) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To transport patients to urban hospitals only
(B) To provide healthcare services in unserved and hard-to-reach rural areas
(C) To distribute only family planning kits
(D) To serve as an ambulance for VIPs

166. Which age group of children is the primary target for health, nutrition, and early learning services under the ICDS program?
(A) 0-6 years
(B) 6-14 years
(C) 10-18 years
(D) 0-10 years

167. Which of the following programs was explicitly designed to improve placements of technical students in Madhya Pradesh by providing them industry-ready skills?
(A) Mukhyamantri Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana
(B) Laadli Behna Yojana
(C) MP Rural Livelihood Mission
(D) Swami Vivekananda Career Guidance Scheme

168. Which entities are the primary training partners delivering digital literacy under PMGDISHA in rural MP?
(A) Central Universities
(B) District Courts
(C) Private Engineering Colleges
(D) Common Service Centres (CSCs)

169. Consider the following statements about Higher Education in MP:
I. State universities are funded by the State Government and UGC.
II. Private universities outnumber state government universities in MP.
III. The Gross Enrollment Ratio in higher education in MP is higher than the national average.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II and III

170. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (District)
P. Ujjain
Q. Bhopal
R. Dindori
S. Indore

List II: (Urbanization Characteristic as per Census 2011)
1. Highest Urban Population (%)

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2. Lowest Urban Population (%)
3. Highest Absolute Urban Population
4. Highest SC Population (%)

Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

171. The term 'Institutional Delivery' implies that birth takes place:
(A) At home with a traditional midwife
(B) In a vehicle on the way to a hospital
(C) At a registered medical facility under the supervision of trained health personnel
(D) At a relative's house

172. The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan (PMGDISHA) aims to make one person in every eligible rural household:
(A) A software engineer
(B) Digitally literate
(C) A smartphone owner via subsidy
(D) A broadband connection provider

173. According to the 2011 Census, the difference between male and female literacy rates in Madhya Pradesh is approximately:
(A) 10%
(B) 20%
(C) 30%
(D) 5%

174. What is the standard duration of the B.Tech program offered in engineering colleges of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 2 years
(B) 3 years
(C) 4 years
(D) 5 years

175. Why do districts like Singrauli and Sidhi attract intra-state migrants in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) IT Parks
(B) Tourism
(C) Textile manufacturing
(D) Coal mining and power generation industries

176. What role does an Anganwadi Worker play in the context of informal education?
(A) Providing Non-Formal Pre-School Education (ECCE)
(B) Teaching primary school syllabus up to Class 3
(C) Conducting board examinations
(D) Running adult literacy classes

177. What is the current status of Polio in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Endemic
(B) Eradicated
(C) Epidemic
(D) Sporadic outbreaks occur annually

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178. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Digital literacy programs like PMGDISHA empower rural women in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Digital literacy training equips them to access healthcare info, educational resources, and financial inclusion services.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

179. The 'Super 100' scheme of the Madhya Pradesh government provides:
(A) Grants to the top 100 industries
(B) Sports scholarships to 100 athletes
(C) 100 free laptops per district
(D) Free coaching to meritorious students for competitive exams like JEE and NEET

180. What defines a 'Census Town' in the context of urbanization in MP?
(A) A town containing a municipal corporation
(B) A village with a population exceeding 10,000
(C) A city designated under the Smart City program
(D) Rural area meeting specific census criteria

181. 'Disguised Unemployment' is a prominent feature of which sector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Formal IT sector

(B) Government Administration
(C) Banking
(D) Agriculture

182. What is the fundamental difference between 'Literacy' and 'Skill' in the context of human resource development in MP?
(A) They mean exactly the same thing.
(B) Skills are innate, while literacy is acquired.
(C) Literacy guarantees employment, skills do not.
(D) Literacy refers to the ability to read and write, while skill refers to the ability to perform a specific task or job.

183. The Seekho Kamao Yojana (Learn and Earn Scheme) recently launched in MP provides youth with:
(A) Access to free travel for overseas visits
(B) Provision of unconditional basic income
(C) Government jobs granted without exams
(D) Skill training paired with a monthly stipend

184. What was the rural literacy rate of Madhya Pradesh as per the 2011 Census?
(A) 74.04%
(B) 63.94%
(C) 82.85%
(D) 55.50%

185. What defines a 'Skill Gap' in the context of Madhya Pradesh's human resources?
(A) Physical distance between training centers
(B) Wage difference between skilled and unskilled
(C) Mismatch between skills and industry demand
(D) The general lack of basic literacy in workers

186. Which index released by NITI Aayog measures state-level progress in healthcare outcomes, where MP's performance is regularly evaluated?
(A) Education Quality Index
(B) Multidimensional Poverty Index
(C) SDG India Index
(D) State Health Index

187. The 'Shramik Sewa Portal' in Madhya Pradesh aims to provide:
(A) Free tools to mechanics
(B) Online courses for engineering students
(C) Registration and delivery of welfare schemes to unorganized sector workers
(D) Entertainment for factory workers

188. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Educational/Health Initiative)
P. CM Rise
Q. Dastak
R. Seekho Kamao
S. PM POSHAN
List II: (Focus Area)
1. School Nutrition
2. Skill & Stipend
3. Child Health Screening
4. High-Quality School Infra
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

189. The 'Rastriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakrakm' (RKSK) in MP focuses on the health and nutritional needs of:
(A) Infants
(B) Adolescents (10-19 years)
(C) Elderly
(D) Pregnant women only

190. Which demographic indicator is the most direct reflection of a state's healthcare system quality for pregnant women?
(A) Migration Rate
(B) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
(C) Gross Enrollment Ratio
(D) Dependency Ratio

191. 'Apprenticeship Training' differs from regular ITI classroom training primarily because it involves:
(A) Instruction conducted through online platforms
(B) Industry-based training with basic instruction
(C) Programs that do not offer formal certificates
(D) Practical training restricted to agriculture

192. Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) in Madhya Pradesh is often underreported due to:

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(A) Strict labor laws
(B) Women's unpaid work in domestic duties and family agriculture not being counted as economic activity
(C) High levels of female education
(D) High urbanization

193. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh needs to rapidly expand its vocational training capacity.
Reason (R): The state is experiencing a demographic dividend, but a large portion of the youth entering the workforce lacks employable skills.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

194. Arrange the following educational schemes of MP in chronological order of their general focus, from early childhood to youth employment:
1. Mukhyamantri Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana
2. ICDS (Pre-school component)
3. Samagra Shiksha (Elementary)
4. Higher Education Scholarships
Select the correct sequence from the options given below:
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 3, 2, 1, 4
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

195. Which sector employs the highest percentage of the workforce in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Agriculture and Allied Sectors
(B) Manufacturing
(C) Information Technology
(D) Services

196. The primary demographic reason Madhya Pradesh is considered a 'Young State' is:
(A) A high proportion of the population is below the age of 25
(B) High life expectancy
(C) Zero infant mortality
(D) High rate of immigration of senior citizens

197. 'Tele-Medicine' services in primary health centres of MP are designed to overcome:
(A) The lack of internet connectivity
(B) The surplus of medicines
(C) The shortage of specialist doctors in rural areas
(D) The lack of hospital beds

198. Under the Skill India Mission, the Short Term Training (STT) programs in MP typically last for:
(A) 2 to 6 months
(B) 1 to 2 years
(C) 3 to 4 years
(D) 1 week

199. Consider the following statements regarding health and social programs in Madhya Pradesh:
I. ICDS is a central sector scheme with 100% funding from the Centre.
II. Anganwadi centres serve pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children up to 6 years.
III. Mid Day Meal covers children in private unrecognized schools.
IV. Severe acute malnutrition in MP is treated at NRCs.
V. PMGDISHA promotes digital literacy in rural areas.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, IV and V
(C) I, III, IV and V
(D) II, III and V

200. A key target of the National Health Mission in MP regarding disease control is the reduction of 'API'. What does API stand for in the context of Malaria?
(A) Annual Parasite Incidence
(B) Active Patient Identification
(C) Annual Pulse Immunization
(D) Acute Pathogen Infection

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ANSWERS

1. (D) Indore
Statistics from the 2011 Census indicate that Indore emerged as the district with the highest decadal growth rate in Madhya Pradesh between 2001 and 2011. This rapid expansion is attributed to industrial development and urban migration within the region. The district recorded a growth rate of approximately thirty-two point nine percent during this specific ten-year period.

2. (C) 918
The child sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh, representing the number of females per one thousand males in the zero to six age group, was recorded at nine hundred and eighteen during the 2011 Census. This figure reflects a decline from the previous 2001 Census data. Such metrics are crucial for understanding demographic trends and social health within the state.

3. (B) The state accounts for exactly 8% of India's total population.
According to the 2011 Census data, Madhya Pradesh accounts for approximately six percent of the total population of India rather than eight percent. The state remains highly rural with over seventy-two percent of residents living in non-urban areas. Furthermore, the male population exceeds the female population, and Indore division maintains the largest share of the state total.

4. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Detailed literacy statistics from the 2011 Census show that Jabalpur possesses the highest overall literacy rate in the state. Bhopal stands out for having the highest female literacy levels. In contrast, Alirajpur is identified with the lowest overall literacy rate, while Jhabua follows closely as the district with the second lowest literacy percentage among all regions in Madhya Pradesh.

5. (B) Bhopal
Among the various administrative divisions of the state, the Bhopal division exhibits the highest population density. This is primarily due to the high concentration of residents in the capital city and its surrounding urbanized areas. High density in this division reflects its role as a major administrative, educational, and commercial hub, attracting significant numbers of people from other regions.

6. (B) Alirajpur
Alirajpur district is recognized for having the highest percentage of Scheduled Tribe population relative to its total population in Madhya Pradesh. According to the 2011 Census, tribal communities constitute nearly eighty-nine percent of the district's residents. This high concentration significantly influences the socio-economic profile and cultural landscape of the region, necessitating specialized development programs tailored to tribal needs.

7. (B) 7,26,26,809
The total population of Madhya Pradesh was officially recorded as seven crore, twenty-six lakh, twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and nine during the 2011 Census. This figure represents the demographic status of the state at that time, positioning it as one of the most populous states in India. It serves as the baseline for all subsequent state planning and resource allocation.

8. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
According to the 2011 Census, population density varies significantly across different districts of the state. Dindori has the lowest density at ninety-four, followed by Panna with one hundred and forty-two. Raisen records one hundred and fifty-seven, while Sheopur has one hundred and seventy-one persons per square kilometer. This sequence represents the correct ascending order of population concentration levels.

9. (B) Jabalpur
Based on the 2011 Census data, Jabalpur district achieved the highest male literacy rate in Madhya Pradesh. The district is a significant educational center, which contributes to its high literacy levels. While cities like Indore and Bhopal also show strong educational metrics, Jabalpur leads specifically in the percentage of the male

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population capable of reading and writing with understanding.

10. (C) Anuppur
Anuppur district registered the lowest decadal population growth rate in Madhya Pradesh during the period from 2001 to 2011. While the state average remained relatively high, this district saw a growth of only twelve point three percent. This slow growth can be attributed to various factors including migration patterns, family planning awareness, and local economic conditions within the district.

11. (A) I, II, III and IV
Based on 2011 Census records, Scheduled Castes constitute fifteen point six percent of the state population, with Indore hosting the largest absolute number. Jhabua maintains the lowest percentage of this group. Nationally, the state has the largest Scheduled Tribe population. Dhar has the highest absolute number of tribal members and Datia is among the districts with the lowest, making all the statements correct.

12. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Demographic profiles from the 2011 Census reveal distinct characteristics for several districts. Indore is recognized for having the highest absolute population, whereas Harda is noted for the lowest. In terms of gender distribution, Balaghat maintains the highest sex ratio in the state. Conversely, Bhind is identified as having the lowest sex ratio among all districts during the census period.

13. (D) All of the above
According to the 2011 Census, several districts in Madhya Pradesh achieved a sex ratio exceeding one thousand, indicating more females than males. These include Balaghat, Alirajpur, Mandla, and Dindori. This favorable demographic balance is often observed in the tribal-dominated regions of the state, where social structures and cultural practices traditionally maintain a better gender ratio compared to urban areas.

14. (A) Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior
The population density of Madhya Pradesh varies significantly between urban centers. Bhopal records the highest density with eight hundred and fifty-five persons per square kilometer, followed by Indore with eight hundred and forty-one. Jabalpur occupies the third position with four hundred and seventy-three persons. Gwalior has a density of four hundred and forty-six, completing the descending order of concentration.

15. (D) Ujjain
Ujjain district holds the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population among all districts in Madhya Pradesh according to the 2011 Census. Scheduled Castes account for approximately twenty-six point four percent of the total residents in the district. Understanding this distribution is essential for the effective implementation of welfare schemes and social justice initiatives aimed at empowering these specific communities.

16. (A) Indore
Indore district recorded the highest total population in Madhya Pradesh according to the 2011 Census. As a major commercial and industrial hub, Indore has experienced significant inward migration and urban expansion. The district's population surpassed thirty-two lakh, making it the most populous district in the state, followed by other major urban centers like Jabalpur, Sagar, and Bhopal.

17. (A) Alirajpur
Alirajpur district holds the record for the lowest overall literacy rate in Madhya Pradesh, and notably, in all of India as per the 2011 Census. The literacy rate was recorded at approximately thirty-six point one percent. Factors such as the high percentage of tribal population, remote geographic location, and historical lack of educational infrastructure contribute to these low literacy figures.

18. (A) High fertility and limited family planning
The high population growth rate in tribal-dominated districts like Jhabua is primarily driven by high fertility rates and limited access to family planning services. Socio-cultural factors and lower literacy levels often result in larger family sizes. Strengthening healthcare infrastructure and enhancing awareness about reproductive health are critical steps for stabilizing population growth in these specific regions of Madhya Pradesh.

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19. (C) None of the above
All the listed statements regarding sex ratio in Madhya Pradesh are correct according to the 2011 Census. Balaghat has the highest overall sex ratio, while Bhind has the lowest. In the child demographic, Alirajpur records the highest child sex ratio, whereas Morena is noted for having the lowest. Therefore, none of these specific statements are factually incorrect.

20. (A) Jabalpur - 620
Demographic records from the 2011 Census establish that the population density of Jabalpur is four hundred and seventy-three persons per square kilometer. This differs significantly from the figure of six hundred and twenty. Meanwhile, Bhopal and Indore lead the state with densities above eight hundred, and Dindori remains the least densely populated district with ninety-four persons per square kilometer.

21. (C) Dhar
Dhar district possesses the largest absolute number of Scheduled Tribe residents in Madhya Pradesh. While districts like Alirajpur may have a higher percentage of tribal population relative to their total size, Dhar's overall population scale results in the highest total count of tribal individuals. This demographic significance makes Dhar a central focus for various tribal welfare and developmental policies.

22. (B) 20.35%
The decadal population growth rate of Madhya Pradesh from 2001 to 2011 was recorded at twenty point three five percent. This represents a decline from the twenty-four point two six percent growth rate observed in the previous decade. The reduction indicates a slow but steady demographic transition within the state, influenced by improved education, healthcare, and family planning initiatives.

23. (D) 236 persons per sq km
As per the 2011 Census, the overall population density of Madhya Pradesh is two hundred and thirty-six persons per square kilometer. This represents an increase from the one hundred and ninety-six persons per square kilometer recorded in 2001. Compared to the national average of three hundred and eighty-two, the state remains relatively less densely populated due to vast forest areas.

24. (D) Urban literacy is above 80%
There is a significant divide between rural and urban literacy in Madhya Pradesh. While the total state literacy is around sixty-nine percent, the urban literacy rate is notably higher, exceeding eighty-two percent. In contrast, rural literacy remains much lower at approximately sixty-four percent. This disparity highlights the need for targeted educational interventions in rural areas to bridge the regional literacy gap.

25. (B) 931
The overall sex ratio of Madhya Pradesh was recorded as nine hundred and thirty-one females per one thousand males in the 2011 Census. This figure showed a marginal improvement from the nine hundred and nineteen recorded in the 2001 Census. Despite this progress, the state ratio remains below the national average, reflecting ongoing challenges regarding gender balance and female survival.

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26. (D) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
Projected demographics for Madhya Pradesh suggest the absolute population will continue to increase until 2036, though the growth rate is slowing. Therefore, a declining trend in absolute numbers is not expected yet. However, the total fertility rate in the state has shown a consistent and significant decrease over recent decades, reaching replacement levels in many parts of the state.

27. (A) 21.1%
Scheduled Tribes constitute twenty-one point one percent of the total population of Madhya Pradesh according to the 2011 Census. This significant proportion makes Madhya Pradesh home to one of the largest tribal populations in India. The state is host to several major tribes, including the Bhil and Gond, who primarily reside in the southern and eastern forest regions.

28. (B) II and III
Madhya Pradesh's decadal growth rate of twenty point three five percent between 2001 and 2011 was higher than the national average of seventeen point seven percent. Major urban

districts like Indore and Bhopal recorded growth rates exceeding twenty-five percent due to rapid urbanization. However, the urban decadal growth rate was actually higher than the rural rate during this specific period.

29. (C) 69.32%
The overall literacy rate of Madhya Pradesh according to the 2011 Census is sixty-nine point three two percent. This reflects a substantial increase from the sixty-three point seven percent recorded in 2001. Male literacy stands significantly higher at approximately seventy-eight point seven percent, while female literacy remains lower at fifty-nine point two percent, showing a persistent gender gap in education.

30. (D) Dindori
Dindori district has the lowest population density in Madhya Pradesh, with only ninety-four persons per square kilometer as per the 2011 Census. The district is characterized by extensive forest cover and hilly terrain, which limits the available space for large-scale human settlement. This low density contrasts sharply with the state's highly urbanized districts like Bhopal and Indore.

31. (C) Growth potential from a large working-age population
A demographic dividend refers to the economic growth potential that results from shifts in a population's age structure. This occurs when the share of the working-age population, typically aged fifteen to sixty-four, is larger than the non-working share. For Madhya Pradesh, this presents an opportunity to accelerate economic output if the youth are provided with adequate education and skills.

32. (B) The COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns
Reverse migration, where workers return from urban centers to their native rural areas, was most prominently recorded in Madhya Pradesh during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns. Hundreds of thousands of migrant laborers returned from industrial hubs in other states. This massive movement highlighted the vulnerability of informal sector workers and created sudden demographic pressures on the rural economy of the state.

33. (B) Indore
Indore is the most urbanized district in Madhya Pradesh, whereas Dindori, Alirajpur, and Sidhi are among the districts with the lowest levels of urbanization. In these rural-dominated districts, the vast majority of the population lives in villages and relies on agriculture. Indore's high degree of urbanization makes it an outlier when compared to the other three mentioned districts.

34. (B) Higher Education, Secondary, Upper Primary, Primary
The Gross Enrollment Ratio in Madhya Pradesh typically follows a descending sequence from primary to higher education. Enrollment is highest at the primary level due to universal education initiatives. It gradually decreases at the secondary level and is lowest in higher education. This trend reflects the cumulative impact of school dropouts as students progress through the different tiers of education.

35. (A) High total fertility rate
A high child dependency ratio in Madhya Pradesh is primarily a consequence of a high total fertility rate. When more children are born relative to the working-age population, the economic burden on the productive age group increases. While fertility rates are declining, the historical high birth rates have resulted in a large population segment in the zero to fourteen age group.

36. (A) School dropouts and students who failed board exams to give them another chance
The 'Ruk Jana Nahi' scheme is a unique initiative by the Madhya Pradesh government designed to prevent students from dropping out after failing board examinations. It provides students who did not pass their tenth or twelfth-grade exams a second chance to clear them in the same academic year. This helps in reducing educational wastage and encourages students to continue their schooling.

37. (A) 27.6%
According to the 2011 Census, the urban population in Madhya Pradesh accounts for twenty-seven point six percent of the total population. This indicates that the state remains predominantly rural, with over seventy-two percent of its residents living in villages. However, the urban population has shown a steady increase

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compared to previous census data, reflecting a gradual trend towards urbanization.

38. (D) Rural to Urban
Rural-to-urban migration is the most prominent type of intra-state migration in Madhya Pradesh. Individuals move from villages to cities like Indore, Bhopal, and Jabalpur in search of better employment opportunities, higher wages, and improved access to education and healthcare. This movement is a key driver of urban growth and results in demographic shifts within both rural and urban areas.

39. (D) Primary Education
Primary education generally exhibits the highest Gross Enrollment Ratio in Madhya Pradesh. This is due to government efforts under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Right to Education Act, which aim for universal primary school enrollment. As students move to higher secondary and tertiary levels, the enrollment ratio tends to decline significantly due to various socio-economic factors and dropouts.

40. (D) Increased productivity and economic output
Harnessing the demographic dividend successfully is expected to lead to increased productivity and overall economic output for Madhya Pradesh. By effectively utilizing a large and skilled working-age population, the state can boost its manufacturing and service sectors. This economic transition typically results in higher per capita income, increased savings rates, and a lower overall dependency ratio, driving sustainable regional development.

41. (B) III only
In Madhya Pradesh, the dropout rate is indeed higher in secondary education compared to primary levels. Poverty and distance to schools remain significant barriers to education. Tribal populations also face higher dropout rates than the state average. However, the statement that girls have a lower dropout rate than boys at the higher secondary level is incorrect, as girls often face higher rates.

42. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
Urbanization levels in Madhya Pradesh show a clear hierarchy across its districts. Bhopal leads with the highest urban population percentage at over eighty percent. Indore follows as the second most urbanized district. Gwalior holds the third position in this ranking. In sharp contrast, Dindori remains primarily rural, having the lowest urban population percentage among the districts mentioned in the list.

43. (B) Gujarat and Maharashtra
Seasonal inter-state migration from the Bundelkhand and tribal regions of Madhya Pradesh is frequently directed toward the neighboring states of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Workers typically migrate to these regions to find employment in the agricultural sector during harvest seasons or in the booming construction industry. Proximity and better wage prospects make these states the preferred destinations for migrant labor.

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44. (C) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
A decreasing dependency ratio is a positive indicator, signifying that the share of the working-age population is increasing relative to dependents. However, the claim that Madhya Pradesh's dependency ratio has been rising steadily since 1991 is incorrect. In fact, the state has been experiencing a gradual decline in the dependency ratio as it enters a favorable stage of demographic transition.

45. (C) Engagement in child labour and agricultural activities
The primary economic reason for high school dropout rates among boys in rural Madhya Pradesh is their engagement in child labor and agricultural activities. Families often require additional hands for farming or to supplement household income through manual labor. This immediate economic necessity frequently takes precedence over long-term educational goals, leading many boys to leave school before completing their secondary education.

46. (B) Bhopal
Bhopal district has the highest percentage of urban population in Madhya Pradesh, with approximately eighty point nine percent of its residents living in urban areas as per the 2011 Census. Although Indore has the highest absolute urban population, Bhopal's urban-to-rural ratio is the highest in the state. This high urbanization

is due to the administrative and commercial importance of the state capital.

47. (B) 50%
The National Education Policy 2020 sets a target of reaching a fifty percent Gross Enrollment Ratio in higher education by 2035. Madhya Pradesh is actively aligning its state educational policies to meet this ambitious goal. Achieving this target requires a significant expansion of university capacity, improved accessibility in rural areas, and better financial support for students from underprivileged socio-economic backgrounds.

48. (B) A large percentage of the population is below the age of 35.
The current age structure of Madhya Pradesh supports a demographic dividend because a large percentage of its population is below the age of thirty-five. This youthful demographic profile means the state has an abundant potential workforce. If provided with quality education and vocational skills, this segment can drive substantial economic growth and industrial productivity over the coming two decades.

49. (A) I and II
Migration patterns in Madhya Pradesh show that male migration is predominantly driven by employment and business opportunities. In contrast, female migration is primarily motivated by marriage, which remains the single largest reason for migration among women. Furthermore, intra-state migration within Madhya Pradesh actually accounts for a larger volume of movement than inter-state migration to and from other regions.

50. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Demographic terms are essential for analyzing population dynamics and economic potential. The demographic dividend refers to growth resulting from shifts in age structure. The working age is typically defined between fifteen and fifty-nine years. Old age dependency compares those over sixty to workers, while child dependency focuses on the zero to fourteen age group relative to the labor force.

51. (D) Adolescent girls
The lack of female teachers and separate, functional toilets in schools significantly contributes to higher dropout rates among adolescent girls. Without these essential facilities and the presence of female mentors, many girls feel uncomfortable or unsafe attending school, especially after reaching puberty. Addressing these infrastructural and staffing gaps is crucial for ensuring gender parity in secondary and higher secondary education levels.

52. (D) 15-59 years
For calculating demographic dividend potential, the working-age population is technically classified as the group aged fifteen to fifty-nine years. This segment is considered economically productive as they are expected to be in the labor force. A growing proportion of people in this age group relative to children and the elderly creates a favorable environment for rapid economic development and savings.

53. (C) Ratio of dependents to the working-age population
The Dependency Ratio is a demographic measure calculated by comparing the number of dependents, which includes children aged zero to fourteen and seniors aged sixty and above, to the working-age population. A high ratio indicates a greater economic burden on those who are productive. Conversely, a lower ratio signifies a potential demographic dividend where more workers support fewer non-working individuals.

54. (C) Gradual decline due to dropouts
In Madhya Pradesh, the transition rate from primary to upper primary and subsequently to secondary levels shows a trend of gradual decline. This is primarily due to student dropouts occurring at each stage of the educational ladder. Various factors, including economic hardships, lack of local secondary schools, and early entry into the workforce, contribute to this decreasing enrollment as grade levels increase.

55. (A) Disguised unemployment in the agriculture sector
Disguised unemployment in the agricultural sector is a major 'push factor' for rural-to-urban migration in Madhya Pradesh. In many rural areas, more people are engaged in farming than are actually needed for optimal production. This lack of productive employment leads individuals to move to urban areas in search of

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more sustainable and higher-paying jobs in the industrial or service sectors.

56. (A) Steady growth through rural-to-urban migration
Urbanization in Madhya Pradesh over the last decade has been characterized by steady growth, largely driven by rural-to-urban migration. Cities like Indore and Bhopal continue to expand as people seek better economic opportunities. This trend has led to the growth of satellite towns and an increase in the number of census towns, reflecting a gradual shift from an agrarian to an urban-centric demographic.

57. (A) Scheduled Tribe (ST) Females
Scheduled Tribe females traditionally experience the highest school dropout rates at the secondary level in Madhya Pradesh. This is due to a combination of economic constraints, cultural factors, and the remote location of many tribal settlements. Targeted government interventions, such as residential schools and special scholarships, are implemented to address these challenges and improve the educational outcomes for this specific demographic.

58. (C) A is true but R is false.
Madhya Pradesh has high potential to leverage the demographic dividend due to its large and growing working-age population. The assertion is therefore true. However, the reasoning is false because the state actually has an increasing working-age population share and a decreasing child dependency ratio. Leveraging this dividend depends on successfully providing the youth with necessary skills and employment opportunities.

59. (C) Enrollment relative to the eligible age population
Gross Enrollment Ratio is a statistical measure used in education to determine the number of students enrolled in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population for that level. A higher ratio indicates a high degree of participation, while a ratio over one hundred percent can occur due to over-age or under-age students.

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60. (B) Lack of vocational skills and employability
The positive economic impact of an increasing working-age population in Madhya Pradesh is severely hindered by a lack of vocational skills and employability among the youth. While many individuals are entering the labor market, they often lack the technical training required by modern industries. This skills gap results in high underemployment and prevents the state from fully realizing its demographic dividend potential.

61. (C) 9,200
The CM Rise Schools initiative in Madhya Pradesh aims to develop approximately nine thousand, two hundred schools across the state. These schools are designed to provide high-quality education with modern infrastructure, including laboratories, libraries, and transport facilities. By consolidating resources into these well-equipped hubs, the government seeks to improve learning outcomes and offer holistic development opportunities for students in rural and urban areas.

62. (A) Mother tongue/Local language/Regional language
The National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes using the mother tongue, local language, or regional language as the medium of instruction for foundational learning in schools. This approach is intended to enhance cognitive development and ensure that young children can grasp fundamental concepts more effectively in their most familiar language. Madhya Pradesh is implementing this vision across its primary school network to improve foundational literacy.

63. (A) Bridge gender and social category gaps at all levels of school education
A key objective of the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan in Madhya Pradesh is to bridge gender and social category gaps across all levels of school education. The scheme provides integrated support from pre-school to twelfth grade, focusing on inclusive education for girls, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes. By ensuring equitable access to quality education, the program aims to promote social justice and long-term human development.

64. (A) P-2, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Madhya Pradesh hosts several premier national institutes across its major cities. Both the Indian Institute of Technology and the Indian Institute of Management are located in Indore, making it a unique academic hub. The Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology is situated in Bhopal. Additionally, the Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing is located in Jabalpur, contributing to the state's technical education landscape.

65. (A) UGC
The University Grants Commission is the statutory body responsible for coordinating, determining, and maintaining the standards of higher education in universities across Madhya Pradesh and the rest of India. While the state government manages administrative aspects, the UGC provides the necessary regulatory framework and funding. It ensures that universities adhere to national academic standards and research guidelines to maintain the quality of tertiary education.

66. (A) Lack of institutional delivery and neonatal care
The high Infant Mortality Rate in rural Madhya Pradesh is primarily caused by a lack of institutional delivery and inadequate neonatal care. Many births in remote areas still occur at home without trained medical assistance, increasing the risk of complications. Furthermore, limited access to specialized care for newborns, such as intensive care units and proper nutrition, remains a critical challenge in reducing infant deaths.

67. (C) Pre-school to Class 12
Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan is an overarching, integrated scheme for school education that extends from pre-school to the twelfth grade. It treats school education as a continuum and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels. The program subsumes previous schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan to provide a unified administrative and financial framework for school development.

68. (B) 2021
Madhya Pradesh was among the pioneering states to officially implement the National Education Policy 2020, launching it in August twenty-twenty-one. The state has since introduced various reforms, including a revised curriculum for higher education and the establishment of CM Rise Schools. This early adoption demonstrates the state's commitment to modernizing its educational system and aligning it with national goals for holistic and multidisciplinary learning.

69. (A) Directorate of Technical Education (DTE) MP
Admission to undergraduate engineering programs in both government and private colleges across Madhya Pradesh is primarily managed by the Directorate of Technical Education. This body conducts the centralized counseling process based on national entrance exam scores. The DTE is responsible for ensuring a transparent and merit-based admission system, overseeing the allocation of seats in various engineering branches according to state reservation policies.

70. (C) National Education Policy 2020
The CM Rise Schools are strategically designed to align with the vision of the National Education Policy 2020. They focus on providing holistic, integrated, and high-quality education from the foundational to the secondary level. By incorporating multidisciplinary learning and modern pedagogical practices, these schools serve as models for implementing the national policy's goals of improving educational standards and student learning outcomes across the state.

71. (C) I and III
Infant Mortality Rate in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh remains higher than in urban centers due to limited healthcare access. Additionally, the poor nutritional status of pregnant women is directly correlated with high infant mortality. While the state has made progress, it has not yet fully achieved the Sustainable Development Goal target for IMR, which remains one of the highest in the country.

72. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Various educational schemes in Madhya Pradesh target specific developmental needs. Samagra Shiksha provides an integrated framework

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for school education. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas offer residential schooling for girls from disadvantaged backgrounds. The Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat initiative focuses on early reading and writing skills. Additionally, UDISE+ serves as a comprehensive data management system for schools to track enrollment and infrastructure metrics across the state.

73. (D) Multiple Entry and Multiple Exit (MEME) system
Under the National Education Policy 2020, Madhya Pradesh has introduced the Multiple Entry and Multiple Exit system in its colleges. This innovative feature provides students with the flexibility to leave their course after completing certain levels with a certificate, diploma, or degree, and return later to continue their education. This system aims to reduce dropout rates and support lifelong learning by acknowledging academic credits earned.

74. (C) Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya - Jabalpur
Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya is a prominent state university located in Jabalpur. Other major universities in the state include Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya in Indore, Barkatullah University in Bhopal, and Jiwaji University in Gwalior. These institutions play a vital role in providing higher education and conducting research across various disciplines, serving as key academic hubs for the students of Madhya Pradesh and neighboring regions.

75. (D) The highest among major states in India
According to recent Sample Registration System data, the Infant Mortality Rate in Madhya Pradesh remains the highest among the major states in India. Despite various health interventions and campaigns, the state continues to face significant challenges in reducing neonatal and post-neonatal deaths. This high rate underscores the urgent need for further improvements in rural healthcare infrastructure, maternal nutrition, and neonatal care services.

76. (D) SSA, RMSA, and Teacher Education schemes
The Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan was formed by subsuming three erstwhile centrally sponsored schemes: Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, and Teacher Education. This integration was designed to provide a unified administrative structure for school education from pre-school to twelfth grade. By streamlining these programs, the government aims to improve the overall quality of education and resource utilization across the entire school system.

77. (D) Closure of private colleges due to low enrollment
A notable recent trend in the technical education sector of Madhya Pradesh is the closure of several private engineering colleges. This trend is driven by low student enrollment and a lack of quality placements, leading many institutions to become financially unviable. The decline in demand for traditional engineering seats reflects a shift in student preferences and the need for colleges to update their curriculum to match modern industry requirements.

78. (D) Exclusive admission for BPL families only
CM Rise Schools are designed to be inclusive and high-quality institutions open to all students, regardless of their family's economic status. They are not exclusive to BPL families. Core features include world-class infrastructure, smart classrooms, and transport facilities to ensure easy access. These schools offer a continuous educational pathway from pre-primary to higher secondary levels on a single campus, focusing on providing a holistic learning environment.

79. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Academic Bank of Credits was introduced in Madhya Pradesh higher education as part of the National Education Policy 2020. This digital platform stores academic credits earned by students from various recognized institutions. It facilitates academic mobility by allowing students to easily transfer credits between universities. This system supports the Multiple Entry and Multiple Exit framework, providing greater flexibility and convenience for students throughout their higher education journey.

80. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The establishment of major universities in the state followed a historical timeline starting with Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya in nineteen forty-six. Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya was founded next in nineteen fifty-six. Devi Ahilya

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Vishwavidyalaya followed in nineteen sixty-four to serve the Indore region. Finally, the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Hindi Vishwavidyalaya was established in twenty-eleven to promote education in the Hindi language.

81. (C) Pneumonia
The 'SAANS' campaign, which stands for Social Awareness and Action to Neutralize Pneumonia Successfully, was launched by the Madhya Pradesh government to reduce infant mortality. The initiative focuses on the early detection and effective management of pneumonia in children under five. By training health workers and sensitizing parents, the campaign aims to ensure that children receive timely treatment for this respiratory infection, which is a major cause of child deaths.

82. (A) Well-resourced schools providing holistic education
The primary objective of the CM Rise Schools scheme is to establish well-resourced institutions that provide holistic and high-quality education to students. These schools are equipped with modern infrastructure, specialized teachers for arts and sports, and smart classrooms. The initiative seeks to create a network of model schools that can compete with private institutions, ensuring that students from all backgrounds have access to an excellent educational environment.

83. (D) Sagar
Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, the oldest university in Madhya Pradesh, is located in the city of Sagar. Founded in 1946 by the philanthropist and legal luminary Dr. Harisingh Gour, it was initially known as the University of Saugar. This institution has a long history of academic excellence and was eventually granted the status of a Central University in 2009, reflecting its national importance and contribution to higher education.

84. (C) Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya (RGPV)
Rajiv Gandhi Proudyogiki Vishwavidyalaya, located in Bhopal, acts as the nodal affiliating university for nearly all engineering and polytechnic colleges in Madhya Pradesh. As the state's dedicated technical university, it oversees the curriculum, examinations, and certification for thousands of students across various technical disciplines. RGPV plays a crucial role in maintaining technical education standards and promoting research and innovation within the state's engineering sector.

85. (A) 5+3+3+4
Under the National Education Policy 2020, the traditional ten plus two school structure is replaced by a new five plus three plus three plus four pedagogical structure. This new system covers the foundational stage for ages three to eight, the preparatory stage for ages eight to eleven, the middle stage for ages eleven to fourteen, and the secondary stage for ages fourteen to eighteen. This restructuring emphasizes early childhood care and multidisciplinary learning.

86. (B) Class 12
Under the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas in Madhya Pradesh have been upgraded to provide education up to the twelfth class. These residential schools are specifically designed to support girls from disadvantaged backgrounds and remote areas, ensuring they can complete their schooling in a safe environment. This extension from elementary to higher secondary levels is a critical step towards improving female literacy and reducing gender-based educational disparities.

87. (B) 1,000 live births
Infant Mortality Rate is a standard demographic indicator defined as the number of deaths of children under one year of age per one thousand live births in a given year. It is a critical measure of the overall health status of a community and the effectiveness of its pediatric healthcare system. For Madhya Pradesh, reducing this rate remains a top public health priority through various maternal and child health interventions.

88. (A) I, II, III and IV
CM Rise Schools aim to consolidate small, under-resourced schools into larger, well-equipped centers. They provide transport facilities to students within a wide radius and offer a bilingual medium of instruction. These schools also feature dedicated infrastructure for sports, music, and arts. Importantly, these are government schools and do not charge high tuition fees, making quality education accessible

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to students from all socio-economic backgrounds in Madhya Pradesh.

89. (B) Bhopal
The Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology is a premier technical institute situated in Bhopal. As one of India's Institutes of National Importance, MANIT provides high-quality engineering and technological education at the undergraduate, postgraduate, and doctoral levels. Its presence in the state capital contributes significantly to the technical manpower and research output of Madhya Pradesh, attracting students from across the country to its campus.

90. (A) Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya
Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, located in Gwalior, is a specialized university in Madhya Pradesh that focuses entirely on agriculture and allied sciences. Along with Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya in Jabalpur, it plays a vital role in agricultural research, education, and extension services. These universities are instrumental in developing new farming techniques and crop varieties that help improve agricultural productivity and the livelihoods of farmers in the state.

91. (B) Reached the replacement level of 2.0
According to the National Family Health Survey five, the Total Fertility Rate of Madhya Pradesh has declined to two point zero. This figure represents the replacement level of fertility, where the population stabilizes over time. This significant demographic milestone indicates the success of long-term family planning programs and improved awareness among the public. However, regional variations still exist, necessitating continued focus on districts with higher fertility rates.

92. (C) To assist beneficiaries at empanelled hospitals with scheme details and admission processes
An 'Ayushman Mitra' serves as a crucial link in the implementation of the Ayushman Bharat scheme in Madhya Pradesh. Their primary role is to assist eligible beneficiaries at empanelled hospitals. They help with the verification of scheme details, facilitate the admission process, and ensure that patients can access cashless treatment. This role is essential for navigating the hospital system and ensuring that the benefits of the health insurance scheme reach the intended people.

93. (C) Acting as a bridge between the community and the public health system, motivating women for institutional deliveries
Accredited Social Health Activists play a vital role in improving institutional delivery rates across Madhya Pradesh. They act as a critical bridge between rural communities and the formal public health system. ASHAs identify pregnant women, provide counseling on maternal health, and motivate them to give birth in medical institutions rather than at home. Their community-level presence and trust-building are fundamental to reducing maternal and infant mortality in the state.

94. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
Healthcare facilities are structured to serve varying population sizes in a hierarchical manner. Sub-centres are at the grassroots level, serving the smallest population groups. Primary Health Centres manage a larger catchment area. Community Health Centres act as referral units for several Primary Health Centres. Finally, District Hospitals serve the largest population, providing specialized medical services for the entire district administrative region.

95. (B) A significant proportion (over 30%) of children are still stunted.
According to NFHS-five data, while Madhya Pradesh has made progress in nutrition, a significant proportion of children under the age of five are still stunted. Stunting, which refers to low height for age, is an indicator of chronic malnutrition. Over thirty percent of children in the state continue to face this challenge, highlighting the need for sustained interventions in maternal nutrition, breastfeeding practices, and supplementary feeding programs across the state.

96. (B) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) of ₹500 per month for nutritional support to TB patients
The Nikshay Poshan Yojana is a central government scheme implemented in Madhya Pradesh to support tuberculosis patients. It provides a Direct Benefit Transfer of five hundred rupees per month to every TB patient

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during their entire period of treatment. This financial assistance is intended to help patients afford better nutrition, which is critical for their recovery and the effectiveness of TB medication, thereby helping to eliminate the disease.

97. (D) 1,00,000 live births
Maternal Mortality Ratio is a standard international health indicator expressed as the number of maternal deaths per one hundred thousand live births. It measures the risk of death associated with pregnancy and childbirth. For Madhya Pradesh, tracking MMR is essential for evaluating the quality of maternal healthcare services and the effectiveness of initiatives like institutional delivery programs aimed at ensuring the safety of mothers.

98. (A) Ayushman Bharat Niramayam Madhya Pradesh
In Madhya Pradesh, the implementation of the national Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is state-specifically named 'Ayushman Bharat Niramayam Madhya Pradesh'. This program provides a health insurance cover of five lakh rupees per family per year for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization. The scheme covers a large number of surgical and medical procedures, aiming to reduce out-of-pocket health expenditures for the state's vulnerable and low-income populations.

99. (B) 4
A Community Health Centre in Madhya Pradesh is typically designed to function as a referral center for four Primary Health Centres. The CHC provides more specialized services, including surgeries, obstetric care, and laboratory facilities. This tiered system ensures that patients can access basic care at the PHC level and be referred to the better-equipped CHC when more intensive or specialized medical intervention is required for their condition.

100. (C) TFR of 3 or more to significantly reduce fertility rates
The "Mission Parivar Vikas" initiative in Madhya Pradesh specifically targets districts with a Total Fertility Rate of three or more. The objective is to significantly reduce fertility rates in these high-growth districts through improved access to contraceptives, awareness campaigns, and enhanced family planning services. By focusing on these specific areas, the state aims to achieve a faster demographic transition and stabilize population growth in its most populous regions.

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101. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Dastak Abhiyan is a proactive health strategy implemented across Madhya Pradesh to improve child health outcomes. Health workers conduct door-to-door visits to screen children for critical conditions such as severe acute malnutrition, anemia, and pneumonia. By identifying these illnesses early, the state can provide immediate medical intervention and reduce mortality rates among the vulnerable younger demographic.

102. (A) District Hospital, CHC, PHC, Sub-Centre
The public healthcare hierarchy in Madhya Pradesh is based on population coverage norms. The District Hospital serves the largest population, often covering the entire district. Below it, Community Health Centres serve blocks. Primary Health Centres cover smaller clusters of villages, and Sub-Centres are the smallest units at the grassroots level. This descending structure ensures that medical services are distributed systematically from major urban centers down to the remotest villages.

103. (B) Both Government and registered Private hospitals
Under the Ayushman Bharat Niramayam scheme in Madhya Pradesh, both government hospitals and registered private hospitals are empanelled to provide treatment. This dual involvement ensures that beneficiaries have a wide range of options for accessing healthcare services. Private hospital participation is particularly important for providing tertiary care and specialized surgeries that may not always be available in all government medical facilities, thereby increasing the scheme's overall reach.

104. (D) Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres (NRCs)
Severe Acute Malnutrition in Madhya Pradesh is clinically managed at specialized units known as Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres. These centers provide intensive nutritional therapy and medical care to children diagnosed with SAM. Parents are also counseled on proper feeding practices during their stay. NRCs are a critical component

of the state's strategy to reduce child mortality by treating the most extreme cases of malnutrition under medical supervision.

105. (C) Malaria
Malaria remains a significant vector-borne health challenge in the tribal-dominated districts of eastern and southern Madhya Pradesh. These regions, characterized by dense forest cover and high rainfall, provide ideal breeding grounds for mosquitoes. The state government implements various control measures, including the distribution of insecticide-treated nets and regular screening, to combat the disease in these vulnerable areas where access to healthcare can be geographically difficult.

106. (B) Institutional deliveries
The Janani Suraksha Yojana in Madhya Pradesh primarily aims to reduce the Maternal Mortality Ratio by promoting institutional deliveries. The scheme provides a cash incentive to pregnant women from low-income families to give birth in government health facilities or accredited private hospitals. By encouraging women to deliver in a medical environment with trained professionals, the program significantly reduces the risks associated with complications during childbirth.

107. (A) Urban slums and municipal areas
Sanjeevani Clinics were launched in Madhya Pradesh to improve healthcare infrastructure primarily in urban slums and densely populated municipal areas. These clinics are designed to provide accessible primary healthcare services near the homes of urban poor residents. They help reduce the burden on major district hospitals by managing common illnesses and providing basic diagnostic services and medicines directly within urban communities, thereby improving health outcomes in cities.

108. (A) Female sterilization (Tubectomy)
Female sterilization, specifically tubectomy, remains the most widely accepted and utilized method of family planning in Madhya Pradesh. Despite efforts to promote a variety of modern contraceptives and increase male participation through vasectomy, the burden of family planning continues to fall disproportionately on women. The high prevalence of this method reflects ongoing socio-cultural norms and the historical focus of family planning programs on permanent female-centric solutions in the state.

109. (A) I, II, III and V
The Ayushman Bharat scheme in Madhya Pradesh is a cashless and paperless health insurance program with no cap on family size or age. It uniquely covers pre-existing diseases from the first day of enrollment and includes coverage for post-hospitalization expenses. While it targets vulnerable populations, it is not restricted only to rural BPL card holders, as it also includes families identified through other socio-economic criteria.

110. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Nutritional indicators provide a framework for assessing public health and child development. Stunting is characterized by low height for a child's age, reflecting chronic malnutrition. Wasting is defined as low weight for height, indicating acute nutritional deficiency. Being underweight refers to low weight for age. Additionally, anemia is a medical condition resulting from low hemoglobin levels within the blood.

111. (D) Aedes aegypti
Dengue transmission in the urban areas of Madhya Pradesh is primarily facilitated by the Aedes aegypti mosquito. This species breeds in clean, stagnant water often found in man-made containers like coolers, flowerpots, and discarded tires. Urban density and high household water storage practices create ideal conditions for these mosquitoes. Public health efforts in cities focus on "dry days" and source reduction to eliminate these breeding sites and control outbreaks.

112. (B) Average children born per woman in her lifetime
Total Fertility Rate is defined as the average number of children that would be born to a woman during her lifetime if she were to experience current age-specific fertility rates. It is a key demographic indicator used to understand population growth trends. A TFR of two point one is generally considered the replacement level. Madhya Pradesh has recently seen its TFR decline toward this level, indicating a stabilizing population.

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113. (C) Chronic malnutrition
Stunting among children is a primary indicator of chronic malnutrition. It refers to a child being too short for their age, which results from long-term nutritional deficiencies and repeated infections. Unlike acute malnutrition, which manifests as wasting, stunting represents the cumulative effects of poor nutrition and health over a prolonged period. Addressing stunting requires consistent interventions in maternal health, sanitation, and diverse supplementary feeding from early childhood.

114. (B) Health and Wellness Centres (HWCs)
Under the Ayushman Bharat scheme, existing Sub-centres and Primary Health Centres in Madhya Pradesh are being systematically upgraded into Health and Wellness Centres. These centres are designed to provide a broader range of services, including screening for non-communicable diseases, basic diagnostic facilities, and free medicines. This transformation aims to deliver comprehensive primary healthcare closer to the community, shifting the focus from selective to universal primary health coverage.

115. (D) ₹5 Lakhs
The Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana provides a health insurance cover of five lakh rupees per family per year. This benefit is intended for secondary and tertiary care hospitalization in both public and private empanelled hospitals. The coverage is comprehensive, helping families avoid catastrophic health expenditures and ensuring that quality medical treatment for serious illnesses is accessible to the most vulnerable sections of society in Madhya Pradesh.

116. (D) Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram (JSSK)
The Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakaram is the scheme that entitles all pregnant women in Madhya Pradesh to absolutely free delivery, including caesarean sections, in public health institutions. The program covers all expenses, including drugs, consumables, diagnostics, and diet during the hospital stay. It also provides free transport from home to the facility and back, ensuring that no pregnant woman or newborn faces any financial burden when seeking medical care.

117. (D) National Rural Health Mission and National Urban Health Mission
The National Health Mission serves as the overarching framework for healthcare delivery in India and encompasses two primary sub-missions: the National Rural Health Mission and the National Urban Health Mission. In Madhya Pradesh, the NRHM focuses on strengthening rural health infrastructure and services, while the NUHM targets the specific health needs of the urban poor. Together, they aim to provide universal access to equitable, affordable, and quality healthcare.

118. (B) II only
Recent health surveys show that modern contraceptive use is increasing in Madhya Pradesh, and injectable contraceptives like 'Antara' are now part of the family planning program. High infant mortality continues to influence family size decisions. However, the statement that male sterilization rates are higher than female rates is incorrect. In reality, female sterilization remains far more common in the state due to persistent socio-cultural factors and gender-based health responsibilities.

119. (A) 30,000
In the plain areas of Madhya Pradesh, the population norm for setting up a Primary Health Centre is thirty thousand people. For tribal, hilly, and desert areas, this norm is reduced to twenty thousand people to ensure better accessibility in difficult terrains. The PHC serves as the first point of contact with a medical officer and provides essential curative and preventive services to the local rural population.

120. (A) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
The Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is a central government maternity benefit program implemented in Madhya Pradesh. It provides a cash incentive of five thousand rupees, paid in three installments, to pregnant women for their first living child. This financial support is intended to compensate for wage loss during pregnancy and ensure that mothers can afford adequate nutrition and rest, ultimately contributing to better maternal and child health outcomes.

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121. (A) Sant Ravidas Global Skill Park
The Sant Ravidas Global Skill Park is a mega skill development facility established in Bhopal with technical assistance from the Institute of Technical Education in Singapore. This park is designed to provide international standard vocational training to the youth of Madhya Pradesh. By focusing on modern industrial trades and utilizing advanced technology, the facility aims to enhance the employability of the state's workforce and meet global industry demands.

122. (D) Working-age population employed or seeking work
The Labour Force Participation Rate is a key economic indicator defined as the percentage of the working-age population that is either currently employed or actively seeking work. It measures the level of labor supply available in the economy. For Madhya Pradesh, understanding LFPR is essential for designing effective employment policies and assessing the utilization of the state's human resources within the productive economy.

123. (D) State Health Society
The State Health Society is the nodal body responsible for overseeing the implementation of the National Health Mission in Madhya Pradesh. It manages the allocation of funds, coordinates various health programs, and monitors performance across the state. The society works under the state government to ensure that NHM objectives, such as reducing mortality rates and improving rural health infrastructure, are achieved through systematic planning and execution.

124. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Various initiatives address different aspects of labor and skill development in the region. The National Child Labour Project focuses on rehabilitating child workers. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is a central skill certification scheme, while Mukhyamantri Kaushalya Yojana is a state-specific skill program for women. Additionally, the Labor Force Participation Rate serves as a key metric for employment participation.

125. (D) NCVT (National Council for Vocational Training)
Certificates awarded to trainees who successfully complete courses at Industrial Training Institutes under the Craftsmen Training Scheme are recognized by the National Council for Vocational Training. This national body sets the standards for vocational training across India. NCVT certification is highly valued by industries, as it ensures that the trainee has acquired specific technical skills that meet national quality benchmarks, thereby improving their job prospects in the formal sector.

126. (D) Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) tablets
Iron and Folic Acid tablets are regularly distributed to children in schools across Madhya Pradesh as part of the Weekly Iron and Folic Acid Supplementation program. This initiative is designed to combat high levels of anemia among students, which can adversely affect their cognitive development and overall health. By providing these supplements in a school setting, the government ensures broad coverage and helps improve the nutritional status of children.

127. (C) Chief Medical and Health Officer (CMHO)
The Chief Medical and Health Officer is the senior-most administrative official responsible for the delivery of public health and family welfare services at the district level in Madhya Pradesh. The CMHO oversees the functioning of all health centers, implements national and state health programs, and manages the health department's staff within the district. This role is central to ensuring that medical services reach the public effectively across the entire district.

128. (A) Providing funds and support to training partners
The National Skill Development Corporation plays a supportive role in Madhya Pradesh's skill ecosystem by providing funding, technical guidance, and quality assurance to private and public training partners. NSDC helps expand the state's training capacity by incentivizing the establishment of vocational centers. It also facilitates industry partnerships to ensure that training programs are aligned with market needs, thereby improving the job readiness of youth across various sectors.

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129. (D) Agriculture and brick kilns
Child labor in Madhya Pradesh is most predominantly found in the unorganized sectors, particularly in agriculture and brick kilns. In rural areas, children are often engaged in seasonal farming activities to assist their families. Similarly, brick kilns, which operate in the informal economy, frequently employ entire families, including children, for manual labor. Addressing these sectors remains a major focus for child rights organizations and state labor departments.

130. (B) Women
The Mukhyamantri Kaushalya Yojana is a state-level skill development program specifically designed for women in Madhya Pradesh. The scheme aims to empower women by providing them with vocational training in various trades, enhancing their employability and financial independence. By focusing on women, the government seeks to increase their participation in the formal workforce and improve the overall socio-economic status of female residents across both rural and urban areas.

131. (B) I, III and V
The PM POSHAN scheme ensures students receive specific calorie and protein intake through hot cooked meals, not just dry rations. The Tithi Bhojan initiative encourages community participation by allowing people to provide special meals on certain days. Beyond nutrition, the program aims to promote social equality by bringing children from diverse backgrounds together to eat in a shared environment.

132. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Health administration in Madhya Pradesh is structured across different levels to ensure effective service delivery. The State Health Society manages programs at the state level. The Chief Medical and Health Officer is responsible for health administration at the district level. The Block Medical Officer oversees medical services at the block level, while Accredited Social Health Activists operate at the village level, providing a direct link to the community.

133. (A) Private training providers under NSDC are prohibited from offering placements.
In reality, private training providers under the National Skill Development Corporation are actively encouraged to offer placements as a key part of their mandate. These partners use Corporate Social Responsibility funds and industry collaborations to establish centers and update curricula. Additionally, many establishments engage youth through the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme. Placements are often the primary metric used to evaluate the success of these training programs in Madhya Pradesh.

134. (C) 3-year Diploma courses in engineering and non-engineering trades
Polytechnics in Madhya Pradesh generally offer three-year diploma courses in a variety of engineering and non-engineering trades. These institutions provide practical, mid-level technical education designed to prepare students for supervisory roles in various industries. Diploma holders often find employment in manufacturing, construction, and the service sector, or they may choose to enter degree programs through lateral entry in the second year of a bachelor's degree.

135. (C) Improve enrollment and nutrition
A primary objective of the Mid Day Meal scheme in Madhya Pradesh is to improve school enrollment and the nutritional status of children. By providing a free, hot cooked meal every school day, the program incentivizes parents to send their children to school and ensures that students receive at least one balanced meal daily. This dual focus helps in reducing classroom hunger and improving the overall learning capacity and health of children.

136. (A) The administration of the District Hospital
The Civil Surgeon in a district of Madhya Pradesh is primarily responsible for the management and administration of the District Hospital. This role involves overseeing medical staff, ensuring the availability of medicines and equipment, and maintaining the quality of clinical services provided at the hospital. While the CMHO handles broader district health programs, the Civil Surgeon focuses specifically on the efficient functioning of the district's main secondary healthcare facility.

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137. (B) Kailash Satyarthi
Kailash Satyarthi, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate born in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh, is globally recognized for his tireless work against child labor. Through his organization, 'Bachpan Bachao Andolan', he has rescued tens of thousands of children from exploitation and slavery. His efforts were instrumental in the adoption of international conventions on child rights, and he remains a leading figure in the global movement to ensure every child has access to education.

138. (B) To improve youth skills and employability
The primary objective of the Mukhyamantri Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana in Madhya Pradesh is to enhance the vocational skills and employability of the state's youth. The scheme provides free-of-cost training in various high-demand sectors, enabling young individuals to acquire certifications that are recognized by industries. By bridging the skill gap, the program aims to help youth find sustainable employment or start their own small businesses, contributing to the state's economic growth.

139. (B) III only
In Madhya Pradesh, male labor participation is higher than female participation, and rural women show higher participation than urban women due to farming. However, the claim that overall LFPR is decreasing rapidly due to a lack of working-age population is incorrect. The working-age population is actually growing. While unpaid family labor often leads to the underreporting of female participation, the state continues to have a strong potential labor supply.

140. (B) ITI Certificate, Diploma (Polytechnic), Degree (B.E./B.Tech)
Technical education qualifications in Madhya Pradesh follow an ascending hierarchy based on the depth of training and academic level. Industrial Training Institutes offer basic vocational certificates. Polytechnic colleges provide three-year diplomas focusing on practical engineering skills. At the highest level, engineering colleges offer four-year bachelor's degrees, such as B.E. or B.Tech, which provide a comprehensive theoretical and practical foundation for professional careers in the technology and engineering sectors.

141. (C) Gram Panchayats and Women Self Help Groups
The decentralized preparation of Mid Day Meals in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh is predominantly managed by Gram Panchayats and Women Self Help Groups. This approach empowers local communities and ensures that meals are prepared using fresh ingredients. Engaging SHGs also provides rural women with employment opportunities and a sense of ownership over the program, while fostering social accountability in the delivery of nutritional services to local school children.

142. (D) Department of Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment
The Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development and Employment Generation Board operates under the Department of Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment. This board is the central agency for coordinating skill training initiatives across the state. It works to align vocational training programs with industry requirements, manages state skill schemes, and promotes employment opportunities for the youth through various placement drives and apprenticeship programs.

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143. (C) Industrial Training Institute
ITI stands for Industrial Training Institute. These government-run vocational training centers in Madhya Pradesh provide technical training in various trades such as electrics, mechanics, and welding. ITIs are essential for creating a skilled workforce for the industrial sector, offering short to medium-term courses that lead to National Trade Certificates. They play a pivotal role in providing job-oriented education to youth who have completed their eighth or tenth standard.

144. (A) Mainstreaming child workers into education
The National Child Labour Project Scheme is designed to identify and rehabilitate children engaged in hazardous occupations and processes. The primary objective is to withdraw these children from labor and provide them with education and vocational training at special bridge schools. Once they reach an age-appropriate level, the scheme aims to mainstream them into the formal education system, ensuring they have the opportunity for a better future away from exploitation.

145. (C) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
The Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana is a flagship central scheme implemented in partnership with the National Skill Development Corporation. In Madhya Pradesh, it has trained a large number of youth across sectors like retail, logistics, and electronics. The scheme provides standardized vocational training and certification, helping individuals gain recognized skills. Successful completion often includes placement support, making it a key program for improving youth employability in the state's modern economy.

146. (B) Community Health Centre (CHC)
The Block Medical Officer is typically the administrative head of a Community Health Centre in Madhya Pradesh. The BMO is responsible for supervising health services across the entire block, managing the medical and paramedical staff at the CHC, and ensuring the implementation of national health programs. This role is essential for coordinating healthcare delivery at the block level and providing a referral link between Primary Health Centres and District Hospitals.

147. (A) Class 8
The Mid Day Meal Scheme, now officially known as PM POSHAN, is applicable to students in government and government-aided schools up to the eighth class. The program aims to cover all children in the elementary stage of education, which includes both primary and upper primary levels. By providing nutritional support to students during these critical years, the scheme helps improve school retention rates and the overall health and development of growing children.

148. (A) I and II
The Mukhyamantri Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana offers free-of-cost vocational training to eligible youth in Madhya Pradesh and includes the Recognition of Prior Learning component. RPL certifies skills acquired through informal means, helping workers gain formal recognition. Importantly, training is not restricted to the IT sector; it covers a wide variety of trades in sectors like construction, healthcare, and manufacturing, ensuring broad opportunities for skill development and employment.

149. (C) 14 years
The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of fourteen years in all occupations and processes. The only exceptions are if the child helps their family after school hours or in the audio-visual entertainment industry, provided it does not affect their education. This legislation is a critical legal tool for protecting children's rights and ensuring they can attend school and have a proper childhood.

150. (B) Open School equivalence provision
In Madhya Pradesh, students enrolled in Industrial Training Institutes can obtain a twelfth standard equivalent certificate through an open school equivalence provision. By passing certain required subjects from the state's open school board, ITI students can gain the academic status necessary for higher education. This integration allows vocational students to pursue traditional degree programs later in life, ensuring that technical training does not become a dead-end for their academic aspirations.

151. (C) Basic computer usage and digital payments
The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan in Madhya Pradesh focuses on providing basic digital literacy to rural citizens. The training covers essential skills such as operating computers or tablets, using the internet to search for information, and sending emails. A major emphasis is placed on teaching beneficiaries how to perform digital payments, enabling them to participate in the digital economy and access various e-governance services provided by the state.

152. (C) AIIMS Raipur
While Madhya Pradesh is home to several premier central educational institutions, AIIMS Raipur is located in the neighboring state of Chhattisgarh. Madhya Pradesh itself hosts the Indian Institute of Technology and the Indian Institute of Management in Indore, as well as the School of Planning and Architecture in Bhopal. Additionally, the state has its own AIIMS facility located in Bhopal, which serves as a major center for medical education and advanced healthcare.

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153. (C) Pregnant women and lactating mothers
Beyond children under six, pregnant women and lactating mothers are the primary beneficiaries of the supplementary nutrition program at Anganwadi Centres in Madhya Pradesh. The program provides these women with nutritious food packets or hot cooked meals to ensure they meet their increased caloric and micronutrient needs. This targeted nutritional support is essential for preventing maternal anemia, ensuring healthy fetal development, and supporting the nutritional requirements of nursing mothers and their infants.

154. (A) Jabalpur, Indore, Bhopal, Balaghat
Based on the 2011 Census, the literacy rates in Madhya Pradesh show that Jabalpur leads the state with the highest overall literacy. It is followed by Indore and Bhopal, both of which are major educational and commercial centers. Balaghat holds the fourth position among these districts. This sequence reflects the descending order of literacy percentages, highlighting the relative educational development across these key urban and semi-urban districts of the state.

155. (A) The number of girls born per 1,000 boys born
Sex Ratio at Birth is a demographic indicator that measures the number of female live births for every one thousand male live births. It is a critical metric for monitoring gender preferences and the effectiveness of laws against sex-selective practices. In Madhya Pradesh, SRB is tracked closely to assess the impact of social programs like 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' and to identify regions where gender imbalances at birth are most prevalent.

156. (A) National teleconsultation service providing doctor-to-doctor and patient-to-doctor consultations
The 'e-Sanjeevani' portal is a significant digital health initiative used in Madhya Pradesh to provide teleconsultation services. It allows patients in remote areas to consult with specialist doctors virtually. The system operates on two models: doctor-to-doctor, which assists medical officers at primary centers in getting expert advice, and patient-to-doctor, which allows citizens to consult doctors from their homes. This technology is vital for bridging the specialist healthcare gap between rural and urban areas.

157. (D) Anganwadi Centres
The Integrated Child Development Services scheme is delivered at the grassroots level primarily through Anganwadi Centres. These centres serve as the focal point for providing a range of services, including supplementary nutrition, immunization, health check-ups, and non-formal pre-school education. Anganwadi Workers and Helpers are the key personnel who interact directly with the community, ensuring that the health and developmental needs of young children and mothers are addressed within their own neighborhoods.

158. (B) Declining mortality but high birth rates
A 'Demographic Trap' describes a situation where a developing region experiences a significant decline in mortality rates due to improved healthcare but continues to have high birth rates. This leads to rapid population growth that can outpace economic development and resource availability. Madhya Pradesh has faced such challenges in the past, making the transition to lower fertility rates essential for achieving sustainable economic growth and improving the overall quality of life.

159. (B) Multidisciplinary institutions
In accordance with the National Education Policy 2020, higher education institutions in Madhya Pradesh are transitioning toward becoming multidisciplinary institutions. This shift aims to move away from narrow, single-stream specialization and provide students with a more holistic and flexible education. Universities are now encouraged to offer a wide range of subjects across arts, sciences, and professional fields, allowing students to integrate diverse areas of study and develop a broader set of skills.

160. (A) Access to e-services and market information
Increasing digital literacy in rural Madhya Pradesh is expected to have a significant positive socio-economic outcome by providing citizens with better access to e-governance services and market information. Farmers can use digital tools to check crop prices and access weather forecasts, while rural youth can explore employment and educational opportunities online. This digital empowerment helps reduce the information gap between rural and urban areas, fostering more inclusive and efficient regional development.

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161. (D) I, II and IV
In Madhya Pradesh, malaria remains prevalent in tribal districts such as Mandla and Dindori. Tuberculosis treatment is provided free of charge through the DOTS strategy. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic acted as a major catalyst for the rapid adoption of digital health infrastructure across the state. However, the statement that dengue is water-borne is incorrect; it is a vector-borne disease transmitted by mosquitoes, not through contaminated drinking water.

162. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The administration of the Integrated Child Development Services follows a clear descending hierarchy to ensure effective service delivery. The District Programme Officer oversees the scheme at the district level. Below them, the Child Development Project Officer manages operations at the block level. The Lady Supervisor provides field-level guidance to the grassroots staff. Finally, the Anganwadi Worker implements the program directly in villages.

163. (A) Samagra Shiksha Portal
The Samagra Shiksha Portal is the primary digital platform used in Madhya Pradesh for the real-time tracking of various school-related metrics. It contains detailed data on student enrollment, daily attendance, and academic performance. The portal also tracks the distribution of benefits like textbooks and uniforms. This system improves administrative transparency and allows education officials to identify areas with high dropout rates or low performance, facilitating more targeted and timely interventions.

164. (C) Continuous education and delayed marriage
The 'Laadli Laxmi Yojana' in Madhya Pradesh is a flagship scheme designed to improve the status of the girl child. Apart from providing financial security, the scheme explicitly links its monetary benefits to the girl remaining in continuous education and not getting married before the age of eighteen. By incentivizing these behaviors, the program aims to prevent child marriage, promote female literacy, and ensure long-term socio-economic empowerment for women across the state.

165. (B) To provide healthcare services in unserved and hard-to-reach rural areas
Under the National Health Mission, Mobile Medical Units play a vital role in Madhya Pradesh by delivering healthcare services to unserved and hard-to-reach rural areas. These units are equipped with basic diagnostic tools and staffed by medical professionals who travel to remote villages. They provide essential services such as screenings, minor treatments, and maternal and child health check-ups, ensuring that geographical barriers do not prevent residents from accessing basic medical care.

166. (A) 0-6 years
The primary target group for health, nutrition, and early learning services under the Integrated Child Development Services program is children in the zero to six age group. This period is critical for physical and cognitive development. By providing supplementary nutrition and non-formal pre-school education at Anganwadi Centres during these formative years, the scheme aims to reduce child mortality, morbidity, and malnutrition, while preparing children for formal schooling.

167. (D) Swami Vivekananda Career Guidance Scheme
The Swami Vivekananda Career Guidance Scheme is specifically designed to enhance the employability and placement prospects of students in Madhya Pradesh. It provides career counseling, vocational training, and industry-oriented skill development to students in schools and colleges. By bridging the gap between academic education and market requirements, the scheme helps students identify suitable career paths and acquire the practical skills needed to successfully enter the workforce.

168. (D) Common Service Centres (CSCs)
Common Service Centres serve as the primary training partners for delivering digital literacy under the PMGDISHA scheme in rural Madhya Pradesh. These centers, managed by local village entrepreneurs, act as accessible hubs for technology-enabled services. By leveraging the existing network of CSCs, the government can effectively reach a large number of rural residents and provide them with the basic digital

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skills necessary for navigating modern e-services and the digital economy.

169. (A) I and II
State universities in Madhya Pradesh receive funding from both the state government and the University Grants Commission to maintain academic and research standards. Currently, private universities in the state actually outnumber state government universities, reflecting a significant expansion in private sector involvement in higher education. However, the third statement is incorrect because the Gross Enrollment Ratio in higher education in Madhya Pradesh has recently risen to slightly exceed the national average.

170. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Demographic data from the 2011 Census highlights several distinct characteristics across Madhya Pradesh districts. Ujjain records the highest percentage of Scheduled Caste population. Bhopal is noted for having the highest urban population percentage. Dindori stands out with the lowest urban population percentage in the state. Meanwhile, Indore district holds the highest absolute urban population, reflecting its status as the state's primary commercial and industrial hub.

171. (C) At a registered medical facility under the supervision of trained health personnel
Institutional delivery refers to the birth of a child taking place at a registered medical facility, such as a hospital, community health center, or primary health center. These deliveries are conducted under the professional supervision of trained health personnel like doctors or nurses. Promoting institutional deliveries is a key strategy in Madhya Pradesh to reduce maternal and neonatal mortality, as it ensures immediate access to emergency obstetric care if complications arise.

172. (B) Digitally literate
The Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyaan aims to make at least one person in every eligible rural household in Madhya Pradesh digitally literate. This means the individual is trained to operate digital devices like smartphones and computers, browse the internet for information, and use digital services. By creating a digitally literate individual in every family, the scheme seeks to empower rural communities to participate in the digital world and access online governance.

173. (B) 20%
According to the 2011 Census, there is a significant gender gap in literacy in Madhya Pradesh, with the difference between male and female literacy rates being approximately twenty percent. Male literacy was recorded at seventy-eight point seven percent, while female literacy lagged behind at fifty-nine point two percent. This gap underscores the historical and social barriers to female education in the state and highlights the need for continued targeted efforts to promote women's literacy.

174. (C) 4 years
The standard duration for a Bachelor of Technology program in engineering colleges across Madhya Pradesh is four years. The curriculum is divided into eight semesters, covering fundamental engineering principles and specialized subjects within various branches like civil, mechanical, and computer science. This four-year degree provides students with the necessary theoretical knowledge and practical training to enter professional careers in the technology sector or pursue higher postgraduate studies.

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175. (D) Coal mining and power generation industries
Districts like Singrauli and Sidhi attract significant intra-state migration in Madhya Pradesh due to their booming coal mining and power generation industries. These regions are home to large industrial projects and thermal power plants that create a high demand for labor. Workers from across the state move to these districts in search of employment in the mining, transport, and maintenance sectors, contributing to the industrial growth and demographic shifts in eastern Madhya Pradesh.

176. (A) Providing Non-Formal Pre-School Education (ECCE)
In the context of informal education, an Anganwadi Worker plays a crucial role by providing Non-Formal Pre-School Education to children aged three to six years. This Early Childhood Care and Education component

focuses on preparing young children for primary school through play-way methods, storytelling, and interactive activities. By fostering cognitive and social development at a young age, the Anganwadi Worker helps ensure a smoother transition to formal schooling for children in rural and urban communities.

177. (B) Eradicated
Polio has been officially eradicated in Madhya Pradesh, consistent with the national status of India. No new cases have been reported in the state for many years. This achievement is the result of decades of intensive immunization campaigns, including the Pulse Polio program. However, the state continues to maintain high surveillance and conduct regular vaccination rounds to ensure that the disease does not re-emerge and that every child remains protected from the virus.

178. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Digital literacy programs play a transformative role in empowering rural women across the state by enhancing their technological capabilities. Access to digital tools allows these women to utilize essential services related to healthcare, education, and financial management. By equipping them with these skills, the programs directly facilitate better social inclusion and provide opportunities for economic advancement in rural communities.

179. (D) Free coaching to meritorious students for competitive exams like JEE and NEET
The 'Super 100' scheme of the Madhya Pradesh government provides specialized free coaching to meritorious students who perform exceptionally well in their tenth-grade board examinations. The program targets students from government schools, offering them intensive residential coaching for competitive entrance exams like JEE for engineering and NEET for medical studies. By removing financial barriers, the scheme aims to help talented students from underprivileged backgrounds gain admission into premier national institutes.

180. (D) Rural area meeting specific census criteria
A 'Census Town' refers to a rural area that meets specific criteria defined by the census: a minimum population of five thousand, at least seventy-five percent of the male main working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits, and a population density of at least four hundred persons per square kilometer. In Madhya Pradesh, the increase in the number of census towns reflects the ongoing structural transformation of the rural economy and gradual urbanization in the state.

181. (D) Agriculture
Disguised unemployment is a prominent feature of the agricultural sector in Madhya Pradesh. This situation occurs when more people are engaged in farming activities than are actually required for optimal production. In many rural households, all family members work on small landholdings because other employment opportunities are scarce. Consequently, the marginal productivity of these extra workers is effectively zero, highlighting the need for diversification into the industrial and service sectors for sustainable rural development.

182. (D) Literacy refers to the ability to read and write, while skill refers to the ability to perform a specific task or job.
Within the context of human resource development, literacy and skills represent distinct but complementary capabilities. Literacy is fundamentally the basic capacity of an individual to read and write in any language. Skills involve the specialized expertise and practical training required to execute specific professional tasks effectively. Both elements are vital for improving the overall employability and productivity of the workforce.

183. (D) Skill training paired with a monthly stipend
The 'Seekho Kamao Yojana' in Madhya Pradesh is a recently launched initiative that provides youth with practical skill training in various industrial sectors. A key feature of this scheme is that trainees receive a monthly stipend during their training period. This "learn and earn" model incentivizes youth to acquire vocational skills while providing them with financial support, helping to create a pool of industry-ready professionals and reducing unemployment among the state's youth.

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184. (B) 63.94%
According to the 2011 Census, the rural literacy rate in Madhya Pradesh was sixty-three point nine four percent. This figure is significantly lower than the urban literacy rate, which stood at over eighty-two percent. The lower literacy in rural areas is attributed to factors like limited access to quality educational infrastructure, economic dependencies on agriculture, and social barriers. Efforts to improve rural literacy remain central to the state's overall human development strategy.

185. (C) Mismatch between skills and industry demand
A 'Skill Gap' in the context of Madhya Pradesh refers to the mismatch between the skills possessed by the workforce and the actual skills demanded by industries. While the state has a large number of graduates and vocational trainees, many lack the specific technical or soft skills required for modern jobs. Addressing this gap through updated curricula, industry collaborations, and specialized vocational training is essential for improving employability and realizing the state's economic potential.

186. (D) State Health Index
The State Health Index is a comprehensive report released by NITI Aayog that measures and evaluates the health outcomes and system performance of various states. For Madhya Pradesh, this index provides a detailed analysis of progress in areas such as neonatal mortality, sex ratio at birth, and healthcare infrastructure. The state's performance in this index is used by policymakers to identify strengths and weaknesses in the health sector and to drive competitive federalism in health outcomes.

187. (C) Registration and delivery of welfare schemes to unorganized sector workers
The 'Shramik Sewa Portal' in Madhya Pradesh is a digital platform designed to provide a comprehensive range of services to workers in the unorganized sector. The portal facilitates the registration of these workers, which is necessary for them to access various government welfare schemes and social security benefits. By digitizing these processes, the state aims to ensure a more efficient, transparent, and direct delivery of services such as insurance, health benefits, and financial assistance to vulnerable labor groups.

188. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Educational and health initiatives in the state focus on specific developmental goals for children and youth. CM Rise Schools aim to provide high-quality infrastructure for students. The Dastak Abhiyan involves door-to-door screening for child health issues. Seekho Kamao offers skill training alongside a monthly stipend for youth. Finally, PM POSHAN is the primary scheme ensuring nutrition within the school environment.

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189. (B) Adolescents (10-19 years)
The 'Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram' in Madhya Pradesh focuses on the holistic health and nutritional needs of adolescents in the ten to nineteen age group. The program addresses critical issues such as nutrition, reproductive health, mental health, and substance abuse. By providing specialized services through adolescent-friendly health clinics, the initiative aims to support the healthy transition of the youth into adulthood, recognizing that this demographic requires targeted health interventions and counseling services.

190. (B) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)
The Maternal Mortality Ratio is a demographic indicator that serves as a direct reflection of the quality and accessibility of a state's healthcare system for pregnant women. A high MMR often points to deficiencies in emergency obstetric care, inadequate maternal nutrition, or a lack of trained medical personnel. For Madhya Pradesh, reducing MMR is a primary goal, as it signifies a safer environment for childbirth and better overall reproductive health services provided by the state health system.

191. (B) Industry-based training with basic instruction
Apprenticeship training differs from regular classroom-based ITI training because it primarily involves hands-on, industry-based training. While students receive basic theoretical instruction, the majority of their learning occurs on the job within a factory or company. This practical experience allows apprentices to learn specialized skills in a real-world work environment. In Madhya Pradesh, this model is encouraged to ensure that vocational trainees develop the practical expertise and work habits demanded by modern industrial employers.

192. (B) Women's unpaid work in domestic duties and family agriculture not being counted as economic activity
Female Labour Force Participation Rate in Madhya Pradesh is often underreported because much of the work performed by women is not officially recognized as economic activity. This includes extensive unpaid domestic labor and significant contributions to family agricultural tasks. Since these activities occur outside the formal market, they are frequently excluded from traditional employment statistics. Recognizing this unpaid labor is essential for gaining a true understanding of women's economic contributions and designing more inclusive gender policies.

193. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Madhya Pradesh needs to rapidly expand its vocational training capacity because it is currently experiencing a demographic dividend. While a large number of youth are entering the workforce, many lack the employable technical skills required by modern industries. Without a substantial increase in quality training centers and industry-aligned programs, the state may face high unemployment or underemployment, missing the opportunity to leverage its youthful population for significant economic growth and development.

194. (A) 2, 3, 4, 1
Government schemes are designed to support individuals at different stages of their life cycle. The Integrated Child Development Services focus on early childhood and pre-school needs. Samagra Shiksha addresses elementary education requirements. Higher education scholarships support students during their university years. Finally, Mukhyamantri Kaushal Samvardhan Yojana targets youth by providing vocational training to enhance their employment prospects and professional skills.

195. (A) Agriculture and Allied Sectors
The agriculture and allied sectors employ the highest percentage of the workforce in Madhya Pradesh. As an agrarian state, a vast majority of its residents rely on farming and related activities like animal husbandry and forestry for their livelihoods. While the industrial and service sectors are growing, particularly in urban areas like Indore and Bhopal, agriculture remains the primary source of employment and economic sustenance for the rural population across the state.

196. (A) A high proportion of the population is below the age of 25
Madhya Pradesh is considered a 'young state' primarily because a high proportion of its population is below the age of twenty-five. This youthful age structure is a result of historically high fertility rates that are only now beginning to stabilize. Having such a large young demographic provides the state with significant potential for a demographic dividend, provided these individuals are empowered with the necessary education and skills to enter the modern workforce effectively.

197. (C) The shortage of specialist doctors in rural areas
Telemedicine services in the primary health centers of Madhya Pradesh are specifically designed to overcome the shortage of specialist doctors in rural areas. By using digital communication technologies, local medical officers and patients can consult with specialists located in urban hospitals. This system allows rural residents to receive expert medical advice and diagnostic support for complex conditions without the need for expensive and time-consuming travel, significantly improving the quality of healthcare available in villages.

198. (A) 2 to 6 months
Under the Skill India Mission, Short Term Training programs in Madhya Pradesh typically last between two and six months. These courses are designed to provide quick, job-oriented training in specific vocational skills to unemployed youth or those seeking to upgrade their capabilities. The programs focus on high-demand trades across various sectors, enabling participants to quickly gain industry-recognized certifications and enter the labor market or pursue self-employment opportunities in a relatively short timeframe.

199. (B) II, IV and V
In Madhya Pradesh, health and social programs play critical roles in child development and digital empowerment. Anganwadi centres serve pregnant women, lactating mothers, and

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children under six. Severe acute malnutrition cases are specifically treated at specialized Nutrition Rehabilitation Centres. Additionally, PMGDISHA is actively promoting digital literacy in rural areas. However, ICDS is a centrally sponsored scheme, not central sector, and the Mid Day Meal program does not cover private unrecognized schools.

200. (A) Annual Parasite Incidence

In the context of the National Health Mission and malaria control programs, API stands for Annual Parasite Incidence. This metric represents the number of confirmed malaria cases per one thousand people in a given year. It is a critical indicator used by health authorities in Madhya Pradesh to monitor disease prevalence and evaluate the effectiveness of various prevention and treatment strategies.

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CHAPTER 03
Sustainable Development Goals

1. Which of the following is the best example of a policy mapping to Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No Poverty) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Mukhyamantri Udyam Kranti Yojana
(B) Jal Jeevan Mission
(C) CM Rise School Scheme
(D) Mukhyamantri Sambal Yojana

2. Which district of Madhya Pradesh was declared the first 'Har Ghar Jal' certified district in the state under Sustainable Development Goal 6?
(A) Indore
(B) Bhopal
(C) Burhanpur
(D) Jabalpur

3. Under the NITI Aayog SDG India Index 2020-21, Madhya Pradesh was categorized as which type of state based on its overall score?
(A) Aspirant
(B) Front Runner
(C) Performer
(D) Achiever

4. Consider the following statements about Sustainable Development Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The state has developed specialized industrial parks like the Pithampur Auto Cluster.
II. The PM Gati Shakti plan is being utilized to enhance multi-modal connectivity.
III. Madhya Pradesh has zero dependence on the MSME sector for industrial growth.
IV. The Global Investors Summit is organized to attract industrial investment.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, II, III and IV

5. Which of the following is the odd one out regarding health indicators monitored under Sustainable Development Goal 3 in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Infant Mortality Rate
(B) Gross Enrollment Ratio
(C) Maternal Mortality Ratio
(D) Institutional Delivery Rate

6. Match the following vulnerability groups in Madhya Pradesh with the corresponding policy focus for Sustainable Development Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities):
List I: (Vulnerability Group)
P. Scheduled Tribes
Q. Persons with Disabilities
R. Senior Citizens
S. Unorganized Workers
List II: (Policy Focus)
1. Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat)
2. PESA Act implementation
3. E-Shram Registration
4. Vayoshri Yojana
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

7. What is the fundamental target year for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh's Vision Document?
(A) 2025
(B) 2030
(C) 2035
(D) 2047

8. In the context of Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality), the Ladli Laxmi Yojana in Madhya Pradesh primarily aims to improve which of the following?
(A) Female labor force participation rate
(B) Sex ratio at birth and female literacy

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(C) Political representation of women
(D) Equal pay for equal work

9. What is the main objective of the Saubhagya Scheme implemented in Madhya Pradesh in the context of Sustainable Development Goal 7?
(A) Subsidizing LPG cylinders for rural women
(B) Achieving universal household electrification
(C) Promoting electric vehicles in urban areas
(D) Installing solar panels in government schools

10. What is the primary cause of targeted nutritional interventions in Madhya Pradesh under Sustainable Development Goal 2?
(A) High literacy rates in various tribal rural areas
(B) Overproduction of wheat in the central Malwa region
(C) High prevalence of child stunting and wasting
(D) Rapidly increased industrialization within the state

11. AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation) in Madhya Pradesh primarily focuses on which aspect of Sustainable Development Goal 11?
(A) Universal higher education in urban centers
(B) Establishment of large-scale manufacturing zones
(C) Eradicating urban poverty through direct cash transfers
(D) Water supply, sewerage, and urban transport

12. Which central framework forms the basis of Madhya Pradesh's Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) monitoring system?
(A) State Capability Framework
(B) Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index
(C) National Indicator Framework
(D) Economic Survey Framework

13. Under Sustainable Development Goal 6, the Jal Jeevan Mission in Madhya Pradesh has a specific target of providing functional household tap connections (FHTC). What is the national target year for this mission?
(A) 2024
(B) 2022
(C) 2025
(D) 2030

14. Which of the following statements best describes the aim of the Ayushman Bharat Yojana as implemented in Madhya Pradesh for Sustainable Development Goal 3?
(A) Providing comprehensive free primary education to rural children
(B) Distributing nutritious free food grains to eligible BPL families
(C) Providing health insurance coverage of Rs 5 lakh per family
(D) Ensuring functional household tap water supply to every home

15. The concept of reducing inter-district inequalities in Madhya Pradesh falls strictly under which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 12
(B) SDG 15
(C) SDG 16
(D) SDG 10

16. Which nodal department is responsible for monitoring the progress of Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) State Policy and Planning Commission
(B) State Department of Finance and Revenue
(C) Department of Panchayat and Rural Development Affairs
(D) Department of Commerce, Industry and Employment

17. How does the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 8 in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) By promoting self-help groups and rural micro-enterprises
(B) By providing direct cash transfers to large-scale farmers
(C) By offering subsidies for traditional fossil fuel consumption
(D) By expanding heavy industrial zones within tribal districts

18. Match the Sustainable Development Goals with their corresponding themes in the Madhya Pradesh context:
List I: (SDG)

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P. SDG 2
Q. SDG 3
R. SDG 4
S. SDG 5

List II: (Theme)
1. Quality Education
2. Gender Equality
3. Zero Hunger
4. Good Health and Well-being

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

19. Select the correct sequence of the following stages of water management projects mapped to Sustainable Development Goal 6 in rural Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Water source identification, Infrastructure building, Community handover, Tariff collection
(B) Community handover, Tariff collection, Water source identification, Infrastructure building
(C) Infrastructure building, Water source identification, Tariff collection, Community handover
(D) Tariff collection, Community handover, Infrastructure building, Water source identification

20. Consider the following statements regarding Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality Education) in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The state has achieved a 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio at the higher secondary level.
II. Initiatives like 'Ruk Jana Nahi' aim to reduce dropout rates among board exam students.
III. The National Education Policy 2020 framework is being utilized to improve learning outcomes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

21. Which city in Madhya Pradesh has consistently ranked first in the Swachh Survekshan, highlighting progress in Sustainable Development Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities)?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Gwalior
(C) Indore
(D) Ujjain

22. The concept of Sustainable Development Goals primarily focuses on which of the following dimensions in the context of Madhya Pradesh state planning?
(A) Economic growth only
(B) Economic, social, and environmental dimensions
(C) Environmental protection only
(D) Infrastructural development and urbanization only

23. Which scheme in Madhya Pradesh is directly aligned with the objective of reducing maternal mortality ratio (MMR) under Sustainable Development Goal 3?
(A) Ladli Laxmi Yojana
(B) Kanya Vivah Yojana
(C) Tejaswini Yojana
(D) Prasuti Sahayata Yojana

24. Which of the following is a key target for Madhya Pradesh under Sustainable Development Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)?
(A) Eliminating the service sector
(B) Restricting rural-to-urban migration
(C) Limiting foreign direct investment
(D) Eradicating child labor in all its forms

25. Which of the following is a negative outcome if gender-disaggregated data is not maintained for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The overall state development budget will increase automatically
(B) Specific gender-based policy gaps cannot be accurately addressed
(C) NITI Aayog will immediately disqualify the state from the index
(D) General urbanization rates will drop significantly across regions

26. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the localization of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Madhya Pradesh?

(A) Aligning the various state budgets with relevant SDG targets
(B) Mapping specific state-level schemes to global indicator goals
(C) Preparing a comprehensive long-term state vision document
(D) Restricting implementation strictly to urban local bodies

27. Which of the following correctly pairs an initiative with its corresponding Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana - SDG 9
(B) Chief Minister Rural Street Vendor Scheme - SDG 14
(C) Ladli Behna Yojana - SDG 7
(D) Ayushman Bharat - SDG 4

28. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) regarding the Public Distribution System in Madhya Pradesh:
Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh has integrated the Public Distribution System with biometric authentication.
Reason (R): Biometric authentication helps in reducing leakages and ensuring food security under Sustainable Development Goal 2.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

29. Which mega project in Madhya Pradesh is a flagship example of progress under Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)?
(A) Indira Sagar Dam Project
(B) Bina Refinery Project
(C) Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Power Project
(D) Ken-Betwa River Linking Project

30. What is the primary objective of the CM Rise School initiative in Madhya Pradesh mapped to Sustainable Development Goal 4?
(A) To provide subsidized higher education for students in tribal areas
(B) To distribute electronic learning devices to high-achieving students
(C) To construct new residential hostels for students in rural zones
(D) To modernize government schools for world-class quality education

31. Which of the following is considered an incorrect practice for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 15 (Life on Land) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Promoting Joint Forest Management (JFM)
(B) Expanding wildlife corridors between national parks
(C) Encouraging unregulated open-cast mining in forest areas
(D) Implementing afforestation programs on degraded lands

32. The Aspirational Districts Programme in Madhya Pradesh primarily aims to improve indicators across which of the following core sectors?
(A) Aviation, aerospace, and satellite technology sectors
(B) Health, education, and financial inclusion sectors
(C) Heavy manufacturing and mineral mining exclusively
(D) Tourism, hospitality, and culinary arts sectors

33. The Madhya Pradesh State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) is a policy instrument primarily addressing which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 8
(B) SDG 13
(C) SDG 10
(D) SDG 16

34. Consider the following statements regarding best practices for Sustainable Development Goal achievement in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The Jan Abhiyan Parishad facilitates community-level engagement.
II. Ankur program was launched for public participation in tree plantation.
III. The state entirely banned the use of chemical fertilizers in all districts in 2021.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) III only
(D) I only

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35. What does 'VLR' stand for in the context of localized Sustainable Development Goal monitoring in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Voluntary Local Review
(B) Variable Local Returns
(C) Verified Land Records
(D) Village Level Reporting

36. The Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Good Governance and Policy Analysis (AIGGPA) assists Madhya Pradesh in which specific Sustainable Development Goal-related function?
(A) Providing research, evaluation, and goal framework support
(B) Conducting the various legislative assembly election processes
(C) Managing the daily operations of all public sector banks
(D) Collecting agricultural income tax from all large landowners

37. Which of the following is an example of Sustainable Development Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) implementation in Indore?
(A) Bio-CNG plant converting municipal solid waste to fuel
(B) Unregulated disposal of electronic waste
(C) Promotion of single-use plastics in retail markets
(D) Subsidizing chemical fertilizers for urban farming

38. What is the role of civil society and NGOs in the delivery of Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To replace the state government administration entirely
(B) To collect primary taxes on behalf of the state treasury
(C) To formulate the overarching monetary policy of the state
(D) To act as bridges for community mobilization and gap filling

39. How does the Forest Rights Act (FRA) contribute to Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No Poverty) and Goal 15 (Life on Land) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Transferring forest ownership to private commercial corporations
(B) Displacing local tribal populations to centralized urban areas
(C) Promoting absolute prohibition of minor forest produce collection
(D) Granting legal land tenure rights to forest-dwelling communities

40. Which institutional mechanism is primarily responsible for generating crime data utilized to monitor Sustainable Development Goal 16 indicators in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) State Election Commission
(B) Department of Revenue
(C) State Planning Commission
(D) State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB)

41. Select the correct sequence of steps involved in aligning the state budget with Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Scheme mapping to goals, Indicator identification, Budget allocation, Progress monitoring
(B) Budget allocation, Scheme mapping to goals, Progress monitoring, Indicator identification
(C) Progress monitoring, Budget allocation, Indicator identification, Scheme mapping to goals
(D) Indicator identification, Progress monitoring, Scheme mapping to goals, Budget allocation

42. Consider the following statements regarding the protection of water bodies in Madhya Pradesh under Sustainable Development Goal frameworks:
I. Narmada Seva Mission was launched for river conservation.
II. Bhoj Wetland is recognized as a Ramsar site.
III. Catchment area treatment is heavily promoted.
IV. Industrial effluent discharge without treatment is legally permitted.
V. Sirpur Lake in Indore is a designated Ramsar site.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) II, III, IV and V
(C) I, II, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V

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43. Match the following Aspirational Districts of Madhya Pradesh with their respective administrative divisions:
List I: (District)
P. Barwani
Q. Singrauli
R. Chhatarpur
S. Vidisha
List II: (Division)
1. Rewa Division
2. Indore Division
3. Bhopal Division
4. Sagar Division
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

44. Why is district-level Sustainable Development Goal monitoring essential in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Because all districts have identical developmental challenges
(B) To bypass state departments in direct fund allocation tasks
(C) To reduce the statistical burden on the central government
(D) To capture intra-state disparities for targeted interventions

45. A major data gap identified in tracking Sustainable Development Goals at the Gram Panchayat level in Madhya Pradesh is related to which of the following?
(A) Lack of verified national census data from the year 1951
(B) Overabundance of real-time satellite imagery for all regions
(C) Infrequent updating of local socio-economic indicators
(D) High literacy rates among state-level data entry operators

46. What is the primary cause of implementing extended producer responsibility (EPR) policies in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To increase the profit margins of packaging industries
(B) To ensure manufacturers manage the disposal of their post-consumer waste
(C) To shift the burden of waste management entirely to the informal sector
(D) To reduce the number of manufacturing units in the state

47. What is meant by the "convergence of central and state schemes" in the context of the Sustainable Development Goal framework in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Running central and state schemes in absolute isolation
(B) Combining resources of both governments for common targets
(C) The state government rejecting all provided central funds
(D) Shifting state-level subjects to the centralized Union List

48. Under Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), the Madhya Pradesh Public Service Guarantee Act was a pioneering step to ensure which of the following?
(A) Ensuring speedy trials for all reported heinous crimes
(B) Ensuring timely delivery of notified public services
(C) Guaranteeing fixed employment for all rural youth
(D) Providing free legal aid for all tax-paying citizens

49. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) regarding the PESA Act in Madhya Pradesh:
Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh has implemented the PESA Act in its scheduled areas.
Reason (R): PESA empowers Gram Sabhas to manage natural resources, aligning with Sustainable Development Goals 10 and 15.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

50. Which tier of the Panchayati Raj system is primarily tasked with preparing the Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) aligned with Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Zila Panchayat

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(B) Janpad Panchayat
(C) Gram Panchayat
(D) Gram Sabha

51. The annual state budget of Madhya Pradesh integrates Sustainable Development Goals by doing which of the following?
(A) Creating an entirely separate currency for goal-oriented projects
(B) Utilizing only foreign grants for all goal-related expenditures
(C) Excluding poverty alleviation schemes from the budget
(D) Tagging budget head allocations to specific goals

52. Madhya Pradesh has the largest forest cover in India. This fact is most significant for achieving the targets of which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 7
(B) SDG 9
(C) SDG 11
(D) SDG 15

53. Sustainable Development Goal 17 emphasizes "Partnerships for the Goals." Which of the following represents a financial partnership mechanism supporting the goals in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Complete financial isolation from the central Union Government
(B) Total abolition of the traditional state annual budget process
(C) Devolution of funds from the Central Finance Commission
(D) Reliance strictly on voluntary donations from local citizens

54. The ecological balance in Madhya Pradesh is often threatened by which activity that requires careful monitoring under environmental Sustainable Development Goals?
(A) Development of IT parks
(B) Handloom weaving in rural areas
(C) Unregulated sand mining in riverbeds
(D) Implementation of solar energy policies

55. The "Sustainable Development Goal financing gap" in Madhya Pradesh refers to which of the following?
(A) The deficit between required funding and available resources
(B) The physical distance between the state treasury and banks
(C) The surplus revenue generated from diversified mining activities
(D) The delayed payment of salary to all government employees

56. Which of the following natural resources in Madhya Pradesh is most vulnerable to climate change impacts, triggering interventions under Sustainable Development Goal 13?
(A) Rain-fed agriculture and state water resources
(B) Platinum and mineral reserves in the region
(C) Deep-sea fisheries and marine life ecosystems
(D) Coastal mangrove forests and tidal environments

57. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of "statistical capacity" for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Ability of the state to produce and use reliable indicator data
(B) The maximum server storage capacity of the state data center
(C) The total number of statisticians employed by the central body
(D) The cognitive capacity to memorize complex statistical formulas

58. Arrange the following governance reforms in Madhya Pradesh in correct chronological order of their launch, which contributed to Sustainable Development Goal 16:
I. Implementation of CM Helpline 181
II. Enactment of MP Public Service Guarantee Act
III. Launch of Samagra ID system
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) II, III, I
(D) III, II, I

59. Which of the following describes a significant challenge regarding women-focused Sustainable Development Goal gaps in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 100% reservation for women in the State

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Legislative Assembly
(B) Complete eradication of gender wage gaps in the informal sector
(C) High levels of anemia among women of reproductive age
(D) Over-representation of women in STEM higher education

60. What is the fundamental purpose of the Madhya Pradesh State Sustainable Development Goal Vision Document?
(A) To list all state-level holidays for the upcoming decade
(B) To set indicator targets and a strategic roadmap to 2030
(C) To document the history of the various planning commissions
(D) To propose the division of the state into new administrative units

61. The "One District One Product" (ODOP) scheme in Madhya Pradesh is closely related to which Sustainable Development Goal by fostering local economic growth?
(A) SDG 4
(B) SDG 13
(C) SDG 8
(D) SDG 16

62. What is a primary tool used by Madhya Pradesh to track multidimensional poverty at the grassroots level?
(A) MP Multidimensional Poverty Index Report
(B) Foreign Direct Investment Index
(C) Global Hunger Index
(D) Export Preparedness Index

63. The performance of Madhya Pradesh in reducing the Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) is a direct measure for which goal?
(A) SDG 3
(B) SDG 5
(C) SDG 8
(D) SDG 10

64. What is the most appropriate reason for establishing the CM Dashboards in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To strictly monitor the social media activity of all citizens
(B) To replace the traditional functions of the state assembly
(C) To provide real-time monitoring of flagship scheme indicators
(D) To track the various international flight routes over the state

65. Which of the following describes the 'cause and effect' of proper solid waste management under Sustainable Development Goal 11 in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Source segregation leads to efficient recycling and lower landfill load
(B) Increased waste incineration leads to higher local groundwater tables
(C) Banning public waste collection leads to cleaner municipal streets
(D) Composting wet waste leads to increased global greenhouse emissions

66. Match the following schemes of Madhya Pradesh with their primary target beneficiaries supporting Sustainable Development Goals:
List I: (Scheme)
P. Mukhyamantri Medhavi Vidyarthi Yojana
Q. Mukhyamantri Kanya Vivah Yojana
R. Mukhyamantri Krishak Udyami Yojana
S. Tejaswini Rural Women Empowerment
List II: (Beneficiary)
1. Farmers' children setting up agribusinesses
2. Women in self-help groups
3. Meritorious students for higher education
4. Girls from economically weaker sections
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

67. Under the NITI Aayog SDG India Index, the term "Front Runner" implies a state score in which range?
(A) 0 - 49
(B) 50 - 64
(C) 65 - 99
(D) 100

68. The conservation of the Barasingha (swamp deer) in Kanha National Park represents Madhya Pradesh's commitment to which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 6
(B) SDG 15

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(C) SDG 14
(D) SDG 16

69. Which of the following indicators is crucial for monitoring Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) progress among children in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Proportion of underweight children under five years of age
(B) High school dropout rate for female students in rural areas
(C) Juvenile crime rate within major urban centers of the state
(D) Youth unemployment rate among the educated urban population

70. Which infrastructure network development is vital for achieving Sustainable Development Goal 9 targets in Madhya Pradesh's rural hinterlands?
(A) High-speed metro rail systems in rural regions
(B) International airports in every administrative division
(C) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) networks
(D) Seaports and maritime infrastructure for inland trade

71. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) regarding renewable energy in Madhya Pradesh:
Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh has heavily invested in solar and wind energy projects.
Reason (R): Increasing the share of renewable energy is a key target under Sustainable Development Goal 7 and Goal 13.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

72. Consider the following statements about Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) progress in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The Omkareshwar Floating Solar Park is under development.
II. The state has met its target of 100% village electrification.
III. Sanchi is being developed as a net-zero solar city.
IV. The state has completely phased out coal-based thermal power plants.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

73. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about fiscal federalism affecting Sustainable Development Goal financing in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Centrally Sponsored Schemes require specific state matching funds
(B) GST compensation was a mechanism affecting state revenue predictability
(C) State-owned tax revenue plays a critical role in funding welfare
(D) Finance Commission grants are irrelevant to state SDG targets

74. Which agricultural practice is discouraged in Madhya Pradesh to align with Sustainable Development Goal 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production)?
(A) Crop rotation
(B) Drip irrigation
(C) Stubble burning
(D) Organic farming

75. Under Sustainable Development Goal 5, what is the legal provision for women's reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 33%
(B) 10%
(C) 25%
(D) 50%

76. Which Sustainable Development Goal is explicitly dedicated to achieving "Zero Hunger"?
(A) SDG 1
(B) SDG 3
(C) SDG 4
(D) SDG 2

77. All of the following are benefits of localized Sustainable Development Goal planning in Madhya Pradesh EXCEPT:
(A) Better alignment of local needs with global

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goals
(B) Enhanced community participation
(C) Improved resource allocation at the Panchayat level
(D) Increased centralization of decision-making

78. Match the following ODOP (One District One Product) items of Madhya Pradesh with their respective districts to promote economic growth:
List I: (Product)
P. Wooden Toys
Q. Kadaknath Chicken
R. Kodo-Kutki
S. Chanderi Fabric
List II: (District)
1. Jhabua
2. Ashoknagar
3. Budhni (Sehore)
4. Dindori
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

79. Arrange the following steps of the Sustainable Development Goal Localization cycle implemented at the district level in Madhya Pradesh in logical order:
I. Identifying local priorities
II. Baseline data collection
III. Strategy formulation and implementation
IV. Monitoring and evaluation
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, III, I, IV

80. Consider the following statements regarding the Narmada River in the context of Sustainable Development Goals 6, 14, and 15:
I. It is the lifeline of Madhya Pradesh.
II. Narmada Basin management impacts agricultural productivity in the state.
III. Unregulated sand mining poses a threat to its riverine ecosystem.
IV. Namami Gange specifically funds the cleaning of the Narmada.
V. The river flows westwards into the Arabian Sea.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, III, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V

81. Which intervention is essential to prevent groundwater depletion in regions like Malwa, aligning with Sustainable Development Goal 6?
(A) Promoting water-intensive crops like sugarcane
(B) Providing free electricity for continuous tubewell pumping
(C) Rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge
(D) Paving all rural roads with concrete

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82. The implementation of the MGNREGA in Madhya Pradesh primarily impacts which two Sustainable Development Goals the most?
(A) SDG 1 and SDG 8
(B) SDG 9 and SDG 11
(C) SDG 14 and SDG 15
(D) SDG 4 and SDG 7

83. The Smart Cities Mission in Madhya Pradesh includes the development of which of the following cities?
(A) Rewa and Satna
(B) Panna and Chhatarpur
(C) Hoshangabad and Harda
(D) Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, and Gwalior

84. The Take-Home Ration (THR) program in Madhya Pradesh is implemented through which network to address Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 3?
(A) Post Offices
(B) Commercial Banks
(C) Anganwadi Centers
(D) Police Stations

85. E-governance portals like 'MPOnline' enhance public service delivery, directly contributing to which Sustainable Development Goal target?
(A) SDG 2
(B) SDG 7
(C) SDG 16
(D) SDG 12

86. Which of the following states shares best practices in rural water management that Madhya Pradesh frequently studies for Sustainable Development Goal 6 improvements?

(A) Goa
(B) Gujarat
(C) Kerala
(D) Assam

87. Which aspect of Sustainable Development Goal 4 is addressed by the 'Shiksha Portal' of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Monitoring mid-day meal nutritional quality for all students
(B) Tracking student enrollment and scholarship disbursement
(C) Registering private engineering colleges for accreditation
(D) Training university vice-chancellors in administrative skills

88. The reduction of the Gini coefficient in Madhya Pradesh would signify progress towards which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 6
(B) SDG 10
(C) SDG 14
(D) SDG 15

89. In the context of Sustainable Development Goal 1, which social security scheme in Madhya Pradesh provides financial assistance for the last rites of unorganized workers?
(A) Kanya Kiran Yojana
(B) Naya Savera / Sambal Yojana
(C) Deendayal Antyodaya Upchar Yojana
(D) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana

90. The State Disaster Management Authority in Madhya Pradesh focuses on early warning systems primarily to support which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 13
(B) SDG 2
(C) SDG 4
(D) SDG 16

91. What is the fundamental role of 'Smart City Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)' in Madhya Pradesh under Sustainable Development Goal 11?
(A) To act as judicial courts for traffic offenses
(B) To plan, appraise, and implement smart city projects
(C) To manage state-level agricultural procurement
(D) To regulate private engineering colleges

92. Which constitutional amendment provides the framework for localizing Sustainable Development Goals through Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 42nd Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 73rd Amendment
(D) 86th Amendment

93. Which sector contributes the highest share to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Madhya Pradesh, crucial for Sustainable Development Goal 8?
(A) Information Technology
(B) Heavy Manufacturing
(C) Agriculture and Allied Sectors
(D) Financial Services

94. Consider the following statements about Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No Poverty) initiatives in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The Public Distribution System (PDS) provides subsidized food grains.
II. PM Awas Yojana provides housing for the rural and urban poor.
III. MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of wage employment.
IV. No poverty alleviation schemes are active in tribal districts.
V. The state has achieved zero poverty according to the multidimensional poverty index.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and V
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, IV and V

95. Under Sustainable Development Goal frameworks, the conservation of the Gharial is predominantly carried out in which river sanctuary of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Narmada Sanctuary
(B) National Chambal Sanctuary
(C) Ken Gharial Sanctuary
(D) Son Gharial Sanctuary

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96. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Sustainable Development Goal 4 (Quality Education) targets in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The state aims to ensure all boys and girls complete free primary and secondary education.
(B) The state policy completely bans the entry of private sector institutions in higher education.
(C) The state focuses on increasing the number of youth with relevant technical skills.
(D) Emphasis is placed on improving basic literacy and numeracy.

97. What represents a major hurdle in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 8 (Decent Work) for the tribal populations in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) High levels of digital literacy
(B) Excessive availability of industrial jobs in remote areas
(C) Strict implementation of minimum wage laws
(D) Lack of access to formalized credit and skill training

98. In the context of Sustainable Development Goal 17, how does the state interact with international agencies?
(A) Collaborating with agencies like UNICEF for development projects
(B) Directly signing military and defense treaties with foreign powers
(C) Replacing the central government in the UN General Assembly
(D) Issuing state-specific visas to various international workers

99. Why is tracking maternal mortality data at the district level essential for Madhya Pradesh's Sustainable Development Goal planning?
(A) To determine property tax rates for various residential zones
(B) Because MMR variations require targeted healthcare funding
(C) To decide the specific location of new heavy industrial units
(D) To regulate the daily functioning of private engineering colleges

100. Which of the following is an example of an initiative under Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action) at the grassroots level in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Promoting diesel-powered irrigation pumps
(B) Subsidizing private fossil-fuel vehicles
(C) The 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' plantation campaign
(D) Expanding open-cast coal mining without reclamation

101. Arrange the following interventions in the logical sequence of their application to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) in a typical Madhya Pradesh village:
I. Constructing household toilets (Swachh Bharat Mission)
II. Laying pipeline networks for tap water
III. Source sustainability measures (check dams)
IV. Declaring the village ODF Plus
(A) III, I, II, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) II, I, IV, III

102. Consider the following statements about Sustainable Development Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) in Madhya Pradesh:
I. The state has specific tribal sub-plans and scheduled caste sub-plans.
II. Scholarships for SC/ST students aim to bridge educational inequalities.
III. The state has achieved complete economic equality across all districts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

103. Match the following departments of the Madhya Pradesh Government with their primary Sustainable Development Goal focus area:
List I: (Department)
P. Women and Child Development
Q. Public Health Engineering
R. New and Renewable Energy
S. Forest Department
List II: (SDG Focus)
1. SDG 6
2. SDG 5

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3. SDG 15
4. SDG 7

(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

104. Which of the following actions constitutes a threat to Sustainable Development Goal 15 (Life on Land) in the Vindhya and Satpura regions of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Establishment of protected biosphere reserves in the region
(B) Promotion of regulated eco-tourism activities in forest zones
(C) Accurate mapping of forest boundaries using GIS technology
(D) Deforestation for unchecked infrastructural expansion projects

105. The Dastak Abhiyan in Madhya Pradesh is a prominent campaign targeting which of the following?
(A) Eradicating adult illiteracy through localized study centers
(B) Promoting digital banking services in remote tribal villages
(C) Identifying and managing severe acute childhood malnutrition
(D) Distributing solar-powered pumps to small and marginal farmers

106. The 'Mukhyamantri Seekho Kamao Yojana' (Learn and Earn Scheme) in Madhya Pradesh is specifically designed to target which of the following?
(A) Retired government employees
(B) Youth unemployment and skill development
(C) Infant vaccination
(D) Wildlife conservation

107. Which city in Madhya Pradesh led the initiative of presenting a Voluntary Local Review (VLR) of Sustainable Development Goals, making it a pioneer in India?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Indore
(C) Gwalior
(D) Jabalpur

108. How does the promotion of 'Millets' (Shree Anna) in Madhya Pradesh align with multiple Sustainable Development Goals?
(A) It is climate-resilient (SDG 13) and highly nutritious (SDG 2)
(B) It requires highly toxic pesticides, supporting chemical industries
(C) It requires more water than rice, testing water infrastructure (SDG 6)
(D) It is strictly an export commodity, reducing local food supply

109. Which index is computed by the State Policy and Planning Commission of Madhya Pradesh to measure progress at the decentralized level?
(A) Global Hunger Index
(B) Human Capital Index
(C) International Innovation Index
(D) District Good Governance Index

110. Consider the following statements regarding peace and justice (Sustainable Development Goal 16) in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Lok Adalats are organized to clear pending litigations.
II. Gram Nyayalayas function at the grassroots level for dispute resolution.
III. The Right to Information Act is strictly suspended in the state.
IV. State Human Rights Commission monitors human rights violations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

111. The 'Nirbhaya Fund' allocations utilized in Madhya Pradesh support initiatives primarily linked to which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 2
(B) SDG 13
(C) SDG 14
(D) SDG 5

112. Which index released by NITI Aayog helps Madhya Pradesh identify infrastructural and health gaps at the district level?
(A) Ease of Doing Business Index
(B) Aspirational Districts Delta Ranking
(C) National Innovation Index

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(D) Good Governance Index

113. Which organization in Madhya Pradesh is primarily responsible for monitoring air and water quality standards relevant to environmental Sustainable Development Goals?
(A) MP State Tourism Board
(B) MP Road Development Corporation
(C) MP Pollution Control Board (MPPCB)
(D) MP Power Management Company

114. What is the fundamental definition of a "Voluntary Local Review" (VLR) in the context of Sustainable Development Goals?
(A) An audit conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General
(B) Process where local governments assess and report on goals
(C) A mandatory review by the United Nations Security Council
(D) A local election process conducted for municipal authorities

115. Which of the following is the odd one out among the pillars of the Sustainable Development Goal India Index?
(A) Social
(B) Economic
(C) Environmental
(D) Spiritual

116. The development of the Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) passing through Madhya Pradesh supports which Sustainable Development Goal the most?
(A) SDG 3
(B) SDG 14
(C) SDG 15
(D) SDG 9

117. Which of the following defines 'Stunting', a key health indicator under Sustainable Development Goal 2 monitored in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Low weight for height
(B) Low weight for age
(C) High body mass index for age
(D) Low height for age

118. Select the correct logical sequence of adopting electric vehicles (EVs) in Madhya Pradesh to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 11 and Goal 13 targets:
(A) Formulating State EV Policy, Setting up charging infrastructure, Subsidizing EV purchases, Reduction in vehicular emissions
(B) Reduction in vehicular emissions, Subsidizing EV purchases, Setting up charging infrastructure, Formulating State EV Policy
(C) Setting up charging infrastructure, Reduction in vehicular emissions, Formulating State EV Policy, Subsidizing EV purchases
(D) Subsidizing EV purchases, Formulating State EV Policy, Reduction in vehicular emissions, Setting up charging infrastructure

119. The 'Sanjeevani Clinics' established in Madhya Pradesh aim to localize which global goal?
(A) SDG 3
(B) SDG 1
(C) SDG 8
(D) SDG 10

120. The 'Dial 100' scheme in Madhya Pradesh is an intervention strengthening the targets of which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 16
(B) SDG 3
(C) SDG 5
(D) SDG 9

121. The "Aspirational Blocks" introduced in Madhya Pradesh mirrors the Aspirational Districts program but focuses on which administrative level?
(A) Janpad Panchayat (Development Block)
(B) Zila Panchayat
(C) Revenue Division
(D) Municipal Corporation

122. Madhya Pradesh has shown improvement in many Sustainable Development Goals, EXCEPT it faces persistent challenges in:
(A) Reducing the total length of roads in rural districts
(B) Increasing solar power generation capacity of the state
(C) Expanding the coverage of the state-wide PDS system
(D) Lowering the malnutrition rates among

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tribal children

123. The 'Ladli Behna Yojana' provides monthly financial assistance to eligible women. This directly impacts which two Sustainable Development Goals the most?
(A) SDG 7 and 9
(B) SDG 14 and 15
(C) SDG 6 and 11
(D) SDG 1 and 5

124. Consider the following statements regarding maternal and child health (Sustainable Development Goal 3) in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Institutional deliveries have increased due to the Janani Suraksha Yojana.
II. ASHA workers play a critical role in community health mobilization.
III. The state has fully eliminated neonatal mortality.
IV. Malnutrition remains an underlying cause of child mortality in some districts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

125. The 'Deendayal Rasoi Yojana' in Madhya Pradesh provides meals at subsidized rates. This is an intervention under which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 1
(B) SDG 7
(C) SDG 9
(D) SDG 2

126. Match the following districts of Madhya Pradesh with their specific challenges requiring Sustainable Development Goal interventions:
List I: (District)
P. Alirajpur
Q. Singrauli
R. Sheopur
S. Bhopal
List II: (Challenge)
1. Severe acute malnutrition
2. Low literacy rates
3. Urban air pollution and traffic
4. Industrial pollution from coal/power plants
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

127. The integration of biometric attendance systems in Madhya Pradesh government hospitals is a measure to improve service delivery under which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 7
(B) SDG 11
(C) SDG 3
(D) SDG 13

128. The 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme implemented in districts like Morena and Bhind has successfully improved which key demographic indicator related to Sustainable Development Goal 5?
(A) Sex ratio at birth
(B) General fertility rate
(C) Life expectancy of males
(D) Urbanization rate

129. The Panna Tiger Reserve's successful reintroduction program is a celebrated case study for which Sustainable Development Goal in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) SDG 6
(B) SDG 11
(C) SDG 13
(D) SDG 15

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130. Which of the following represents a significant data gap in monitoring Sustainable Development Goal progress in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Lack of daily stock market updates for the local BSE indices
(B) Insufficient disaggregated data on marginalized communities
(C) Absence of data on the total number of operational highways
(D) Missing data regarding the global fluctuations of crude oil prices

131. Which agricultural scheme in Madhya Pradesh provides a direct income support of Rs. 6000 per year to farmers, supplementing the PM-KISAN scheme?
(A) Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Solar Pump Yojana

(D) Fasal Bima Yojana

132. Which sector's carbon footprint is targeted for reduction by the expansion of the Bhopal and Indore Metro projects under Sustainable Development Goal 11?
(A) Agriculture
(B) Heavy mining
(C) Urban public transport
(D) Animal husbandry

133. The implementation of 'Green Budgeting' in Madhya Pradesh would primarily align state expenditure with which goals?
(A) SDGs 13, 14, and 15
(B) SDGs 1, 2, and 3
(C) SDGs 4, 5, and 10
(D) SDGs 8, 9, and 16

134. Which of the following best describes the cause and effect of the 'Mukhya Mantri Kanya Vivah/ Nikah Yojana' on Sustainable Development Goal 5?
(A) It encourages early child marriage in various rural pockets
(B) It mandates that women drop out of formal schooling early
(C) It prevents child marriage and provides financial security
(D) It strictly limits the future employment opportunities for women

135. Which demographic group in Madhya Pradesh is the primary focus of the 'Kishori Balika Yojana' aligning with Sustainable Development Goal 2 and Goal 5?
(A) Pregnant and lactating mothers
(B) Senior female citizens
(C) Adolescent girls
(D) Women entrepreneurs

136. Which of the following schemes is most relevant to the "Leave No One Behind" core principle of the Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Vayoshri Yojana for senior citizens
(B) Start-up India for IT professionals
(C) Smart City Command Centers
(D) Highway expansion projects

137. To achieve Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), Madhya Pradesh has modernized its police force by integrating which technological system?
(A) SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication)
(B) CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems)
(C) NEFT (National Electronic Funds Transfer)
(D) SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition)

138. Match the following environmental initiatives in Madhya Pradesh with their corresponding Sustainable Development Goal:
List I: (Initiative)
P. Banning Single-Use Plastics
Q. Tiger Conservation in Bandhavgarh
R. Promoting Solar Water Pumps (KUSUM)
S. Reducing Vehicular Emissions
List II: (SDG)
1. SDG 15
2. SDG 12
3. SDG 13
4. SDG 7
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

139. Select the correct logical sequence of adopting a new Sustainable Development Goal indicator in Madhya Pradesh's state monitoring framework:
(A) Indicator definition by NITI Aayog, Identification of state data source, Baseline measurement, Target setting
(B) Target setting, Indicator definition by NITI Aayog, Baseline measurement, Identification of state data source
(C) Baseline measurement, Target setting, Identification of state data source, Indicator definition by NITI Aayog
(D) Identification of state data source, Target setting, Baseline measurement, Indicator definition by NITI Aayog

140. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Panchayats in Sustainable Development Goal implementation in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Panchayats are recognized as key drivers for localized goals.

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II. Nine thematic areas have been identified for Panchayat development plans.
III. Panchayats have zero financial powers to implement goal-related schemes.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

141. The 'Chief Minister Help Desk' (CM Helpline 181) resolves citizen grievances. This mechanism directly bolsters which Sustainable Development Goal target?
(A) SDG 12: Responsible production
(B) SDG 14: Life below water
(C) SDG 16: Effective, accountable and transparent institutions
(D) SDG 7: Clean energy

142. What does the 'S' stand for in 'ESG' criteria, which corporate partners in Madhya Pradesh are encouraged to follow under Sustainable Development Goal 17?
(A) Standard
(B) State
(C) Statutory
(D) Social

143. The 'Rojgar Setu' portal was launched in Madhya Pradesh during the COVID-19 pandemic. Which Sustainable Development Goal did it primarily support?
(A) SDG 4
(B) SDG 14
(C) SDG 8
(D) SDG 15

144. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding Sustainable Development Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Rural connectivity has worsened under the PMGSY.
(B) The state has established IT parks in major cities.
(C) Incubation centers are being promoted for startups.
(D) Logistics hubs are being developed to leverage the state's central location.

145. Which state department in Madhya Pradesh compiles the state-level progress report to be shared with the NITI Aayog for the SDG India Index?
(A) Department of General Administration
(B) Department of Tourism
(C) Department of Economics and Statistics
(D) Department of Home Affairs

146. How does the promotion of 'Micro-Irrigation' (Per Drop More Crop) contribute to Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It significantly increases local groundwater salinity levels
(B) It improves agricultural yield while conserving water resources
(C) It requires large-scale deforestation for pipe installations
(D) It solely benefits the large-scale corporate farming sector

147. Which concept involves mapping the state budget allocations to specific Sustainable Development Goal targets to track financial commitment?
(A) SDG Budget Tagging
(B) Zero-based budgeting
(C) Gender budgeting only
(D) Deficit financing

148. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) regarding institutional coordination in Madhya Pradesh:
Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh has established an SDG cell within the State Planning Commission.
Reason (R): A dedicated institutional mechanism is required to coordinate with various departments and monitor Sustainable Development Goal progress.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

149. The Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development Mission primarily advances the objectives of which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 2

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(B) SDG 14
(C) SDG 8
(D) SDG 16

150. What is the fundamental goal of the 'Jalabhishekam' campaign in Madhya Pradesh under Sustainable Development Goal 6?
(A) To construct mega dams for interstate electricity distribution
(B) Water conservation and recharge through community participation
(C) To privatize all existing water resources within the state
(D) To divert local river water supplies to neighboring territories

151. Which of the following best defines the term 'Localization of Sustainable Development Goals' in the context of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Restricting foreign direct investment in all state sectors
(B) Only allowing local NGOs to monitor state development goals
(C) Translating global goals into local-level policies and actions
(D) Translating UN documents into regional languages without changes

152. What is the fundamental cause of the 'Fiscal Financing Gap' for Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) The state produces too much surplus revenue each fiscal year
(B) Central government has barred the state from spending funds
(C) Costs of achieving 17 goals exceed current revenue capacity
(D) Commercial banks refuse to accept any government deposits

153. What is the fundamental cause of setting up 'One Stop Centres' (Sakhi) in Madhya Pradesh under Sustainable Development Goal 5?
(A) To provide a single window for all industrial clearance tasks
(B) To sell organic produce at various urban municipal markets
(C) To support women affected by violence with integrated services
(D) To issue driving licenses for women in all major urban districts

154. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Jal Jeevan Mission' (Sustainable Development Goal 6) in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It aims to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual household tap connections.
II. Village Water and Sanitation Committees (VWSCs) play a key role in its local management.
III. The scheme relies solely on foreign funding.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

155. How does the 'CM Rise' school program aim to reduce educational inequality (Sustainable Development Goal 10) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Providing resource-rich public schools for all backgrounds
(B) By charging high fees to subsidize small rural schools
(C) By strictly admitting only students from urban municipal areas
(D) By outsourcing education completely to private coaching centers

156. What is the main objective of the 'Mukhyamantri Udyam Kranti Yojana' in the context of Sustainable Development Goal 8?
(A) Providing subsidized loans and margin money for self-employment
(B) To provide comprehensive free food for all unemployed youth
(C) To nationalize all various private industries within the state
(D) To strictly promote agricultural labor over industrial work

157. What is the primary focus of the 'Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana' launched in Madhya Pradesh in the context of Sustainable Development Goal 2?
(A) Providing free agricultural tractors to all small-scale farmers
(B) Banning the export of high-quality wheat to foreign nations
(C) Distributing hybrid seeds directly from international sources
(D) Compensating farmers for price deficits of

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agricultural produce

158. Which district in Madhya Pradesh is famously known for its high tribal population and represents a critical geographical focus for targeted Sustainable Development Goal interventions?
(A) Gwalior
(B) Jhabua
(C) Indore
(D) Bhopal

159. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about the Madhya Pradesh State Planning Commission's role in Sustainable Development Goals?
(A) It acts as the nodal agency for goal implementation.
(B) It independently passes the state budget in the assembly.
(C) It prepares the State Vision Document.
(D) It collaborates with UN agencies for capacity building.

160. The transition of public transport buses in Indore to Bio-CNG fuels is a direct action contributing to which two Sustainable Development Goals?
(A) SDG 11 and 13
(B) SDG 4 and 5
(C) SDG 1 and 2
(D) SDG 14 and 15

161. Select the correct logical sequence of the waste management hierarchy promoted under Sustainable Development Goal 12 in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Disposal, Recycling, Reuse, Prevention
(B) Prevention, Reuse, Recycling, Disposal
(C) Recycling, Disposal, Prevention, Reuse
(D) Reuse, Prevention, Disposal, Recycling

162. Consider the following statements regarding the convergence of central and state schemes in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Swachh Bharat Mission converges with Jal Jeevan Mission for holistic village sanitation.
II. PM-JAY (Ayushman Bharat) converges with state health systems for universal coverage.
III. PMGSY converges with state PWD projects for continuous road networks.
IV. State schemes strictly prohibit the use of central digital infrastructure like Aadhaar.
V. MGNREGA converges with the plantation drive 'Ankur' for afforestation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V

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163. Match the following health-related schemes in Madhya Pradesh with their specific target beneficiaries under Sustainable Development Goal 3:
List I: (Scheme)
P. Janani Express
Q. Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK)
R. National Programme for Health Care of the Elderly (NPHCE)
S. Ayushman Bharat Niramayam
List II: (Beneficiary)
1. Children (0-18 years) for early intervention
2. Pregnant women requiring transport
3. Vulnerable families requiring hospitalization cover
4. Senior citizens
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

164. The tracking of the 'Sex Ratio at Birth' in Madhya Pradesh is essential to measure progress on which specific Sustainable Development Goal target?
(A) Eradication of extreme poverty (SDG 1)
(B) Promotion of safe working environments (SDG 8)
(C) Elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls (SDG 5)
(D) Universal access to clean water (SDG 6)

165. Which of the following policies explicitly addresses the issue of land degradation and desertification under Sustainable Development Goal 15 in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) IT and ITeS Investment Policy
(B) State Agro-Forestry Policy
(C) Film Tourism Policy
(D) Electric Vehicle Policy

166. Which mechanism in Madhya Pradesh ensures that minor forest produce is procured at a

Minimum Support Price (MSP), supporting tribal livelihoods?
(A) TRIFED and State Minor Forest Produce Federation
(B) APMC Mandis only
(C) Private retail chains
(D) The State Finance Commission

167. What is the fundamental role of the 'MP Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC)'?
(A) To regulate the primary school curriculum in all districts
(B) To conduct various state assembly election processes
(C) To manage the daily patrol routes of all forest guards
(D) To facilitate industrial land allotment and investment promotion

168. The 'Ruk Jana Nahi' scheme is primarily aimed at which demographic to support Sustainable Development Goal 4?
(A) Adult illiterates above 50 years
(B) Pre-primary children in Anganwadis
(C) College graduates seeking employment
(D) Students who have failed their board examinations

169. Consider the following Assertion (A) and Reason (R) regarding organic farming in Madhya Pradesh:
Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh promotes organic farming and the use of bio-fertilizers.
Reason (R): Over-reliance on chemical fertilizers degrades soil health and contaminates water bodies, contrary to Sustainable Development Goals 12 and 15.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

170. Madhya Pradesh government's emphasis on 'E-mandi' platforms contributes to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) and Goal 8 (Decent Work) by doing which of the following?
(A) Eliminating the minimum support price for all local crops
(B) Banning interstate trade of various agricultural commodities
(C) Reducing middleman roles to ensure better price realization
(D) Increasing taxes on all local organic farming initiatives

171. The establishment of 'Special Economic Zones (SEZs)' in places like Pithampur contributes to Madhya Pradesh's performance in which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 14
(B) SDG 15
(C) SDG 9
(D) SDG 16

172. The 'Nishakt Jan' (Persons with Disabilities) welfare schemes in Madhya Pradesh are a direct application of the principle of which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 6
(B) SDG 10
(C) SDG 13
(D) SDG 15

173. Which of the following is considered a 'Best Practice' from Madhya Pradesh in solid waste management replicated by other states?
(A) Open dumping of municipal waste in local river ravines
(B) 100% door-to-door segregated waste collection in Indore
(C) Burning waste at street corners within residential colonies
(D) Discharging untreated sewage directly into the Narmada river

174. The 'Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission' (DAY-NULM) in Madhya Pradesh primarily tackles which issue?
(A) Rural agricultural distress
(B) Conservation of wildlife sanctuaries
(C) Urban poverty and unemployment
(D) Construction of rural highways

175. Which of the following describes an inappropriate indicator for measuring Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action) progress in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Number of state disaster response force personnel trained
(B) Area covered under afforestation drives
(C) Megawatts of renewable energy capacity installed

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(D) Number of new coal blocks allocated without environmental clearance

176. Under Sustainable Development Goal 11, the 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban' in Madhya Pradesh promotes sustainable housing by incorporating which of the following?
(A) Use of eco-friendly and disaster-resilient building materials
(B) Mandatory use of asbestos roofing in all new urban settlements
(C) Construction of affordable housing on protected state wetlands
(D) Elimination of sanitation facilities to maximize living space

177. What is the odd one out among the indicators used to measure educational quality (Sustainable Development Goal 4) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Pupil-Teacher Ratio
(B) Number of traffic signals near schools
(C) Gross Enrollment Ratio
(D) National Achievement Survey (NAS) scores

178. Arrange the following interventions targeting Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No Poverty) in Madhya Pradesh in descending order from macro (state level) to micro (individual level):
I. Individual beneficiary direct cash transfer (e.g., Sambal)
II. State-wide poverty alleviation policy formulation
III. Self-Help Group (SHG) bank linkage in a village
IV. District-level poverty mapping
(A) II, IV, III, I
(B) II, III, IV, I
(C) IV, II, III, I
(D) I, III, IV, II

179. The 'Pankh Abhiyan' launched in Madhya Pradesh is dedicated to the empowerment of which group, directly impacting Sustainable Development Goal 5?
(A) Divyangjan (Persons with Disabilities)
(B) Senior citizens
(C) Unorganized sector laborers
(D) Girl child

180. What is the primary objective of mapping non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on the 'Darpan' portal in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To tax their foreign donations heavily for state revenue
(B) To replace the state public service commission in hiring
(C) To track the personal travels of all various NGO directors
(D) To ensure transparency and convergence in goal delivery

181. What is the fundamental role of the 'State Finance Commission' in localizing Sustainable Development Goals in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) It drafts the syllabus for all various state civil services
(B) It monitors the foreign exchange reserves of the central bank
(C) It conducts the decadal population census in every district
(D) It recommends revenue distribution for local goal initiatives

182. What is the fundamental cause of implementing 'CM Rise' schools instead of merely building more traditional schools?
(A) To save construction materials for other state projects
(B) To strictly limit the number of students in the state
(C) To employ foreign teachers exclusively in rural districts
(D) To provide high-quality educational infrastructure and pedagogy

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183. Which tribal art form from Madhya Pradesh has received geographical indication (GI) tags, boosting local livelihoods?
(A) Madhubani painting
(B) Warli art
(C) Phulkari embroidery
(D) Gond painting

184. Which legal framework empowers local communities in the scheduled areas of Madhya Pradesh to manage minor forest produce, thereby supporting Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 15?
(A) The Epidemic Diseases Act
(B) The PESA Act (Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act)
(C) The Special Economic Zones Act
(D) The Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act

185. Which of the following is a direct negative consequence of inadequate statistical capacity for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Resource allocation becomes highly efficient across all sectors
(B) The state budget automatically increases in every department
(C) Policy decisions based on anecdotal evidence rather than data
(D) NITI Aayog provides unconditional grants to the state treasury

186. The Madhya Pradesh government's initiative 'Anand Utsav' organized by the Rajya Anand Sansthan (Department of Happiness) broadly aligns with the well-being aspect of which Sustainable Development Goal?
(A) SDG 7
(B) SDG 9
(C) SDG 14
(D) SDG 3

187. The 'Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana' implemented in Madhya Pradesh provides conditional cash transfers for which primary purpose?
(A) Purchasing agricultural equipment for small-scale farmers
(B) Starting micro-enterprises within rural village settlements
(C) Compensating for pregnancy wage loss and nutritional health
(D) Paying for higher education tuition for university students

188. Consider the following statements about Sustainable Development Goal 14 (Life Below Water) and its relevance to Madhya Pradesh:
I. Madhya Pradesh is a landlocked state; therefore, goal 14 is completely irrelevant.
II. Goal 14 targets in MP are adapted to focus on inland freshwater ecosystems.
III. Protection of riverine biodiversity is monitored under this adapted goal.
IV. Marine pollution monitoring is heavily funded by the state government.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV
(B) II and III
(C) I, II and III
(D) II, III and IV

189. Which of the following is an example of an initiative under Sustainable Development Goal 13 (Climate Action) at the grassroots level in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Promoting diesel-powered irrigation pumps
(B) Subsidizing private fossil-fuel vehicles
(C) The 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' plantation campaign
(D) Expanding open-cast coal mining without reclamation

190. Which of the following is considered an incorrect practice for maintaining 'Peace and Strong Institutions' (Sustainable Development Goal 16) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Ensuring transparent public procurement processes in departments
(B) Allowing massive pendency of cases without dispute resolution
(C) Promoting e-governance and online service delivery to citizens
(D) Conducting regular training for police personnel on human rights

191. The 'Sankalp Scheme' in Madhya Pradesh targets which specific demographic to support skill development under Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 8?
(A) Senior-level civil servants in various state departments
(B) Marginalized youth requiring short-term vocational training
(C) University professors involved in advanced academic research
(D) Primary school students in their first year of formal education

192. Match the following major dams of Madhya Pradesh with their corresponding rivers:
List I: (Dam)
P. Indira Sagar Dam
Q. Gandhi Sagar Dam
R. Rajghat Dam
S. Bansagar Dam
List II: (River)
1. Chambal
2. Narmada
3. Son
4. Betwa

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(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

193. Arrange the following policy documents of Madhya Pradesh in correct chronological order of their formulation and adoption in the context of development planning:
I. MP State Sustainable Development Goal Vision Document 2030
II. First MP Human Development Report
III. Implementation of Atmanirbhar Madhya Pradesh Roadmap
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) III, I, II
(D) II, III, I

194. Consider the following statements about 'Gender-disaggregated data' (Sustainable Development Goal 5) in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It highlights disparities between men and women in various socio-economic indicators.
II. It is essential for drafting gender-responsive budgets.
III. It helps in assessing the impact of schemes like Ladli Behna Yojana.
IV. It obscures the specific needs of vulnerable female populations.
V. It is a mandatory requirement for accurate goal reporting.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V

195. Which index measures the vulnerability and preparedness of Madhya Pradesh districts towards climate change impacts?
(A) State Climate Vulnerability Index
(B) Index of Industrial Production
(C) Consumer Price Index
(D) Multidimensional Poverty Index

196. The success of the 'Indore model' of cleanliness is primarily attributed to which behavioral aspect?
(A) Massive community participation and behavior change communication
(B) Fear of rigorous imprisonment for any littering offenses
(C) Unrestricted funding from various international agencies
(D) Banning of all commercial activities within the city limits

197. Which action leads to the reduction of land degradation (Sustainable Development Goal 15) in the ravines of the Chambal region?
(A) Intensive mechanized plowing
(B) Unregulated grazing by livestock
(C) Aerial seeding and afforestation programs
(D) Expansion of brick kilns

198. The 'MP District Poverty Initiatives Project' heavily relied on the formation of which grassroots groups to achieve its goals?
(A) Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
(B) Corporate Board of Directors
(C) Trade Unions
(D) Chamber of Commerce

199. What is a key strategy adopted by the Madhya Pradesh government to address the Sustainable Development Goal financing gap?
(A) Completely halting all existing infrastructure projects
(B) Printing state-level currency notes to cover the deficit
(C) Rejecting all various central government financial grants
(D) Leveraging public-private partnerships and issuing green bonds

200. The 'Aspirational Districts' program monitors progress through which kind of tracking system in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Real-time tracking through the 'Champions of Change' dashboard
(B) Annual retrospective surveys conducted by various departments
(C) Manual paper-based reporting systems every five years
(D) Random sampling carried out by various international observers

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1. (D) Mukhyamantri Sambal Yojana
This initiative provides a comprehensive social security safety net for unorganized sector workers and their families in the state. By offering financial assistance during birth, death, and disability, it directly contributes to poverty alleviation. Such social protection measures are vital for ensuring that vulnerable populations do not fall deeper into economic distress, thereby meeting global sustainability targets for poverty reduction.

2. (C) Burhanpur
Achieving the milestone of providing functional household tap connections to all rural households makes this district a leader in water security. This accomplishment aligns with the mission to ensure availability and sustainable management of water for all citizens. It demonstrates effective implementation of rural infrastructure projects and sets a benchmark for other regions in achieving clean water and sanitation goals.

3. (C) Performer
The national index classifies states based on their composite scores across various social, economic, and environmental indicators. With a score falling within the specific range of fifty to sixty-four, the state demonstrated steady progress in several developmental sectors. This categorization highlights the need for continued policy interventions to transition into higher performance tiers like front runner or achiever status.

4. (A) I, II and IV
Development of specialized industrial clusters and the integration of multi-modal connectivity frameworks strengthen the industrial backbone of the region. Attracting investments through global summits further fosters innovation and infrastructure growth. Conversely, the micro, small, and medium enterprise sector remains a significant driver of industrial development, making statements regarding zero dependence on this sector factually incorrect in the state context.

5. (B) Gross Enrollment Ratio
Indicators such as infant mortality, maternal mortality, and institutional delivery rates are primary metrics used to assess public health outcomes and maternal well-being. In contrast, measuring the proportion of students enrolled at specific educational levels relates to the quality of education and human capital development. Maintaining this distinction is essential for accurately monitoring progress across different developmental targets and ensuring targeted resource allocation.

6. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Empowering tribal communities through local resource management and facilitating accessibility for persons with disabilities are key inclusive growth strategies. Similarly, providing welfare schemes for senior citizens and registering unorganized workers ensures social equity. These targeted policy focuses address the unique challenges faced by various vulnerable groups, thereby reducing overall societal inequalities and promoting a more balanced developmental framework across the state.

7. (B) 2030
The global agenda for sustainable development establishes a fifteen-year timeframe for countries and states to achieve specific social, economic, and environmental milestones. By aligning its vision document with this international deadline, the state ensures that its planning processes and resource allocations are synchronized with global targets. This strategic alignment facilitates better monitoring of progress toward eliminating poverty and ensuring prosperity.

8. (B) Sex ratio at birth and female literacy
This flagship welfare scheme provides financial incentives to families to encourage the birth and education of girls. By addressing deeply rooted social biases, it aims to prevent female foeticide and improve the educational status of women. These efforts are fundamental to achieving gender equality and empowering women, which

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are critical components of the broader sustainable development framework within the state.

9. (B) Achieving universal household electrification
Ensuring that every home has access to reliable power is a major step toward providing affordable and clean energy for all citizens. This mission focuses on last-mile connectivity and releasing electricity connections to un-electrified households in both rural and urban areas. Access to electricity significantly improves the quality of life, supports educational activities, and facilitates economic opportunities in underserved regions.

10. (C) High prevalence of child stunting and wasting
Addressing nutritional deficiencies among children is a priority to combat high rates of physical and cognitive development issues. Specialized interventions focus on providing fortified food and improving dietary diversity for vulnerable groups. These efforts are essential to end hunger, achieve food security, and improve nutrition, ensuring that future generations have a healthy start and can contribute effectively to the state's growth.

11. (D) Water supply, sewerage, and urban transport
Rejuvenating urban centers requires a robust focus on basic infrastructure that improves livability and environmental sustainability. Providing functional water supply systems, efficient sewerage networks, and improved public transport options helps create sustainable cities and communities. These urban transformation efforts reduce the environmental footprint of cities while ensuring that residents have access to essential services for a healthy and productive urban life.

12. (C) National Indicator Framework
A standardized set of metrics allows for consistent tracking of developmental progress across different states and regions. This framework provides the specific indicators and data points necessary to monitor various social and economic targets effectively. By adopting these national standards, the state ensures its data is comparable and aligned with the broader monitoring systems established by central planning and statistical authorities.

13. (A) 2024
The mission to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual tap connections to all rural households has been set with a specific completion deadline. This target year serves as a milestone for ensuring universal access to clean water, which is a fundamental human right. Meeting this deadline requires rapid infrastructure development and active community participation in managing local water resources across the state.

14. (C) Providing health insurance coverage of Rs 5 lakh per family
Offering financial protection against catastrophic health expenditures is a key component of universal health coverage. By providing secondary and tertiary care hospitalization benefits to vulnerable families, this scheme ensures that quality healthcare remains accessible without causing financial hardship. This initiative directly supports the goal of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all citizens, regardless of their socio-economic status.

15. (D) SDG 10
Addressing economic and social disparities between different geographical regions within a state is a core objective of the goal focused on reducing inequalities. This involves implementing targeted development programs in backward districts to bridge the gap with more developed areas. By ensuring that growth is inclusive and balanced across all administrative divisions, the state works toward a more equitable distribution of resources.

16. (A) State Policy and Planning Commission
A central coordinating body is essential for overseeing the implementation and monitoring of developmental goals across various government departments. This commission acts as the nodal agency for integrating these targets into state planning and reporting on progress to national authorities. Its role involves providing technical support, facilitating inter-departmental coordination, and ensuring that policy decisions are backed by data and strategic vision.

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17. (A) By promoting self-help groups and rural micro-enterprises
Mobilizing rural populations into organized groups facilitates access to financial services and skill development opportunities. By fostering entrepreneurship and providing livelihood support, this mission helps create decent work and promotes inclusive economic growth. These efforts are particularly effective in empowering women and marginalized communities, enabling them to transition from subsistence activities to sustainable income-generating ventures in the rural landscape.

18. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Global development targets are structured around specific themes such as hunger, health, education, and gender equality. Each goal addresses a critical aspect of human well-being and environmental sustainability. Mapping these themes correctly is fundamental for designing effective policies and monitoring the state's progress. These goals collectively provide a blueprint for achieving a more prosperous and equitable future through coordinated multi-sectoral interventions.

19. (A) Water source identification, Infrastructure building, Community handover, Tariff collection
Successful rural water management follows a logical progression starting with ensuring a sustainable supply and ending with community-led maintenance. Identifying reliable sources and constructing distribution networks are the initial technical phases. Subsequently, transferring the management to local communities and establishing a system for collecting usage charges ensures the long-term sustainability and operational efficiency of the water supply infrastructure.

20. (B) II and III only
Implementing national educational frameworks and specialized programs to prevent dropouts are vital strategies for improving learning outcomes and educational quality. These initiatives ensure that students remain within the formal schooling system and receive relevant skills. While significant progress has been made, achieving a one hundred percent enrollment ratio at the higher secondary level remains a challenge that requires ongoing effort.

21. (C) Indore
Exceptional performance in urban cleanliness and waste management has consistently placed this city at the top of national rankings. This success is driven by innovative waste processing techniques and a strong culture of civic responsibility among residents. These efforts exemplify the goals of creating sustainable and resilient urban environments, serving as a model for other cities across the country in achieving high sanitation standards.

22. (B) Economic, social, and environmental dimensions
Modern development planning adopts a holistic approach that balances wealth creation with social equity and ecological preservation. This triple-bottom-line perspective ensures that progress in one area does not come at the expense of another. By integrating these three dimensions, the state aims for a development path that is not only robust and inclusive but also sustainable for future generations to come.

23. (D) Prasuti Sahayata Yojana
Providing financial support to pregnant women from economically weaker sections encourages institutional deliveries and ensures proper neonatal care. This assistance helps reduce the financial burden of childbirth and ensures that mothers receive medical attention during critical periods. Such interventions are directly linked to reducing maternal mortality and improving overall maternal health outcomes, which are key targets for ensuring healthy lives.

24. (D) Eradicating child labor in all its forms
Protecting the rights of children and ensuring they have access to education instead of being forced into the workforce is a fundamental target for decent work. Eliminating exploitative labor practices is essential for promoting a safe and secure working environment for all. These efforts contribute to sustainable economic growth by ensuring that the future workforce is healthy, educated, and skilled.

25. (B) Specific gender-based policy gaps cannot be accurately addressed
Collecting and analyzing data separately for men and women is crucial for identifying hidden inequalities and tailoring interventions to

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specific needs. Without this detailed information, policy-makers may overlook unique challenges faced by women in areas like health, education, and employment. Accurate data ensures that resources are allocated effectively to promote gender equality and empower all women and girls within the developmental framework.

26. (D) Restricting implementation strictly to urban local bodies
Effective developmental planning must encompass both rural and urban areas to ensure inclusive growth across the entire state. Integrating global targets into local governance involves Panchayati Raj Institutions as much as municipal bodies. By localizing these goals across all administrative levels, the state can address the diverse needs of its entire population and ensure that no region is left behind.

27. (A) Mukhya Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana - SDG 9
Improving rural connectivity through a robust road network is a primary focus for building resilient infrastructure and fostering innovation. These transportation links facilitate access to markets, schools, and healthcare facilities, thereby stimulating local economic development. This alignment demonstrates how state-level infrastructure schemes directly support global targets for industry, innovation, and infrastructure, ensuring that even remote areas are integrated into the developmental landscape.

28. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Modernizing the food distribution system with technology ensures that benefits reach the intended recipients without diversion. This transparency is critical for achieving food security and ending hunger among vulnerable populations. By linking distribution with biometric identity, the state reduces administrative leakages and ensures a more efficient delivery of essential commodities, directly supporting global targets for zero hunger and improved nutrition.

29. (C) Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Power Project
This massive renewable energy installation is a testament to the state's commitment to clean and affordable energy. By significantly increasing the capacity for solar power generation, it reduces dependence on fossil fuels and lowers greenhouse gas emissions. This project not only provides sustainable energy for local needs but also contributes to the national grid, highlighting the state's role in global climate action.

30. (D) To modernize government schools for world-class quality education
This initiative focuses on transforming the public education system by providing state-of-the-art facilities and high-quality teaching standards. By creating a network of well-equipped schools, the state aims to provide equitable access to quality learning environments for students from all backgrounds. This modernization effort is essential for improving learning outcomes and ensuring that youth have the skills needed for a competitive economy.

31. (C) Encouraging unregulated open-cast mining in forest areas
Protecting terrestrial ecosystems requires preventing activities that lead to habitat destruction and biodiversity loss. While mining is economically important, conducting it without strict environmental regulations in ecologically sensitive zones is detrimental to forest conservation. Sustainable management of land resources involves balancing industrial needs with the imperative to protect forests and halt biodiversity loss for the benefit of future generations.

32. (B) Health, education, and financial inclusion sectors
Improving developmental outcomes in the most underdeveloped regions requires a focused approach on core human development sectors. By monitoring and enhancing services in healthcare, schooling, and access to banking, the program aims to bridge the gap between these districts and the rest of the state. These targeted interventions ensure that growth is inclusive and that the most vulnerable populations receive necessary support.

33. (B) SDG 13
Formulating a dedicated strategy to address climate variability and its impacts is crucial for long-term environmental sustainability. This plan outlines specific actions for mitigation and adaptation across various sectors such as agriculture, water, and forests. By systematically

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addressing climate-related challenges, the state contributes to global efforts to combat climate change and its devastating effects on communities and ecosystems, ensuring a resilient future.

34. (C) III only
Engaging the community in developmental activities and promoting public participation in tree plantation are successful best practices in the state. However, claiming a complete ban on chemical fertilizers across all districts is inaccurate, as such transitions are typically gradual and focused on promoting organic alternatives rather than absolute prohibitions. Sustainable agriculture involves balancing soil health with food security through managed inputs.

35. (A) Voluntary Local Review
This reporting mechanism allows local governments to assess their own progress toward achieving sustainable development targets. By documenting local successes and challenges, cities and districts can share knowledge and improve their developmental strategies. This process fosters transparency and accountability at the grassroots level, ensuring that global goals are translated into meaningful local actions that address the specific needs of the local community.

36. (A) Providing research, evaluation, and goal framework support
An specialized institute focused on governance provides the necessary analytical capacity to support state-level planning. By conducting research and evaluating the impact of various schemes, it helps policy-makers refine strategies for achieving developmental goals. This technical assistance ensures that the state's approach to sustainability is evidence-based and aligned with both national frameworks and international best practices for monitoring developmental progress.

37. (A) Bio-CNG plant converting municipal solid waste to fuel
Transforming municipal waste into a renewable energy source is a prime example of sustainable urban management. This process reduces the volume of waste sent to landfills while providing a cleaner alternative for public transportation. Such initiatives promote responsible consumption and production by utilizing waste as a resource, thereby lowering the environmental impact of urban living and contributing to a circular economy.

38. (D) To act as bridges for community mobilization and gap filling
Non-governmental organizations play a vital role in reaching marginalized communities and facilitating their participation in developmental programs. By working alongside the government, they help identify local needs and implement targeted interventions that address specific social and environmental challenges. This collaborative approach ensures that development efforts are more inclusive and effective at the grassroots level, helping to bridge service delivery gaps.

39. (D) Granting legal land tenure rights to forest-dwelling communities
Recognizing the traditional rights of tribal and forest-dwelling populations over their lands is essential for social justice and environmental conservation. This legal framework provides economic security to these communities while encouraging them to manage forest resources sustainably. By ensuring tenure security, the state helps reduce poverty among vulnerable groups and promotes the protection of terrestrial ecosystems through community-led conservation efforts and stewardship.

40. (D) State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB)
Accurate and timely data on crime and justice is essential for monitoring progress toward peaceful and inclusive societies. This specialized agency compiles statistics that help assess the effectiveness of law enforcement and the justice system. These data points are critical indicators for measuring safety, security, and the rule of law, which are fundamental components of the broader framework for sustainable development goals.

41. (A) Scheme mapping to goals, Indicator identification, Budget allocation, Progress monitoring
Integrating developmental targets into the fiscal process requires a systematic approach that links spending with specific outcomes. Initially identifying how existing schemes align with global goals and establishing measurable indicators ensures that funds are directed toward

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high-priority areas. This structured sequence allows for transparent allocation of resources and effective tracking of how financial investments translate into tangible social and environmental progress.

42. (A) I, II, III and V
Conservation of river basins, protection of internationally recognized wetlands, and treatment of catchment areas are critical for maintaining water security and biodiversity. Recognizing specific water bodies as Ramsar sites highlights their ecological importance. Conversely, allowing untreated industrial discharge is prohibited by environmental laws, as it severely damages aquatic ecosystems. These efforts collectively support the sustainable management of water and the protection of biodiversity.

43. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Understanding the administrative organization of the state is essential for effective localized planning and monitoring of developmental programs. Each of these districts, recognized for their developmental needs, falls under different regional divisions. This organizational structure facilitates coordinated efforts between district authorities and divisional commissioners to implement targeted interventions in health, education, and infrastructure, ensuring that development is balanced across all geographical regions.

44. (D) To capture intra-state disparities for targeted interventions
Developmental challenges vary significantly across different regions, requiring localized data to design effective solutions. By monitoring progress at the district level, policy-makers can identify specific areas that are lagging behind in health, education, or economic indicators. This granular approach allows for more efficient allocation of resources and the implementation of customized programs that address the unique socio-economic realities of each regional district.

45. (C) Infrequent updating of local socio-economic indicators
Reliable and timely data at the village level is essential for effective localized planning and monitoring. However, the lack of regular updates for key social and economic metrics at the grassroots level hinders the ability to track progress accurately. Addressing this gap requires strengthening local statistical systems and utilizing technology to ensure that decision-making at the Panchayat level is based on current information.

46. (B) To ensure manufacturers manage the disposal of their post-consumer waste
This policy framework holds producers accountable for the entire lifecycle of their products, especially the collection and recycling of waste. By shifting the responsibility from municipal authorities to the manufacturers, it encourages more sustainable product design and reduces the volume of waste ending up in landfills. This approach is fundamental for promoting responsible consumption and production patterns within the state's industrial sector.

47. (B) Combining resources of both governments for common targets
Synergizing the efforts of central and state governments ensures a more efficient use of financial and administrative resources. By aligning the objectives of different schemes, the state can achieve greater impact in areas like poverty alleviation, health, and infrastructure. This collaborative approach prevents duplication of efforts and ensures that developmental programs work together toward achieving shared sustainability targets across all developmental sectors.

48. (B) Ensuring timely delivery of notified public services
This pioneering legal framework empowers citizens by making the government accountable for providing essential services within a specified timeframe. By establishing a system of penalties for delays, it enhances transparency and efficiency in public administration. Such measures are critical for building strong and accountable institutions, ensuring that every citizen has access to justice and effective governance at all levels of government.

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49. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Empowering village assemblies in scheduled areas to manage their own natural resources is a key strategy for inclusive development and environmental stewardship. This legal framework ensures that tribal communities have a decisive voice in the management of land and forests. By facilitating local self-governance, the state promotes social equity and sustainable resource use, which are essential for reducing inequalities and protecting life.

50. (C) Gram Panchayat
As the lowest tier of local governance, this body is responsible for identifying local needs and drafting comprehensive development plans. These plans integrate various social, economic, and environmental targets, ensuring that global goals are localized and implemented effectively. By involving the local community in the planning process, the state ensures that developmental interventions are relevant and responsive to the specific challenges faced.

51. (D) Tagging budget head allocations to specific goals
Mapping financial resources to developmental targets allows for better tracking of the state's investment in sustainability. By identifying which budget allocations support specific social or environmental objectives, policy-makers can ensure that resources are directed toward high-priority areas. This transparency in fiscal management facilitates more effective monitoring of progress and helps identify areas where additional funding may be required to meet established developmental milestones.

52. (D) SDG 15
Protecting and sustainably managing vast forest resources is critical for conserving biodiversity and combating land degradation. As a leader in forest cover, the state plays a vital role in global efforts to protect terrestrial ecosystems. These forests provide essential services such as carbon sequestration, water regulation, and livelihoods for local communities, making their preservation a top priority for achieving targets related to life on land.

53. (C) Devolution of funds from the Central Finance Commission
The transfer of financial resources from the central to the state government is a critical mechanism for funding developmental programs. This fiscal partnership ensures that the state has the necessary resources to implement social welfare schemes and infrastructure projects. By providing a predictable flow of funds, this mechanism supports the long-term planning and implementation of initiatives aimed at achieving various sustainable development targets.

54. (C) Unregulated sand mining in riverbeds
Protecting riverine ecosystems requires strict monitoring of activities that can lead to environmental degradation. Excessive extraction of sand from river channels disrupts natural flow patterns, damages aquatic habitats, and affects water quality. Addressing this challenge is essential for maintaining the ecological balance of the state's water bodies, ensuring the sustainable management of water resources and the protection of biodiversity in river systems.

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55. (A) The deficit between required funding and available resources
Achieving ambitious developmental targets requires significant financial investment across multiple sectors. This term refers to the difference between the total estimated cost of reaching these goals and the current budget capacity of the state. Identifying and addressing this gap is essential for ensuring that developmental programs are adequately funded and can be implemented at the scale necessary to achieve meaningful progress.

56. (A) Rain-fed agriculture and state water resources
Changes in rainfall patterns and temperatures significantly impact sectors that depend on predictable weather cycles. Agriculture, which is a major part of the state's economy, is particularly susceptible to these climate-related shifts. Implementing adaptation strategies in water management and farming practices is essential for ensuring food security and economic stability in the face of environmental challenges, directly supporting targets for climate action.

57. (A) Ability of the state to produce and use reliable indicator data
Effective monitoring of developmental progress depends on a robust system for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating information. This capacity involves having the necessary technical infrastructure, skilled personnel, and standardized methodologies to ensure data accuracy. High-quality information is fundamental for evidence-based policy-making, allowing the state to track performance against specific targets and adjust strategies to address emerging challenges in various sectors.

58. (C) II, III, I
Governance reforms in the state have followed a progression from establishing legal rights to creating technological systems for better service delivery. Initially, legislation was enacted to guarantee the timely delivery of public services. This was followed by the creation of a unified digital identity for citizens and, subsequently, the launch of a comprehensive helpline for grievance redressal. These steps collectively enhance transparency.

59. (C) High levels of anemia among women of reproductive age
Addressing nutritional health issues remains a significant challenge for improving maternal well-being and overall human development. High prevalence of iron deficiency among women impacts their health and the health of future generations. Targeted nutritional programs and better access to healthcare are essential for overcoming this barrier, ensuring that women can lead healthy and productive lives, which is a critical component of equality.

60. (B) To set indicator targets and a strategic roadmap to 2030
A long-term planning document provides a clear direction for the state's developmental efforts over a fifteen-year period. By establishing specific milestones and identifying the strategies needed to achieve them, this document ensures that policy decisions are synchronized with global targets. This strategic framework facilitates better coordination among various government departments and allows for consistent monitoring of progress toward eliminating poverty and ensuring sustainable growth.

61. (C) SDG 8
Focusing on unique local products helps stimulate the economy of each district by creating jobs and promoting entrepreneurship. By providing support for marketing and skill development, this initiative enhances the competitiveness of local industries. These efforts directly contribute to decent work and economic growth, ensuring that development is inclusive and that the benefits of progress reach every corner of the state through local talent.

62. (A) MP Multidimensional Poverty Index Report
Measuring poverty beyond just income levels provides a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by vulnerable populations. This assessment tracks deficiencies in areas like health, education, and living standards at the local level. By using this detailed information, policy-makers can design more effective interventions that address the multiple facets of poverty, ensuring that developmental programs are targeted toward those who need them most.

63. (A) SDG 3
Reducing the number of deaths among children under five is a primary metric for assessing the quality of pediatric healthcare and nutrition. Progress in this indicator reflects the effectiveness of immunization drives, maternal health programs, and nutritional interventions. Achieving lower mortality rates is essential for ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all, representing a critical milestone in the state's efforts to improve health.

64. (C) To provide real-time monitoring of flagship scheme indicators
Utilizing technology for oversight allows for immediate tracking of how various development programs are performing on the ground. These digital platforms provide up-to-date information on key metrics, enabling policy-makers to identify bottlenecks and take corrective actions quickly. This transparency in monitoring enhances the accountability of government departments and ensures that resources are being used effectively to achieve established targets in various sectors.

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65. (A) Source segregation leads to efficient recycling and lower landfill load
Separating waste at the household level is the first step toward creating a sustainable urban environment. This practice facilitates the recovery of valuable materials and reduces the environmental impact of disposal. By minimizing the amount of waste sent to landfills, cities can improve sanitation and protect local ecosystems. These efforts are fundamental to creating resilient and sustainable communities, demonstrating how individual actions contribute to goals.

66. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Targeted welfare initiatives address the needs of specific groups such as meritorious students, agricultural entrepreneurs, and women in rural areas. By providing financial assistance and empowerment opportunities, these schemes bridge social and economic gaps. Mapping these programs to their intended beneficiaries ensures that resources are directed toward those most in need, thereby supporting various developmental targets related to education, economic growth, and equality.

67. (C) 65 - 99
The national classification system groups states based on their performance across various developmental indicators. Achieving a score within this specific upper range signifies that a state has made substantial progress in multiple social and economic sectors. This high ranking highlights effective policy implementation and serves as an intermediate step toward reaching the ultimate status of an achiever, which requires meeting all established targets.

68. (B) SDG 15
Efforts to protect and restore populations of endangered species are essential for maintaining ecological balance and protecting terrestrial biodiversity. Successful conservation programs demonstrate the state's commitment to preserving its unique natural heritage within protected areas. These activities help prevent species extinction and ensure that forest ecosystems remain healthy and resilient, which is a fundamental goal for managing land resources sustainably and protecting biodiversity.

69. (A) Proportion of underweight children under five years of age
Monitoring the physical growth of young children is a critical method for assessing food security and nutritional health. A high percentage of children who are below the healthy weight for their age indicates persistent challenges in access to nutritious food and healthcare. Addressing these issues is fundamental for achieving targets related to hunger and nutrition, ensuring that all citizens have the healthy start needed.

70. (C) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) networks
Expanding the network of all-weather roads in rural areas is vital for integrating remote communities into the mainstream economy. Reliable transportation links provide easier access to markets for farmers and facilitate the delivery of essential services like healthcare and education. This infrastructure development is a key driver for industrial growth and innovation in the hinterlands, ensuring that all regions benefit from developmental progress.

71. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Investing in alternative power sources is essential for reducing carbon emissions and ensuring energy security. Increasing the share of solar and wind energy in the state's power mix directly supports global targets for climate action and clean energy. These projects demonstrate a strategic shift toward a more sustainable and environmentally friendly energy sector, which is necessary for meeting long-term developmental milestones while protecting ecosystems.

72. (B) I, II and III
Developing innovative solar projects and establishing net-zero energy cities are significant steps toward a sustainable energy future. Meeting village electrification targets ensures that even remote areas have access to power. While the state is heavily expanding its renewable capacity, thermal power plants still contribute to the current energy mix and have not been entirely phased out. These efforts collectively demonstrate commitment to affordable energy.

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73. (D) Finance Commission grants are irrelevant to state SDG targets
Financial transfers from the central government are a major source of revenue for funding social and infrastructure programs. These grants are critical for providing the necessary resources to implement state-level initiatives aimed at achieving various developmental targets. Recognizing the importance of these fiscal mechanisms is essential for effective budgeting and ensuring that the state has the financial capacity to meet its long-term goals for sustainability.

74. (C) Stubble burning
Disposing of agricultural residue through fire leads to severe air pollution and degrades soil quality by destroying essential nutrients. Promoting more sustainable waste management practices in farming is essential for protecting the environment and ensuring long-term soil health. Aligning with goals for responsible production involves encouraging farmers to adopt alternatives that preserve resources and minimize the environmental impact of agricultural activities.

75. (D) 50%
Reserving a significant proportion of seats for women in local government bodies is a major step toward ensuring their political participation and empowerment. This legal provision allows women to have a decisive voice in local decision-making and planning processes. By promoting equality in leadership roles, the state strengthens its democratic institutions and ensures that developmental efforts at the grassroots level are inclusive and representative.

76. (D) SDG 2
This specific goal addresses the fundamental need to end hunger, achieve food security, and improve nutrition for all people. It focuses on ensuring that everyone has access to safe and nutritious food year-round. Achieving this target requires a comprehensive approach that includes supporting small-scale farmers, promoting sustainable agricultural practices, and ensuring that nutritional interventions reach the most vulnerable populations across the state.

77. (D) Increased centralization of decision-making
Tailoring developmental planning to local needs allows for more effective resource use and encourages community involvement. This approach ensures that global targets are relevant to the specific challenges faced by each village or district. Contrary to centralized control, localization empowers local governance bodies to take ownership of their own development path, leading to more sustainable and equitable outcomes for the population across the state.

78. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Promoting unique regional specialties like traditional textiles, specific poultry breeds, and local grains helps stimulate economic growth in different districts. By providing support for these products, the state fosters local entrepreneurship and creates jobs. This district-centric approach to economic development ensures that every region can leverage its own strengths to contribute to the state's overall progress, promoting inclusive growth and sustainable livelihoods.

79. (B) I, II, III, IV
Effective local implementation of developmental targets follows a logical cycle that begins with understanding community needs and collecting baseline data. Once priorities are set, specific strategies are formulated and put into action. Finally, ongoing monitoring and evaluation ensure that the interventions are producing the desired results. This structured approach allows for continuous improvement and ensures that developmental efforts remain responsive to changing local needs.

80. (A) I, II, III and V
The management of major river basins is critical for ensuring agricultural productivity and maintaining ecological balance. These water bodies are lifelines for the state, but they face threats from unregulated resource extraction. While national programs exist for other rivers, local conservation efforts are primary for this specific basin. Protecting the riverine ecosystem is essential for water security and supporting the livelihoods of people who depend on its flow.

81. (C) Rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge
Addressing the decline in underground water levels requires proactive measures to capture and

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store precipitation. By encouraging practices that allow water to permeate the soil and replenish aquifers, the state can ensure long-term water security for agriculture and domestic use. These interventions are critical for the sustainable management of water resources, especially in regions that face high levels of depletion due to intensive farming activities.

82. (A) SDG 1 and SDG 8
Providing guaranteed wage employment to rural households is a powerful tool for reducing poverty and ensuring decent work. This program creates a safety net for vulnerable families while simultaneously building durable community assets like roads and water structures. By improving income security and fostering rural development, it directly addresses global targets for poverty elimination and the promotion of inclusive and sustainable economic growth for all.

83. (D) Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur, and Gwalior
Modernizing major urban centers involves developing smart infrastructure that improves the quality of life for residents. These cities serve as the primary hubs for economic activity and innovation within the state. By integrating technology into urban services like transport, waste management, and energy, the mission aims to create more sustainable and resilient urban environments. These efforts are essential for managing the challenges of rapid urbanization.

84. (C) Anganwadi Centers
Utilizing this established network for distributing nutritional supplements ensures that benefits reach young children and pregnant mothers at the community level. These centers act as the primary point of contact for health and nutrition services in both rural and urban areas. By providing regular access to fortified food, the program helps combat malnutrition and supports healthy development, which are critical milestones for achieving zero hunger for all.

85. (C) SDG 16
Utilizing digital platforms for the delivery of government services enhances transparency and reduces administrative delays. This modernization of public administration makes institutions more accountable and accessible to the average citizen. By ensuring that services are delivered efficiently and without bias, the state strengthens the rule of law and builds trust between the government and the people, which are fundamental for achieving peaceful and inclusive societies.

86. (B) Gujarat
Learning from the experiences of neighboring states in managing rural water resources can help improve local developmental strategies. Successful models of community-led water conservation and efficient distribution provide valuable insights for achieving targets related to clean water and sanitation. By studying and adapting these best practices, the state can enhance its own efforts to ensure universal access to safe and sustainable water supplies.

87. (B) Tracking student enrollment and scholarship disbursement
Utilizing a unified digital platform for educational administration improves efficiency and ensures that benefits reach the intended students without diversion. By monitoring enrollment and managing financial assistance, the state can better track progress toward universal access to education. These efforts help identify students at risk of dropping out and ensure that resources are allocated effectively to promote equitable learning opportunities for all children.

88. (B) SDG 10
A lower value for this statistical measure indicates a more equitable distribution of wealth and income among the population. Progress in reducing economic disparities is a core objective of the goal focused on reducing inequalities. By implementing policies that promote inclusive growth and provide support to marginalized groups, the state works toward a society where everyone has a fair chance to prosper, regardless of their social background.

89. (B) Naya Savera / Sambal Yojana
Providing financial support to families during difficult times such as the loss of a breadwinner is a critical social security measure. This initiative ensures that vulnerable individuals in the unorganized sector have access to necessary assistance for various life events. By offering a safety net, the state helps prevent families from

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falling into extreme poverty, directly supporting the goal of eliminating poverty and ensuring social protection.

90. (A) SDG 13
Developing robust systems for early warning and disaster response is essential for building community resilience against extreme weather events. These efforts help minimize the loss of life and property caused by natural calamities, which are becoming more frequent due to environmental changes. By prioritizing disaster risk reduction, the state takes proactive steps to adapt to climate-related challenges and protect its population, directly supporting targets for action.

91. (B) To plan, appraise, and implement smart city projects
Specialized administrative units are created to oversee the modernization of urban infrastructure and services. These bodies have the necessary expertise and authority to manage complex projects related to transport, energy, and waste management. By ensuring the effective execution of urban development plans, they help create more sustainable and efficient cities, which is essential for managing growth and providing a high quality of life.

92. (C) 73rd Amendment
This landmark constitutional change established a framework for decentralized governance by empowering village councils. It provides the legal basis for involving local communities in developmental planning and decision-making processes. By giving these bodies the authority and resources to manage local affairs, the state ensures that developmental goals are localized and implemented in a way that is responsive to the specific needs of each community.

93. (C) Agriculture and Allied Sectors
The primary sector remains a major driver of the state's economy and provides livelihoods for a significant portion of the population. Ensuring sustainable growth in this area is essential for achieving overall economic prosperity and reducing poverty. By supporting farmers and promoting agro-based industries, the state fosters inclusive economic development, ensuring that benefits of growth reach the large number of people dependent on land-based activities.

94. (A) I, II and III
Providing subsidized food, ensuring affordable housing, and guaranteeing wage employment are the three main pillars of the state's efforts to eliminate poverty. These schemes provide a comprehensive safety net for both rural and urban populations. While challenges remain in certain regions, these active programs demonstrate a strong commitment to improving the lives of the poor. Ongoing effort is required to reach all remaining marginalized groups.

95. (B) National Chambal Sanctuary
Protecting unique aquatic species requires specialized conservation areas that preserve their natural habitats. This sanctuary is globally recognized for its efforts to restore populations of rare crocodilians. By managing the riverine environment and preventing illegal activities, the state contributes to the preservation of aquatic biodiversity. These efforts are essential for maintaining healthy freshwater ecosystems and ensuring that endangered species are protected for the benefit of future generations.

96. (B) The state policy completely bans the entry of private sector institutions in higher education.
Modern educational policy focuses on providing universal access to quality primary and secondary schooling while encouraging the development of technical skills. Private institutions often play a significant role in expanding the reach of higher education alongside government efforts. Far from banning them, the state often collaborates with the private sector to improve learning outcomes and ensure that youth are equipped with relevant skills for the modern job market.

97. (D) Lack of access to formalized credit and skill training
Marginalized populations in remote areas often face significant barriers to economic participation due to limited financial services and educational opportunities. Improving access to loans and providing relevant vocational training is essential for enabling these communities to find decent work and start sustainable businesses. Overcoming these hurdles is critical for ensuring that economic growth is inclusive

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and that benefits of development reach all groups regardless of location.

98. (A) Collaborating with agencies like UNICEF for development projects
International partnerships provide valuable technical expertise and financial support for social development initiatives. By working with global organizations, the state can implement best practices in areas like health, nutrition, and child welfare. These collaborations help strengthen local systems and ensure that developmental programs are aligned with international standards. Such partnerships are essential for mobilizing the resources needed to achieve various sustainability targets and improve lives.

99. (B) Because MMR variations require targeted healthcare funding
Understanding geographical differences in maternal health outcomes is essential for effective resource allocation. Districts with higher rates of maternal deaths need specialized interventions and more robust healthcare infrastructure. By tracking this data locally, policy-makers can identify gaps in service delivery and ensure that funding is directed toward improving maternal care where it is most needed. This targeted approach is critical for reducing overall mortality and health.

100. (C) The 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' plantation campaign
Encouraging citizens to plant trees as a tribute to their mothers is a powerful way to promote environmental awareness and increase green cover. This grassroots initiative fosters a sense of personal responsibility toward climate action. By involving the community in large-scale afforestation, the state helps sequestrate carbon, improve local ecosystems, and build resilience against climate change. Such public participation is essential for achieving long-term environmental sustainability.

101. (A) III, I, II, IV
Achieving clean water and sanitation in villages involves a series of technical and behavioral steps. Initially, ensuring the sustainability of water sources is necessary before building distribution networks. Simultaneously, constructing household toilets and promoting their use leads to better hygiene. The final milestone is achieved when the community manages these systems effectively and maintains a high standard of cleanliness, ensuring that all residents have access to sanitation.

102. (B) I and II only
Implementing specialized developmental plans and providing financial assistance for education are key strategies for reducing social and economic disparities among marginalized groups. These targeted efforts help bridge the gap in opportunities and outcomes for tribal and scheduled caste populations. While progress has been made, achieving absolute economic equality across all districts remains a long-term goal that requires sustained policy interventions and inclusive growth strategies to ensure prosperity.

103. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Various government departments are tasked with leading the state's efforts in specific developmental areas. Focus on equality, rural water supply, renewable energy expansion, and forest conservation corresponds to different global sustainability targets. This multi-sectoral approach ensures that all aspects of well-being and environmental protection are addressed through specialized expertise and dedicated resources, facilitating coordinated progress toward achieving a more sustainable and equitable future for the state population.

104. (D) Deforestation for unchecked infrastructural expansion projects
Protecting terrestrial ecosystems requires a careful balance between developmental needs and environmental conservation. Large-scale removal of trees for construction projects can lead to habitat loss, soil erosion, and a decrease in biodiversity. Sustainable management of land resources involves prioritizing the preservation of existing forests and ensuring that any necessary infrastructure development is conducted with minimal impact on the environment, thereby protecting the state's natural heritage.

105. (C) Identifying and managing severe acute childhood malnutrition
This proactive health campaign involves door-to-door visits to screen young children for nutritional deficiencies. By identifying cases

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of severe illness early, healthcare workers can provide necessary medical interventions and nutritional support. These efforts are essential for reducing child mortality and ensuring healthy development among vulnerable populations. This community-based approach helps ensure that health services reach every household, directly supporting targets for zero hunger and promoting well-being.

106. (B) Youth unemployment and skill development
Providing opportunities for young people to gain practical work experience while receiving a stipend helps bridge the gap between education and employment. This initiative focuses on equipping youth with relevant technical and vocational skills that are in demand in the modern economy. By fostering employability and entrepreneurship, the state supports decent work and economic growth, ensuring that its young population can contribute effectively to developmental progress.

107. (A) Bhopal
This major urban center became a pioneer by systematically assessing and reporting its own progress toward achieving global sustainability targets. This process involves collecting data on various social, economic, and environmental indicators at the local level. By sharing these findings, the city demonstrates its commitment to transparency and accountability in urban governance. This voluntary assessment serves as a model for other cities, highlighting the importance of local action.

108. (A) It is climate-resilient (SDG 13) and highly nutritious (SDG 2)
Encouraging the cultivation and consumption of traditional small grains addresses multiple developmental targets. These crops require less water and are better suited to changing weather patterns, making them an excellent choice for sustainable agriculture. Additionally, they provide essential nutrients that help combat malnutrition. Promoting these hardy grains supports food security, improves public health, and builds agricultural resilience, ensuring a more sustainable food system for the entire population.

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109. (D) District Good Governance Index
Monitoring the quality of administration at the local level is essential for ensuring effective service delivery and accountability. This comprehensive assessment tracks performance across various sectors like health, education, and infrastructure in each district. By providing a comparative analysis, the index helps identify areas for improvement and encourages competition among districts to enhance their governance standards. This data-driven approach is critical for building strong and effective institutions.

110. (A) I, II and IV
Facilitating alternative dispute resolution through local courts and monitoring human rights through specialized commissions are essential for ensuring justice and peace. These mechanisms help reduce the burden on the formal legal system and provide accessible services at the grassroots level. While transparency laws like the right to information remain in place to ensure accountability, these combined efforts strengthen the rule of law and protect the rights of all citizens.

111. (D) SDG 5
Utilizing dedicated funds for the safety and empowerment of women is a critical strategy for achieving gender equality. These resources support initiatives like one-stop centers for survivors of violence and improved security in public spaces. By prioritizing the protection and well-being of women and girls, the state works toward eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence. These efforts are essential for creating a more equitable society where individuals live without fear.

112. (B) Aspirational Districts Delta Ranking
This monitoring system tracks the incremental progress of the state's most underdeveloped regions across key social and economic sectors. By providing regular updates on performance, it helps policy-makers identify specific areas that need more attention and resources. This dynamic assessment encourages districts to improve their services in health, education, and infrastructure, ensuring that development is inclusive and that benefits reach the most vulnerable populations in a timely manner.

113. (C) MP Pollution Control Board (MPPCB)
Ensuring that environmental standards are met requires a dedicated agency to monitor the quality of the state's natural resources. This body tracks levels of pollutants in the air and water, ensuring that industrial and municipal activities do not cause excessive damage to the environment. By enforcing regulations and promoting sustainable practices, it helps protect public health and preserve ecosystems, which are fundamental components of the broader framework for sustainability.

114. (B) Process where local governments assess and report on goals
This reporting mechanism allows cities and districts to document their own efforts toward achieving global sustainability targets. By collecting and sharing data on local progress, governance bodies can identify successes and address challenges more effectively. This process fosters a sense of local ownership and encourages community participation in the developmental process. It is a vital tool for ensuring that global agendas are translated into meaningful local actions.

115. (D) Spiritual
The national framework for measuring developmental progress is built on three core dimensions: social equity, economic growth, and environmental protection. These pillars ensure a balanced approach to sustainability that addresses human well-being, material prosperity, and ecological health. While personal beliefs are important to many, they are not typically included as a formal metric in the statistical index used to track performance toward meeting standardized social and economic targets.

116. (D) SDG 9
The development of major industrial corridors creates a robust backbone for economic activity by improving transportation and logistics infrastructure. These projects attract investment, foster innovation, and create jobs in the manufacturing and service sectors. By enhancing connectivity between major economic hubs, the state strengthens its industrial base and supports the growth of sustainable infrastructure, ensuring that it remains a competitive and dynamic participant in the broader national economy.

117. (D) Low height for age
This health indicator identifies chronic malnutrition in children, which can have long-lasting effects on their physical and cognitive development. It occurs when children do not receive adequate nutrition over a long period. Monitoring this metric is essential for assessing the effectiveness of food security programs and healthcare interventions. Reducing the prevalence of this condition is a key target for ensuring healthy lives and achieving zero hunger among the youngest population.

118. (A) Formulating State EV Policy, Setting up charging infrastructure, Subsidizing EV purchases, Reduction in vehicular emissions
Transitioning to cleaner transportation requires a coordinated sequence of policy and infrastructure developments. Establishing a clear legal framework provides the foundation for building necessary charging networks. Subsequently, offering financial incentives encourages citizens to adopt newer technology, leading to a measurable decrease in harmful emissions from vehicles. This structured approach helps create more sustainable cities and communities while contributing to climate action by reducing the environmental impact of mobility.

119. (A) SDG 3
Establishing localized health centers in urban areas improves access to primary medical services for the city's population. These clinics provide essential care close to home, reducing the burden on major hospitals and ensuring that minor illnesses are treated early. By prioritizing accessible and affordable healthcare, the state works toward ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all urban residents, which is a critical component of achieving universal health coverage.

120. (A) SDG 16
A centralized emergency response system enhances public safety by providing a quick and reliable way for citizens to contact law enforcement. This initiative improves the efficiency of the police force and ensures that help is available when needed. By strengthening the capacity for rapid response, the state builds trust in its institutions and promotes a sense of security among the population, which are

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fundamental for achieving peaceful and inclusive societies.

121. (A) Janpad Panchayat (Development Block)
Focusing developmental efforts at the sub-district level allows for even more targeted interventions in areas that face specific challenges. This administrative unit is critical for implementing local welfare schemes and monitoring progress in health, education, and infrastructure. By identifying and supporting the most underdeveloped blocks, the state ensures that benefits of progress reach the grassroots level, promoting inclusive growth and reducing disparities within the districts themselves.

122. (D) Lowering the malnutrition rates among tribal children
While significant progress has been made in infrastructure, energy, and social security, addressing persistent nutritional deficiencies in remote areas remains a major challenge. High rates of physical growth issues among young children in marginalized communities require more focused and sustained interventions in healthcare and food security. Overcoming these barriers is essential for ensuring equitable human development and achieving global targets for zero hunger and health for all citizens.

123. (D) SDG 1 and 5
Providing direct financial assistance to women enhances their economic independence and helps reduce poverty within their families. This support empowers women by giving them greater control over household resources and improving their social status. By addressing both economic hardship and gender-based disparities, the scheme directly contributes to multiple developmental targets. These efforts are essential for creating a more equitable society where women have the means to support themselves.

124. (B) I, II and IV
Promoting hospital-based births and utilizing community health workers are successful strategies for improving maternal and child health outcomes. These efforts ensure that mothers and infants receive professional medical attention during and after childbirth. While these interventions have significantly reduced mortality, persistent challenges like nutritional deficiencies still impact child survival in some areas. Continuous effort is needed to address these underlying causes and further improve public health metrics.

125. (D) SDG 2
Providing low-cost, nutritious meals to the urban poor and laborers ensures that vulnerable populations have access to basic food security. This initiative helps combat hunger and improves the nutritional status of those who might otherwise struggle to afford regular meals. By addressing immediate food needs, the state supports the broader goal of achieving zero hunger and ensuring that everyone has access to safe and nutritious food regardless of economic situation.

126. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different districts face unique developmental hurdles based on geography, economy, and demographics. Some regions struggle with educational access, while others deal with the environmental impact of heavy industry or persistent nutritional health challenges in marginalized communities. Urban centers often face issues related to air quality and traffic congestion. Identifying these specific local problems is essential for designing targeted interventions that address the most pressing needs of each regional district.

127. (C) SDG 3
Utilizing technology to monitor the presence of medical staff ensures that healthcare facilities are consistently staffed and ready to serve the public. This improves the reliability of public health services and ensures that patients receive timely care. By enhancing the efficiency of medical institutions, the state works toward providing quality healthcare for all, which is a fundamental component of achieving universal health coverage and ensuring healthy lives for the population.

128. (A) Sex ratio at birth
Targeted awareness campaigns and strict enforcement of laws against gender-biased practices have led to improvements in the proportion of female births in several districts. These efforts are essential for addressing deeply rooted social biases and ensuring gender equality

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from the very beginning of life. Improving this demographic indicator is a critical milestone in the state's efforts to empower women and girls and eliminate all forms of discrimination in society.

129. (D) SDG 15
Restoring populations of endangered wildlife through scientific management and habitat protection is a significant achievement for terrestrial biodiversity conservation. This success highlights the effectiveness of the state's protected area network in preserving its unique natural heritage. Such programs help maintain ecological balance and ensure that forest ecosystems remain healthy and vibrant. These efforts are fundamental for managing land resources sustainably and protecting the natural world for future generations.

130. (B) Insufficient disaggregated data on marginalized communities
Effective developmental planning requires detailed information on the specific needs and outcomes of different social groups. Without data that is broken down by ethnicity, gender, and location, policy-makers may overlook unique challenges faced by the most vulnerable populations. Addressing this gap is essential for ensuring that interventions are targeted effectively and that progress toward achieving sustainability goals is truly inclusive, ensuring no group is left behind.

131. (B) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana
Providing additional income support to farmers helps enhance their financial stability and supports agricultural productivity. This financial assistance complements national schemes, ensuring that cultivators have more resources for farming needs and household expenses. By increasing the income of small and marginal farmers, the state contributes to poverty reduction and supports sustainable livelihoods in rural areas, directly addressing targets for economic growth and zero hunger.

132. (C) Urban public transport
Developing high-capacity metro rail systems provides a cleaner and more efficient alternative to private vehicles in major cities. This expansion of mass transit helps reduce traffic congestion and lowers the overall environmental impact of urban mobility. By decreasing the dependence on fossil-fuel-based transportation, these projects contribute to lower greenhouse gas emissions and improved air quality. Such efforts are essential for creating sustainable urban environments and ensuring a healthier life for residents.

133. (A) SDGs 13, 14, and 15
Incorporating environmental considerations into the fiscal process ensures that state spending supports action and the protection of natural resources. By identifying and prioritizing budget allocations that favor ecological health, the state can more effectively manage its forests, water bodies, and biodiversity. This transparent approach to budgeting helps monitor progress toward environmental sustainability and ensures that financial resources are directed toward building a more resilient and environmentally friendly future for all citizens.

134. (C) It prevents child marriage and provides financial security
Offering financial assistance for marriages of women from economically weaker sections helps reduce the burden on their families and encourages waiting until the legal age. By providing a secure start to married life, the scheme also empowers women socially and economically. These efforts are critical for eliminating harmful traditional practices and promoting equality, ensuring that women can transition into adulthood with the necessary support and without being forced into exploitative unions.

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135. (C) Adolescent girls
Focusing on the health and nutrition of young females during their transition to adulthood is essential for their long-term well-being and future potential. These programs provide necessary nutritional supplements and health education to help prevent issues like anemia and promote healthy habits. By empowering this specific group, the state supports their educational and economic prospects, which is fundamental for achieving gender equality and ensuring healthy lives for the next generation of women.

136. (A) Vayoshri Yojana for senior citizens
Providing specialized support and aids to the elderly ensures that they can lead dignified and

independent lives despite age-related challenges. This inclusive approach addresses the needs of a vulnerable group that might otherwise be overlooked in broader developmental programs. By ensuring that senior citizens receive necessary care and resources, the state upholds the core principle of leaving no one behind, promoting social equity and well-being for all members of society.

137. (B) CCTNS (Crime and Criminal Tracking Network & Systems)
Modernizing law enforcement with a unified digital database allows for more effective tracking of criminal activity and better coordination between police stations. This technological integration enhances the transparency and efficiency of the justice system. By improving the capacity to investigate and prevent crime, the state strengthens its institutions and promotes a sense of security among the population, which are fundamental for achieving peaceful societies with strong and accountable institutions.

138. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Various environmental initiatives address different aspects of sustainability, from reducing plastic waste to protecting endangered species and promoting renewable energy. Each action contributes to a specific global goal, such as responsible production, terrestrial biodiversity conservation, clean energy access, and action. This multi-faceted approach ensures that all aspects of environmental protection are integrated into state policy, facilitating a coordinated effort to preserve the natural heritage and build a sustainable future.

139. (A) Indicator definition by NITI Aayog, Identification of state data source, Baseline measurement, Target setting
Adopting a new metric for monitoring developmental progress requires a systematic process to ensure data accuracy and relevance. Initially, the indicator must be clearly defined to allow for consistent tracking. Finding reliable sources for this information at the state level is the next critical step. Once initial values are measured, policy-makers can set realistic and ambitious targets for future improvement, allowing for transparent monitoring of how interventions are contributing to developmental milestones.

140. (B) I and II only
Empowering local governance bodies is essential for the effective localization and implementation of developmental targets. By focusing on specific thematic areas in their planning processes, village councils can address local challenges in health, education, and sanitation more effectively. While they are recognized as key drivers of change, ensuring they have necessary financial resources and administrative support remains a critical part of the process to ensure that global goals are translated locally.

141. (C) SDG 16: Effective, accountable and transparent institutions
Providing a direct and efficient way for citizens to report grievances and receive assistance from the government enhances the accountability of public administration. This modernized helpline ensures that individual concerns are addressed in a timely and transparent manner. By building trust between the people and the government, the initiative strengthens institutional capacity and promotes a culture of responsive governance, which is fundamental for achieving peaceful and inclusive societies with strong public institutions.

142. (D) Social
Modern corporate responsibility frameworks encourage businesses to consider their impact on people and communities alongside environmental and governance factors. This aspect focuses on issues like labor rights, diversity, and community engagement. By promoting these standards, the state fosters a more inclusive and responsible private sector that contributes to broader developmental goals. Partnerships with businesses that prioritize these criteria are essential for mobilizing resources and expertise to achieve sustainable growth and well-being.

143. (C) SDG 8
Creating a platform to connect skilled workers with potential employers during a major crisis helps mitigate the economic impact on vulnerable populations. This initiative focuses on facilitating employment and promoting economic stability by matching local talent with available opportunities. By supporting

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livelihood security and decent work, the portal directly addresses global targets for inclusive economic growth, ensuring that workers can find sustainable income-generating activities even in challenging circumstances.

144. (A) Rural connectivity has worsened under the PMGSY.
Improving transportation networks in rural areas is a key driver for economic growth and social development. The expansion of all-weather roads has actually enhanced access to markets and healthcare for remote communities. Along with the development of IT parks, startup incubators, and logistics hubs, these infrastructure projects strengthen the state's industrial base and foster innovation. Collectively, these efforts demonstrate commitment to building resilient infrastructure and promoting inclusive industrialization across all regions.

145. (C) Department of Economics and Statistics
Monitoring developmental progress requires a specialized agency to collect, analyze, and report data from various government sectors. This department compiles the information needed to track performance against established indicators and shares these findings with national planning authorities. By providing a comprehensive and accurate picture of progress, it ensures that policy-makers have the evidence-based information necessary to refine strategies and ensure that developmental programs are effectively working toward achieving sustainability milestones.

146. (B) It improves agricultural yield while conserving water resources
Adopting efficient irrigation techniques allows farmers to use water more precisely, reducing waste and protecting underground aquifers. These methods help maintain soil health and can lead to higher productivity by delivering water directly to the roots of the crops. By promoting more sustainable water use in the primary sector, the state ensures long-term agricultural stability and environmental protection, directly supporting global targets for clean water management and responsible production.

147. (A) SDG Budget Tagging
Mapping financial allocations to specific developmental targets allows for transparent tracking of the state's investment in sustainability. This process identifies which parts of the budget support social, economic, and environmental objectives, ensuring that resources are directed toward high-priority areas. By providing a clear link between spending and intended outcomes, this fiscal tool facilitates more effective monitoring of progress and helps identify sectors where additional funding may be needed to achieve established developmental milestones.

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148. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Achieving complex developmental targets requires a dedicated institutional framework to oversee implementation and facilitate cooperation between different government departments. Establishing a specialized unit within the planning commission ensures that these goals are integrated into overall state policy and consistently monitored. This centralized coordination is essential for addressing the multi-sectoral nature of sustainability, ensuring that all efforts are synchronized and effectively contributing toward reaching established social and economic milestones.

149. (C) SDG 8
Equipping the population with relevant technical and vocational skills is essential for promoting employability and economic growth. This mission focuses on providing high-quality training that meets the demands of the modern job market. By fostering entrepreneurship and facilitating access to decent work, the program helps reduce unemployment and supports inclusive economic development. These efforts are fundamental for ensuring that all citizens can participate effectively in developmental progress and achieve their own economic stability.

150. (B) Water conservation and recharge through community participation
Protecting and restoring water resources requires a collaborative effort involving local residents in building and maintaining structures like check dams and ponds. This campaign focuses on capturing rainwater and replenishing groundwater levels across the state. By fostering a sense of community ownership over water management, the initiative ensures the long-term sustainability of local water supplies.

These grassroots efforts are critical for achieving universal access to clean water and managing this resource responsibly.

151. (C) Translating global goals into local-level policies and actions
Adapting international developmental targets to the specific social, economic, and environmental realities of the state is essential for effective implementation. This process involves identifying regional priorities and involving local governance bodies in the planning and monitoring of progress. By making these goals relevant at the grassroots level, the state ensures that interventions address the actual challenges faced by the community, leading to more sustainable and equitable outcomes for the entire population.

152. (C) Costs of achieving 17 goals exceed current revenue capacity
Reaching ambitious social and environmental milestones across multiple sectors requires substantial financial resources that may go beyond the state's regular budget. This fundamental challenge involves finding ways to mobilize additional funding from various sources, including central grants and private investments. Identifying the difference between required investments and available funds is a critical first step for policy-makers to design innovative financing strategies that ensure developmental programs can achieve meaningful long-term progress.

153. (C) To support women affected by violence with integrated services
Providing a single point of access for medical, legal, and psychological assistance helps ensure that survivors receive comprehensive care in a safe environment. These centers are essential for protecting the rights and well-being of women and girls who have experienced trauma. By prioritizing the safety and empowerment of this vulnerable group, the state works toward eliminating all forms of violence and discrimination, directly supporting targets for gender equality and a just society.

154. (A) I and II only
Ensuring universal access to safe drinking water involves both technical infrastructure development and active community management through local committees. Providing individual tap connections to all rural households is a primary goal of this mission. While the program receives significant funding from central and state governments, the involvement of local residents in the operation and maintenance of these systems is critical for ensuring their long-term sustainability and effectiveness in providing water.

155. (A) Providing resource-rich public schools for all backgrounds
Creating a network of high-quality government schools ensures that students from every socio-economic background have access to state-of-the-art facilities and world-class teaching. This initiative aims to bridge the educational gap between rural and urban areas, providing equitable learning opportunities for all children. By modernizing public education, the state promotes inclusive development and ensures that every child has the chance to succeed, which is fundamental for reducing social inequalities and improving human capital.

156. (A) Providing subsidized loans and margin money for self-employment
Encouraging entrepreneurship by offering financial assistance helps create new job opportunities and promotes economic stability among the youth. This initiative focuses on enabling individuals to start their own businesses across various sectors. By facilitating access to credit and reducing the financial burden of starting an enterprise, the state supports decent work and inclusive economic growth. These efforts are essential for empowering the population and ensuring that developmental progress is driven by innovation.

157. (D) Compensating farmers for price deficits of agricultural produce
Protecting the income of cultivators against market price fluctuations is essential for ensuring agricultural stability and food security. By providing financial support when market rates fall below a specified level, the state helps farmers recover their costs and encourages continued production. This mechanism supports the livelihoods of millions of people dependent on the primary sector, ensuring that they have

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the means to support themselves and contribute to achieving targets for hunger.

158. (B) Jhabua
Districts with significant marginalized populations require specialized developmental attention to bridge social and economic gaps. These regions often face unique challenges in areas like literacy, healthcare access, and employment. By focusing interventions on these specific geographical areas, the state ensures that growth is inclusive and that the benefits of progress reach the most vulnerable communities. This targeted approach is essential for achieving broader sustainability targets and ensuring that no region is left behind.

159. (B) It independently passes the state budget in the assembly.
The primary role of the state planning commission involves strategic visioning, monitoring progress, and facilitating coordination among various departments. While it provides critical research and technical support for developmental goals, the authority to approve the annual budget resides with the legislative assembly. The commission acts as a nodal agency for long-term planning, ensuring that state policies are aligned with national frameworks and sustainability targets to promote balanced development for all.

160. (A) SDG 11 and 13
Utilizing renewable fuel sources for public transportation significantly reduces the carbon footprint of urban mobility and improves local air quality. This transition helps create more sustainable cities by providing cleaner alternatives for mass transit. By lowering greenhouse gas emissions, such initiatives directly support climate action. These efforts demonstrate how innovative urban management can simultaneously address the challenges of city growth and the imperative to protect the environment for future generations.

161. (B) Prevention, Reuse, Recycling, Disposal
Sustainable waste management prioritizes strategies that minimize the generation of waste before considering treatment and final elimination. By encouraging practices that reduce consumption and promote the multiple use of products, the state can significantly lower its environmental impact. Recovery of materials through specialized processes is the next preferred step, while final disposal should be minimized. This hierarchy is fundamental for promoting responsible consumption and production patterns in both urban and rural areas.

162. (A) I, II, III and V
Synergizing various central and state initiatives ensures a more efficient use of resources and better outcomes for common developmental targets. For example, combining sanitation programs with water supply projects or aligning infrastructure work with employment schemes creates a more holistic impact at the grassroots level. While these collaborations often utilize shared digital platforms for better service delivery, they demonstrate a coordinated effort to address complex social and environmental challenges across sectors.

163. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
specialized health programs target the unique needs of different groups such as pregnant women, young children, vulnerable families, and the elderly. Providing dedicated transport for mothers, early interventions for childhood illnesses, and hospitalization insurance for those in need ensures that healthcare remains accessible to all. These targeted efforts are essential for achieving universal health coverage and improving public health outcomes across the state, directly supporting global targets for healthy lives for every citizen.

164. (C) Elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls (SDG 5)
Monitoring demographic data at the beginning of life is essential for identifying and addressing deeply rooted gender-based biases. Improvements in this metric reflect the success of awareness campaigns and legal measures aimed at promoting equality. By ensuring that every girl child has an equal chance to be born and thrive, the state takes a fundamental step toward empowering women and eliminating discrimination, which is a critical component of achieving a more just society.

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165. (B) State Agro-Forestry Policy
Promoting the integration of trees into farming systems helps improve soil health, increase carbon sequestration, and provide sustainable livelihoods for rural communities. This policy approach addresses the challenges of land degradation and contributes to environmental restoration. By encouraging sustainable land management practices, the state protects terrestrial ecosystems and enhances agricultural resilience. These efforts are fundamental for achieving global targets related to life on land and ensuring natural resources are managed responsibly.

166. (A) TRIFED and State Minor Forest Produce Federation
Ensuring that tribal communities receive fair prices for the forest resources they collect is essential for protecting their livelihoods and promoting social equity. Specialized organizations coordinate the procurement and marketing of these products, providing a reliable source of income for millions of forest-dwelling people. By supporting these communities, the state facilitates sustainable resource management and contributes to poverty reduction, ensuring that benefits of progress reach even the most remote and marginalized groups.

167. (D) To facilitate industrial land allotment and investment promotion
Promoting industrial growth requires a dedicated agency to manage specialized economic zones and attract investments in various manufacturing and service sectors. This body provides the necessary infrastructure and administrative support for businesses to establish and expand their operations within the state. By fostering a competitive industrial environment, it helps create jobs and stimulates economic development, ensuring that the state remains a dynamic participant in the broader economy for years to come.

168. (D) Students who have failed their board examinations
Providing a second chance for students to complete their formal education helps reduce dropout rates and ensures that youth can gain necessary academic qualifications. This initiative focuses on supporting those who faced challenges in standard assessments, enabling them to continue their learning journey. By promoting academic persistence, the state improves overall literacy levels and equips its young population with skills needed for future employment and economic participation, supporting targets for quality education.

169. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Encouraging the use of natural fertilizers and sustainable farming practices is essential for protecting long-term soil health and preventing water contamination. Over-reliance on chemical inputs can lead to environmental degradation and affect the safety of food systems. By promoting alternative agricultural methods, the state ensures that farming remains productive while minimizing its ecological footprint. These efforts are fundamental for achieving targets related to responsible production and management of terrestrial and water resources.

170. (C) Reducing middleman roles to ensure better price realization
Utilizing digital platforms for agricultural trade enhances transparency and allows farmers to connect more directly with buyers. This modernization of the marketplace ensures that producers receive a fairer share of the value of their crops. By improving the income of small-scale farmers, the state promotes economic stability and food security. These efforts are essential for achieving targets related to hunger and decent work, ensuring the primary sector remains a viable and sustainable livelihood for millions.

171. (C) SDG 9
Establishing specialized areas for industrial development attracts investment and fosters innovation in manufacturing and technology. These zones provide high-quality infrastructure and administrative support, creating a conducive environment for business growth. By stimulating economic activity and creating jobs, they strengthen the state's industrial base and support the development of sustainable infrastructure. These efforts ensure that the state remains a competitive participant in the economy, directly contributing to targets for industry and infrastructure development.

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172. (B) SDG 10
Implementing specialized welfare programs for persons with disabilities ensures that this group has equal access to opportunities and services. By providing financial assistance and promoting social inclusion, the state works toward reducing disparities and ensuring that no individual is left behind. These efforts are fundamental for achieving the goal of reduced inequalities, promoting a more just and equitable society where every citizen can live a dignified and productive life regardless of physical or cognitive challenges.

173. (B) 100% door-to-door segregated waste collection in Indore
Exceptional performance in municipal sanitation is driven by innovative waste management practices and strong community engagement. Collecting separated waste directly from households ensures that materials can be processed more efficiently and that the volume of waste sent to landfills is minimized. This successful model serves as a benchmark for other urban centers, demonstrating how effective governance and public participation can create cleaner cities, directly supporting targets for resilient urban environments.

174. (C) Urban poverty and unemployment
Providing livelihood support and skill development opportunities for the urban poor is essential for promoting inclusive economic growth in cities. This mission focuses on enabling vulnerable populations to access financial services and find stable income-generating activities. By addressing the unique challenges of urban poverty, the state helps create more resilient communities and ensures that benefits of urbanization are shared more equitably, directly supporting global targets for decent work and sustainable cities.

175. (D) Number of new coal blocks allocated without environmental clearance
Effective monitoring of progress involves tracking indicators that reflect a shift toward sustainability, such as renewable energy capacity and afforestation efforts. Training disaster response personnel also enhances community resilience. Conversely, activities that increase dependence on fossil fuels without proper oversight are contrary to developmental goals. Promoting a clean energy sector while protecting ecosystems is essential for meeting long-term targets for climate mitigation and adaptation in the face of environmental challenges.

176. (A) Use of eco-friendly and disaster-resilient building materials
Promoting the use of sustainable and durable construction methods ensures that affordable housing projects are safe and environmentally friendly. By incorporating features that improve energy efficiency and sanitation, the state creates more livable and resilient urban settlements. These efforts are essential for managing the challenges of rapid city growth and ensuring that even the most vulnerable residents have access to decent housing, directly supporting targets for sustainable cities and communities.

177. (B) Number of traffic signals near schools
Assessing the quality of the educational system involves monitoring metrics related to teaching capacity, student participation, and actual learning outcomes. While safety near schools is important, it is not a direct measure of educational quality or human capital development. Focusing on teacher ratios, enrollment percentages, and standardized test scores provides a more comprehensive picture of how the state is progressing toward providing universal access to quality learning environments for youth.

178. (A) II, IV, III, I
Addressing poverty requires a multi-level approach that starts with high-level policy formulation and regional mapping. Once broad strategies are set, implementation moves to the local level through group-based economic activities and, finally, to direct support for individual beneficiaries. This structured progression ensures that broad developmental goals are translated into meaningful local actions that address both systemic issues and specific needs of vulnerable families, facilitating a coordinated effort to eliminate poverty.

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179. (D) Girl child
Dedicated campaigns for the empowerment of young females focus on promoting their rights, education, and health. By providing financial assistance and raising awareness about the

importance of equality, the state works toward ensuring that girls have the opportunity to thrive and reach their full potential. These efforts are essential for addressing deeply rooted social biases and eliminating discrimination. Empowering the girl child is a fundamental step toward achieving gender equality and a more just society.

180. (D) To ensure transparency and convergence in goal delivery
Creating a unified platform for monitoring the activities of various non-governmental organizations facilitates better coordination with the government. This transparency ensures that developmental efforts are not duplicated and that resources are directed toward addressing actual gaps in service delivery. By fostering collaboration between the public and private sectors, the state can more effectively mobilize expertise and funding to achieve common sustainability targets, ensuring that developmental interventions are inclusive and impactful.

181. (D) It recommends revenue distribution for local goal initiatives
Ensuring that local governance bodies have necessary financial resources is essential for the effective localization of developmental targets. This commission provides recommendations on how state revenues should be shared with village and municipal councils. By facilitating the flow of funds to the grassroots level, it supports the implementation of localized welfare schemes and infrastructure projects. This fiscal mechanism is critical for empowering local institutions and ensuring they can address specific needs of their communities.

182. (D) To provide high-quality educational infrastructure and pedagogy
This initiative focuses on transforming the public schooling system by establishing well-equipped schools with modern facilities and specialized teaching staff. By centralizing resources in high-quality institutions, the state aims to provide equitable access to world-class education for students from all backgrounds, including those in rural areas. This modernization effort is essential for improving learning outcomes and ensuring youth are equipped with skills needed for a competitive economy, directly supporting targets for quality education.

183. (D) Gond painting
Recognizing traditional tribal art forms with specialized legal protections helps preserve the state's unique cultural heritage and promotes local economic growth. This certification provides international recognition and helps artists receive fair value for their work. By supporting these traditional livelihoods, the state fosters local entrepreneurship and ensures that cultural assets contribute to broader developmental progress. These efforts help empower marginalized communities and preserve their artistic legacy for future generations while promoting inclusive economic growth.

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184. (B) The PESA Act (Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act)
Empowering village assemblies in tribal regions to manage their own land and forest resources is a key strategy for social justice and sustainable development. This legal framework ensures that local communities have a decisive voice in decision-making processes that affect their lives and livelihoods. By facilitating local self-governance, the state promotes equity and environmental stewardship, which are fundamental for reducing inequalities and protecting terrestrial ecosystems. These efforts ensure marginalized groups can manage resources.

185. (C) Policy decisions based on anecdotal evidence rather than data
Effective monitoring of progress depends on a robust system for collecting and analyzing information. Without reliable and timely data, policy-makers may struggle to identify actual challenges and may implement interventions that are not effectively targeted. Addressing this gap in statistical capacity is essential for ensuring that developmental planning is evidence-based and responsive to the real needs of the population. High-quality information allows for transparent tracking of performance and efficient resource allocation.

186. (D) SDG 3
Promoting a sense of joy and community through local celebrations contributes to the psychological well-being of the population. This initiative recognizes that healthy lives involve more than just physical health; they also include

emotional and social wellness. By fostering a positive environment and encouraging social interaction, the state supports the broader goal of ensuring well-being for all citizens. These efforts demonstrate a holistic approach to human development that balances material progress with a fulfilling life.

187. (C) Compensating for pregnancy wage loss and nutritional health
Providing financial support to pregnant and lactating mothers from economically weaker sections encourages them to receive proper medical care and rest. This assistance helps ensure better health outcomes for both the mother and the newborn child. By addressing nutritional needs of vulnerable women, the program helps combat issues like anemia and promotes healthy development for the next generation. These efforts are essential for reducing maternal and child mortality, directly supporting targets for healthy lives.

188. (B) II and III
Even in areas without direct access to the sea, protecting aquatic biodiversity in rivers and wetlands is a critical developmental target. Managing these freshwater ecosystems involves preventing pollution and ensuring the sustainable use of water resources. By monitoring the health of its water bodies, the state contributes to the preservation of life in and around the water, which is fundamental for maintaining ecological balance. These efforts ensure that riverine environments remain healthy for the diverse species that depend on them.

189. (C) The 'Ek Ped Maa Ke Naam' plantation campaign
Encouraging citizens to participate in large-scale afforestation efforts is a powerful way to promote environmental awareness and combat climate change. By involving the community in planting and caring for trees, the state helps increase green cover and improve local ecosystems. This grassroots initiative fosters a personal connection to action, making environmental protection a shared responsibility. Such public participation is essential for achieving long-term sustainability and protecting natural resources for the benefit of all.

190. (B) Allowing massive pendency of cases without dispute resolution
Building strong and accountable institutions requires ensuring that citizens have timely access to justice and effective governance. Long delays in resolving legal disputes undermine the rule of law and can lead to a lack of trust in the system. By promoting efficient administrative and judicial processes, the state strengthens its democratic institutions and promotes peace. Ensuring that every individual can receive a fair and speedy resolution to their concerns is fundamental for achieving a just society.

191. (B) Marginalized youth requiring short-term vocational training
Providing practical skills and certification to young people helps enhance their employability and facilitates their entry into the formal job market. This initiative focuses on meeting the demand for skilled labor in various sectors of the economy. By offering targeted training programs, the state empowers its youth and supports decent work and inclusive economic growth. These efforts are fundamental for ensuring that all citizens have the skills needed to participate effectively in progress and achieve economic stability.

192. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The management of major river systems and their associated infrastructure is critical for ensuring water and energy security. These large-scale projects provide irrigation for agriculture and generate hydroelectric power, which is a key component of a sustainable energy mix. By managing these water resources effectively, the state supports economic development and improves the quality of life for its population. Understanding the connection between these landmarks and their respective river basins is essential for coordinated resource management.

193. (B) II, I, III
Planning in the state has evolved from assessing general human welfare to establishing specific long-term sustainability visions and creating detailed implementation roadmaps. Initially, focus was placed on measuring health, education, and income through comprehensive reports. This was followed by the adoption of international developmental targets into a strategic state

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document and, more recently, the formulation of a path toward self-reliance. This progression reflects a deepening commitment to achieving structured and measurable social and economic milestones.

194. (A) I, II, III and V
Collecting and analyzing data separately for men and women is essential for identifying and addressing hidden gender-based disparities in all sectors. This detailed information allows policy-makers to design interventions that are more responsive to the unique needs of women and girls. By ensuring that developmental progress is monitored accurately for both genders, the state can more effectively allocate resources to promote equality and empower all women, which is a critical component of achieving broader social and economic targets.

195. (A) State Climate Vulnerability Index
Assessing the potential impact of environmental changes on different regions is essential for designing effective adaptation strategies. This metric tracks how susceptible various districts are to extreme weather events and identifies their capacity to respond to these challenges. By understanding these vulnerabilities, policy-makers can prioritize resources for building resilience in the most at-risk communities. This data-driven approach is critical for protecting the population and ensuring that developmental progress remains sustainable even in the face of changing climate-related conditions.

196. (A) Massive community participation and behavior change communication
Exceptional urban cleanliness is achieved when technical systems for waste management are coupled with a strong sense of civic duty among residents. By fostering a culture where every citizen takes pride in their city's sanitation, Indore has set a national benchmark. This success is not just about equipment, but about changing habits and encouraging active involvement in keeping public spaces clean. These efforts demonstrate how collective action can create more sustainable urban environments, improving well-being for all city dwellers.

197. (C) Aerial seeding and afforestation programs
Restoring degraded lands in difficult terrain requires innovative approaches to increase green cover and stabilize the soil. By utilizing methods that can reach remote areas, the state can more effectively combat erosion and halt biodiversity loss. These efforts are essential for protecting terrestrial ecosystems and maintaining ecological balance in sensitive regions. Sustainable management of land resources involves proactive measures to restore the natural environment and ensure its resilience against future environmental challenges, benefiting local communities and ecosystems.

198. (A) Self-Help Groups (SHGs)
Mobilizing vulnerable populations into small, organized groups allows them to pool resources and access financial services more effectively. These grassroots organizations play a vital role in promoting entrepreneurship and providing livelihood support at the community level. By fostering self-reliance and collective action, the state empowers its poorest citizens to improve their economic situation and participate in broader developmental progress. This group-based approach is fundamental for reducing poverty and ensuring that growth is inclusive and reaches those in need.

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199. (D) Leveraging public-private partnerships and issuing green bonds
Mobilizing the substantial financial resources needed to achieve ambitious developmental targets requires innovative funding strategies. By collaborating with the private sector and utilizing specialized financial instruments for environmental projects, the state can bridge the gap between required investments and available budget capacity. These efforts ensure that critical social and infrastructure programs have the support they need to produce long-term results. Such diverse financing mechanisms are essential for achieving overall sustainability goals and building a prosperous future.

200. (A) Real-time tracking through the 'Champions of Change' dashboard
Monitoring progress in the most underdeveloped regions requires a dynamic system that provides up-to-date information on key performance metrics. This digital platform allows for

consistent oversight of how various interventions are impacting social and economic indicators in health, education, and infrastructure. By utilizing technology for immediate feedback, policy-makers can identify bottlenecks and adjust strategies quickly to ensure that developmental efforts are producing the desired results. This transparency and accountability are essential for driving inclusive growth.

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CHAPTER 04
Agriculture Development

1. Madhya Pradesh holds the primary position nationally in the production of which of the following crop groups?
(A) Plantation crops
(B) Commercial cash crops like sugarcane
(C) Spices
(D) Pulses

2. What is the core function of the e-NAM platform adopted in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Distributing soil health cards through an online digital portal.
(B) Registering farmers for the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme.
(C) Establishing a pan-India electronic trade portal for commodities.
(D) Mapping agricultural land through high-resolution satellite imagery.

3. Which among the following is not a major Kharif crop cultivated in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Soybean
(B) Maize
(C) Gram
(D) Cotton

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Soil Health Card scheme in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It provides information on the nutrient status of soil.
II. It recommends appropriate dosages of fertilizers.
III. It aims to increase the blind application of urea.
IV. It is renewed periodically to track soil health changes.
V. It completely bans the use of chemical fertilizers.
Which of the following is the correct combination?
(A) I, III, and V
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I, II, and IV
(D) I, IV, and V

5. Which of the following micro-irrigation systems is most suitable for mitigating water scarcity in the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Flood irrigation
(B) Drip irrigation
(C) Furrow irrigation
(D) Border strip irrigation

6. The formation of Farmer Producer Organizations in Madhya Pradesh is primarily intended to:
(A) Replace local village panchayats for administrative work.
(B) Collectivize small farmers for better market access.
(C) Shift farmers from agriculture to the manufacturing sector.
(D) Act as political pressure groups for rural representation.

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7. Which of the following best describes the trend of agriculture's contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product of Madhya Pradesh over the last decade?
(A) It has consistently declined in favor of the manufacturing and services sectors.
(B) It has shown sustained growth while maintaining a dominant GSDP share.
(C) It has remained largely stagnant at approximately ten percent of the total GSDP.
(D) It experienced continuous negative growth caused by recurring severe droughts.

8. The Minimum Support Price mechanism in Madhya Pradesh for wheat is primarily executed by which state agency in coordination with the Food Corporation of India (FCI)?
(A) MP State Agricultural Marketing Board
(B) MP State Civil Supplies Corporation
(C) MP Agro Industries Development Corporation
(D) MP Seed Certification Agency

3. Morena
4. Guna

(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

89. In Madhya Pradesh, the Malwa plateau is most renowned for the cultivation of which commercial crop during Kharif?
(A) Sugarcane
(B) Soybean
(C) Jute
(D) Tea

90. Which of the following is a primary benefit of installing solar pumps under PM KUSUM in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Reliable daytime power for irrigation.
(B) Increasing total dependency on diesel fuel.
(C) Eliminating the need for water conservation.
(D) Running exclusively large-scale cold storages.

91. The claim settlement process in PM Fasal Bima Yojana relies significantly on Crop Cutting Experiments (CCEs). What is the purpose of CCEs?
(A) To cut crops faster for immediate market sale.
(B) To scientifically estimate yield for assessing losses.
(C) To determine moisture content before storage.
(D) To eradicate invasive weeds from the farm field.

92. What is the primary cause of post-harvest losses in horticultural crops in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Excessive and unused cold storage capacity.
(B) Immediate export of all primary produce.
(C) Inadequate cold chain logistics and warehousing.
(D) Strict quality control measures by the APMC.

93. Red and yellow soils in the eastern part of Madhya Pradesh are most suitable for the cultivation of:
(A) Cotton
(B) Mustard
(C) Paddy
(D) Sugarcane

94. Consider the following statements regarding Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in Madhya Pradesh:
I. They act as knowledge and resource centers.
II. They conduct on-farm testing of agricultural technologies.
III. They are entirely funded by the local panchayat.
IV. They are linked to agricultural universities.
V. They organize frontline demonstrations.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) I, II, IV, and V
(B) I, III, IV, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, II, III, and V

95. Organic farming in Madhya Pradesh has significant export potential for which specific product?
(A) Synthetic rubber
(B) Organic cotton
(C) Chemical dyes
(D) Processed plastic

96. A major socio-economic effect of drought in the rainfed regions of Bundelkhand is:
(A) Rapid industrialization
(B) Out-migration of agricultural laborers
(C) Boom in horticulture exports
(D) Decrease in rural indebtedness

97. The adoption of micro-irrigation systems like drip irrigation is heavily subsidized under which mission?
(A) National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm.
(B) National Dairy Plan for livestock development.
(C) National Food Security Mission for pulses.
(D) National Mission on Micro Irrigation.

98. In the context of farm mechanization in Madhya Pradesh, "Custom Hiring Centres" are established to:
(A) Rent machinery to small and marginal farmers.
(B) Sell imported tractors at the full market price.
(C) Hire professional agricultural laborers for

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Pradesh allowed private mandis and direct purchase from farmers.
Reason (R): The state government aimed to restrict agricultural trade strictly within traditional market yards.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

20. Consider the following statements regarding the Kisan Credit Card scheme in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It provides short-term credit limits to farmers.
II. It is available only for crop cultivation, excluding animal husbandry.
III. Cooperative banks are major participants in its distribution.
IV. It aims to reduce reliance on informal money lenders.
Which of the following combination of statements is incorrect?
(A) II only
(B) I and II
(C) III and IV
(D) I and IV

21. The establishment of Mega Food Parks in Madhya Pradesh directly links agriculture with which sector?
(A) Heavy engineering
(B) Information technology
(C) Food processing industry
(D) Textile weaving

22. The Sharbati variety, famous for its premium quality in Madhya Pradesh, belongs to which crop?
(A) Paddy
(B) Wheat
(C) Soybean
(D) Maize

23. The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana primarily focuses on which of the following objectives?
(A) Providing free electricity to farmers for all agricultural activities.
(B) Distributing high yielding variety seeds for major food grain crops.
(C) Establishing food processing units and cold chain infrastructure.
(D) Expanding cultivable area while enhancing water use efficiency.

24. Which district in Madhya Pradesh is widely recognized for leading organic farming initiatives and holds significant organic certification?
(A) Gwalior
(B) Bhind
(C) Datia
(D) Mandla

25. The primary objective of the Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana introduced in Madhya Pradesh is to:
(A) Provide free high-grade fertilizers directly to marginal farmers.
(B) Pay the difference between the market price and the MSP.
(C) Offer direct cash transfers for the purchase of modern tractors.
(D) Subsidize the installation of advanced micro-irrigation equipment.

26. Which of the following statements regarding Rabi crops in Madhya Pradesh is incorrect?
(A) Wheat remains the primary and dominant Rabi crop cultivated across the state.
(B) Mustard is predominantly grown and processed in the northern districts.
(C) Lentil serves as a major pulse crop cultivated during the Rabi season.
(D) Gram requires intensive irrigation and high rainfall for optimal growth.

27. Seed Replacement Rate indicates which of the following?
(A) Percentage of crop area sown with certified seeds.
(B) Percentage of indigenous seeds exported to other states.
(C) Total area sown as a percentage of cultivable land.
(D) Rate at which genetically modified seeds are banned.

28. Match the following Irrigation Projects with their respective Rivers/Locations:
List I: (Irrigation Project)
P. Indira Sagar

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9. Under the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi, eligible farmers in Madhya Pradesh receive financial assistance of how much amount annually from the Central Government?
(A) 4000 Rupees
(B) 6000 Rupees
(C) 8000 Rupees
(D) 10000 Rupees

10. What is the largest source of irrigation in Madhya Pradesh by area covered?
(A) Canals
(B) Tanks
(C) Wells and Tubewells
(D) Ponds

11. Match the following Agricultural Infrastructure with their respective Functions:
List I: (Agricultural Infrastructure)
P. Cold Storage
Q. Warehousing
R. e-NAM
S. FPO
List II: (Function)
1. Collective bargaining
2. Electronic trading
3. Perishable goods preservation
4. Dry grain storage
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

12. Consider the following statements regarding soybean production in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Madhya Pradesh is historically known as the Soya State of India.
II. Yellow mosaic virus is a major challenge affecting soybean yield.
III. Soybean is a Rabi crop requiring low temperatures.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II, and III

13. Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, what is the maximum premium payable by farmers for Rabi crops in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 1.5 percent
(B) 2.0 percent
(C) 5.0 percent
(D) 10.0 percent

14. In the context of land holding patterns in Madhya Pradesh, marginal farmers are defined as those possessing land size up to:
(A) 1.0 hectare
(B) 2.0 hectares
(C) 4.0 hectares
(D) 10.0 hectares

15. Agricultural mechanization in Madhya Pradesh shows regional disparity. Which region generally demonstrates the highest tractor density?
(A) Baghelkhand
(B) Bundelkhand
(C) Satpura region
(D) Malwa

16. The term "gross cropped area" refers to which of the following in the context of Madhya Pradesh agriculture?
(A) Total area sown once and more than once in a single agricultural year.
(B) Physical extent of land on which specific crops are sown only once a year.
(C) Total geographical area of the state excluding permanent forest cover.
(D) Net area strictly under functional and assured irrigation facilities.

17. Zero-budget natural farming emphasizes the elimination of which of the following inputs?
(A) Synthetic pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
(B) Indigenous cow dung and associated biomass.
(C) Traditional crop rotation and fallow periods.
(D) Use of organic mulch for soil preservation.

18. Under horticulture development in Madhya Pradesh, the district of Burhanpur is particularly famous for the production of which fruit?
(A) Banana
(B) Mango
(C) Guava
(D) Orange

19. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The APMC reforms in Madhya

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38. The promotion of flower cultivation in Madhya Pradesh falls under which specific agricultural branch?
(A) Pomology
(B) Olericulture
(C) Sericulture
(D) Floriculture

39. Large farmers in Madhya Pradesh are typically classified as holding land area above:
(A) 2 hectares
(B) 4 hectares
(C) 10 hectares
(D) 15 hectares

40. Cropping intensity is calculated as:
(A) Net Sown Area divided by the total Gross Cropped Area.
(B) Total Irrigated Area divided by the existing Net Sown Area.
(C) Total Forest Area divided by the current Gross Cropped Area.
(D) Gross Cropped Area divided by the specific Net Sown Area.

41. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Mukhyamantri Krishak Samridhi Yojana encouraged farmers to bring more produce to the official mandis.
Reason (R): It provided an additional incentive amount per quintal over the MSP for crops sold in mandis.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

42. Arrange the following agricultural milestones in chronological order:
(A) Introduction of Green Revolution, Establishment of JNKVV, Launch of PMFBY, Launch of e-NAM
(B) Establishment of JNKVV, Introduction of Green Revolution, Launch of PMFBY, Launch of e-NAM
(C) Introduction of Green Revolution, Launch of PMFBY, Establishment of JNKVV, Launch of e-NAM
(D) Establishment of JNKVV, Launch of PMFBY, Introduction of Green Revolution, Launch of e-NAM

43. The Bargi Dam, a major irrigation project, is constructed across which river?
(A) Betwa
(B) Narmada
(C) Tapti
(D) Chambal

44. Which factor acts as a significant challenge to soybean production in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Excessive and frequent cold waves during the winter.
(B) General lack of demand in the domestic retail market.
(C) Complete unavailability of suitable black soil types.
(D) High pest susceptibility and irregular monsoon rains.

45. In the context of PM Fasal Bima Yojana in MP, what is the premium rate fixed for commercial and horticultural crops?
(A) 1.5 percent
(B) 2.0 percent
(C) 5.0 percent
(D) 8.0 percent

46. In the scheduled areas of Madhya Pradesh, tribal agriculture is heavily supplemented by the collection of which minor forest produce?
(A) Sandalwood
(B) Tendu leaves and Mahua
(C) Pine resin
(D) Cinnamon

47. Bank linkage for farmers in Madhya Pradesh is heavily facilitated by NABARD. What does NABARD stand for?
(A) National Board of Agri-Resources and Rural Dwellings
(B) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
(C) Nodal Bank for Agrarian and Regional Development
(D) National Bureau of Agricultural Research and Development

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Q. Tawa
R. Bargi
S. Rajghat
List II: (River/Location)
1. Betwa River
2. Narmada River (Khandwa)
3. Narmada River (Jabalpur)
4. Tawa River
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

29. Mukhyamantri Krishak Samridhi Yojana was primarily launched to provide what specific benefit to farmers?
(A) Free electricity for irrigation pumps up to five horsepower.
(B) Heavily subsidized solar panels for remote farm locations.
(C) Incentives provided over the MSP for specific primary crops.
(D) Comprehensive free crop insurance coverage for all seasons.

30. Which soil type covers the largest geographical area in Madhya Pradesh and is highly suitable for soybean and cotton?
(A) Red and Yellow Soil
(B) Alluvial Soil
(C) Mixed Soil
(D) Black Soil

31. In the context of national livestock census trends, Madhya Pradesh holds a prominent rank in the population of which livestock?
(A) Yak
(B) Camel
(C) Cattle
(D) Mithun

32. The "Per Drop More Crop" component is a key feature of which scheme implemented in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) PM Fasal Bima Yojana
(B) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
(C) e-NAM
(D) PM Kisan

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33. How does unseasonal rain and hailstorm during March-April primarily affect Madhya Pradesh agriculture?
(A) It promotes the early and efficient sowing of Kharif crops.
(B) It causes significant damage to mature Rabi cereal crops.
(C) It increases the final yield of commercial sugarcane crops.
(D) It solely benefits horticultural crops like fruits and vegetables.

34. Arrange the following steps of the MSP procurement mechanism in sequential order:
1. Quality inspection at Mandi
2. Farmer registration on e-Uparjan portal
3. SMS notification to farmer
4. Payment transfer to bank account
5. Weighing of produce
(A) 2, 3, 1, 5, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 5, 4
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4, 5
(D) 3, 2, 1, 5, 4

35. Which Rabi crop from Madhya Pradesh is primarily used for making dal and has high nutritional value?
(A) Lentil
(B) Soybean
(C) Maize
(D) Jowar

36. The integration of local mandis in Madhya Pradesh with e-NAM ensures:
(A) Transparent price discovery via online bidding.
(B) Absolute prohibition of all inter-state trade.
(C) Compulsory state acquisition of all major crops.
(D) Elimination of all retail vegetable market yards.

37. Madhya Pradesh accounts for a major share in India's export of which of the following processed products?
(A) De-oiled cake of soybean
(B) Processed rubber
(C) Jute textiles
(D) Cocoa powder

(D) Soybean

58. Given below are events related to agricultural cycles. Select the correct sequential order of operations:
1. Sowing
2. Harvesting
3. Field Preparation
4. Threshing
5. Irrigation

(A) 3, 1, 5, 2, 4
(B) 1, 3, 5, 2, 4
(C) 3, 5, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 5, 3, 4, 2

59. The adoption rate of sprinkler irrigation in Madhya Pradesh is relatively higher in areas characterized by:
(A) Heavily waterlogged and clay-rich soil types.
(B) Regions with dense and permanent forest cover.
(C) Areas with undulating topography and light soils.
(D) Coastal areas with extensive sandy beach terrain.

60. The legacy of the Green Revolution in Madhya Pradesh is most evident in the rise of production of which crop?
(A) Cotton
(B) Wheat
(C) Sugarcane
(D) Bajra

61. The primary agency responsible for promoting Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) in Madhya Pradesh at the national level is:
(A) ISRO
(B) DRDO
(C) NABARD
(D) SEBI

62. What distinguishes "Net Sown Area" from "Gross Cropped Area"?
(A) Physical area sown at least once in a year.
(B) Land sown more than once counted multiple times.
(C) Identical area measurements in Madhya Pradesh.
(D) Gross cropped area is always less than net sown area.

63. Natural farming techniques promoted in Madhya Pradesh extensively use "Jivamrit". Jivamrit is primarily a mixture of:
(A) Cow dung, urine, jaggery, flour, and soil.
(B) Urea, DAP, Potash, and chemical additives.
(C) Synthetic pesticides, herbicides, and fungicides.
(D) Genetically modified and laboratory-grown bacteria.

64. Consider the following statements about wheat production in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It requires heavy rainfall just before harvesting.
II. Procurement is done at the Minimum Support Price.
III. Madhya Pradesh frequently competes with Punjab for the top spot in wheat procurement.

Which of the following is the correct combination?
(A) I and II
(B) II and III
(C) I and III
(D) I, II, and III

65. "Bewar" is a term historically associated with what type of agricultural practice among certain tribes in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Shifting cultivation
(B) Commercial horticulture
(C) Hydroponics
(D) Precision farming

66. The Tawa Irrigation Project is situated in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)
(B) Betul
(C) Chhindwara
(D) Harda

67. The state government scheme supplementing the central PM Kisan Samman Nidhi in Madhya Pradesh is known as:
(A) Mukhyamantri Khet Teerth Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Solar Pump Yojana
(C) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana
(D) Mukhyamantri Bhavantar Yojana

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48. The agriculture sector's growth rate in Madhya Pradesh has consistently outpaced the national average during the 2010s primarily due to:
(A) Major expansion of marine fisheries across the state's rivers.
(B) Expanded irrigation infrastructure and wheat procurement.
(C) Total shift of the workforce into industrial manufacturing.
(D) Mandatory cultivation of commercial cash crops by all farmers.

49. Match the following Soil Types with their respective Regions in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (Soil Type)
P. Black Soil
Q. Red-Yellow Soil
R. Alluvial Soil
S. Mixed Soil
List II: (Region in MP)
1. Baghelkhand
2. Malwa Plateau
3. Bundelkhand
4. Chambal Valley
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

50. Consider the following statements about pulses production in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It helps in biological nitrogen fixation in the soil.
II. Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of pulses in India.
III. Pulses are highly water-intensive crops compared to sugarcane.
Which of the following combinations of statements is correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) I, II, and III

51. APMC stands for:
(A) Agrarian Pricing and Marketing Commission
(B) Agro-Processing and Manufacturing Corporation
(C) Agricultural Procurement and Management Council
(D) Agricultural Produce Market Committee

52. Which animal breed is indigenous to Madhya Pradesh and famous for its high milk yield in the Malwa region?
(A) Murrah
(B) Nimari
(C) Sahiwal
(D) Malvi

53. Paddy cultivation in Madhya Pradesh is predominantly concentrated in which geographical region?
(A) Region comprising the Western Malwa Plateau.
(B) Region comprising the Northern Gwalior belt.
(C) Eastern region including Balaghat and Dindori.
(D) Central region including the Narmada Valley.

54. Black soil in Madhya Pradesh owes its color and moisture retention capacity primarily to the presence of:
(A) High organic humus
(B) Iron oxide exclusively
(C) Montmorillonite clay minerals
(D) Heavy sand deposits

55. Which of the following is an example of traditional water harvesting systems relevant to irrigation in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Stepwells (Baolis)
(B) Submarines
(C) Desalination plants
(D) Aqueducts

56. The PM KUSUM scheme aims to promote which of the following in Madhya Pradesh's agricultural sector?
(A) Solar-powered irrigation pumps
(B) Distribution of free tractors
(C) Chemical weed control
(D) Construction of rural godowns

57. Which of the following is not covered under the Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Sugarcane
(B) Urad
(C) Moong

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(D) Indore

78. The One District One Product (ODOP) scheme in Madhya Pradesh aims to boost which sector?
(A) Heavy industries and large-scale manufacturing.
(B) Advanced space technology and satellite research.
(C) Extensive mining operations for mineral extraction.
(D) Food processing and value addition of local produce.

79. Arrange the following Kharif crops in decreasing order of their typical total area under cultivation in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Soybean, Paddy, Maize, Cotton
(B) Paddy, Soybean, Cotton, Maize
(C) Cotton, Soybean, Paddy, Maize
(D) Maize, Paddy, Cotton, Soybean

80. Consider the following statements regarding agricultural research in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (JNKVV) is located in Jabalpur.
II. Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (RVSKVV) is located in Gwalior.
III. Both institutions focus strictly on marine fisheries.
IV. They are instrumental in developing high-yielding crop varieties suitable for MP's agro-climatic zones.
V. They provide extension services through Krishi Vigyan Kendras.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V
(B) I, II, IV, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

81. Which of the following is an odd one out among the major irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indira Sagar
(B) Omkareshwar
(C) Hirakud
(D) Maheshwar

82. The increased tractor density in Madhya Pradesh is an indicator of:
(A) Higher agricultural mechanization
(B) Decrease in net sown area
(C) Shift from agriculture to transport business
(D) Failure of the dairy sector

83. Agricultural exports from Madhya Pradesh heavily rely on certification from APEDA. APEDA operates under which Union Ministry?
(A) Ministry of Agriculture
(B) Ministry of Finance
(C) Ministry of Rural Development
(D) Ministry of Commerce and Industry

84. The major pulse crop "Gram" (Chana) is classified as a:
(A) Kharif crop
(B) Zaid crop
(C) Rabi crop
(D) Plantation crop

85. According to livestock census trends, the state government of Madhya Pradesh has prioritized the establishment of "Gau-shalas" primarily for:
(A) Exporting beef to international markets.
(B) Producing biogas exclusively for industries.
(C) Protecting and conserving destitute cattle.
(D) Cross-breeding with imported pig varieties.

86. The consumption pattern of fertilizers in Madhya Pradesh shows a skewed ratio biased towards which nutrient?
(A) Phosphorus
(B) Nitrogen
(C) Potassium
(D) Zinc

87. Which pulses crop is heavily cultivated in the Narsinghpur district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Moth bean
(B) Arhar (Tur)
(C) Rajma
(D) Cowpea

88. Match the following Crops with their respective leading producing districts in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (Crop)
P. Onion
Q. Garlic
R. Coriander
S. Mustard
List II: (District)
1. Mandsaur
2. Khandwa

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68. The Kadaknath chicken, famous for its black meat and GI tag, belongs to which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Rewa
(B) Jhabua
(C) Satna
(D) Sagar

69. Which district in Madhya Pradesh is famously known for its high-quality wheat production and large-scale procurement?
(A) Sehore
(B) Alirajpur
(C) Panna
(D) Anuppur

70. Adequate cold storage infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh is most critical for the export of which commodity?
(A) Wheat
(B) Chana (Gram)
(C) Potatoes and Tomatoes
(D) Cotton

71. Match the following Schemes/Policies with their respective Core Focus:
List I: (Scheme/Policy)
P. PMKSY
Q. e-NAM
R. PMFBY
S. PM KUSUM
List II: (Core Focus)
1. Solar Pumps
2. Crop Insurance
3. Electronic Marketing
4. Irrigation Infrastructure
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

72. Consider the following statements concerning Seed Replacement Rate in Madhya Pradesh:
I. A higher seed replacement rate leads to lower crop yields.
II. The government distributes certified seeds at subsidized rates.
III. Soybean has a lower seed replacement rate compared to hybrid maize.
IV. State Seed Corporation plays a crucial role in seed multiplication.
Which of the above statements is an incorrect combination?
(A) II and III
(B) I only
(C) III and IV
(D) I and IV

73. Which of the following factors has the most direct positive impact on cropping intensity in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Significant increase in urban land area.
(B) Consolidation of land into single crop estates.
(C) Large-scale and unplanned regional deforestation.
(D) Expansion of assured year-round irrigation.

74. Which climatic phenomenon causes significant frost damage to crops like gram and mustard in northern Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Tropical Cyclones
(B) El Nino
(C) Western Disturbances
(D) South-West Monsoon

75. Under horticulture development, the Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was temporarily extended to which major vegetable crop to mitigate price crash?
(A) Cabbage
(B) Brinjal
(C) Capsicum
(D) Onion

76. Which of the following is a key component required for organic certification of agricultural land in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Usage of only state-produced urea and chemical fertilizers.
(B) Complete deforestation of all land surrounding the farm.
(C) Mandatory planting of genetically modified hybrid seeds.
(D) A conversion period of three years without synthetic inputs.

77. The Soybean Processors Association of India (SOPA) in Madhya Pradesh is headquartered in:
(A) Bhopal
(B) Jabalpur
(C) Ujjain

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work.
(D) Export second-hand machinery to other countries.

99. Minor Forest Produce (MFP) collected by tribals in Madhya Pradesh is procured at Minimum Support Price largely through which nodal agency?
(A) NAFED
(B) TRIFED
(C) FCI
(D) MP Agro

100. The APMC system originally aimed to protect farmers from exploitation by:
(A) Banning the cultivation of commercial cash crops.
(B) Fixing uniform retail prices for urban consumers.
(C) Regulating markets and standardizing charges.
(D) Mandating cooperative farming across all villages.

101. Arrange the following irrigation sources in Madhya Pradesh based on their contribution to the net irrigated area, from highest to lowest:
1. Wells and Tubewells
2. Canals
3. Tanks
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 2, 1

102. Arrange the following soil types of Madhya Pradesh in descending order of their geographical area coverage:
1. Deep Black Soil
2. Medium Black Soil
3. Red-Yellow Soil
4. Alluvial Soil
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

103. The Avantika Mega Food Park is established in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Khargone
(B) Dewas
(C) Ujjain
(D) Vidisha

104. "Bijamrit", an essential element of natural farming, is used for:
(A) Harvesting crops
(B) Post-harvest pest control
(C) Enhancing soil moisture
(D) Seed treatment before sowing

105. Which inland water body in Madhya Pradesh is significantly utilized for fisheries and reservoir fish seed production?
(A) Bhoj Wetland
(B) Sambhar Lake
(C) Gandhi Sagar Dam
(D) Chilika Lake

106. The fragmentation of landholdings in Madhya Pradesh generally leads to:
(A) Significant economies of scale for production.
(B) Unviable farming and reduced mechanization.
(C) Easier adoption of heavy industrial machinery.
(D) Significant improvement in local water tables.

107. The implementation of PM KUSUM Scheme helps the state Distribution Companies (DISCOMs) by:
(A) Reducing the agricultural electricity subsidy.
(B) Forcing them to purchase large amounts of diesel.
(C) Increasing transmission losses across the state.
(D) Banning all solar power connections for farmers.

108. Which infrastructure is a prerequisite for a mandi to effectively integrate with e-NAM?
(A) Quality assaying labs and internet connectivity.
(B) A fully operational airport located nearby.
(C) A mega food park within a ten-kilometer radius.
(D) A complete and total ban on all cash transactions.

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(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

170. Consider the following statements about drip irrigation in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It minimizes evaporation and deep percolation losses.
II. It allows fertigation (application of fertilizers with water).
III. It is ideal for closely spaced crops like wheat but not for orchards.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) I and III
(B) I and II
(C) II and III
(D) I, II, and III

171. Foundation seeds are characterized by what color tag on their bags in the Madhya Pradesh seed certification process?
(A) Blue
(B) Yellow
(C) White
(D) Green

172. The most appropriate reason for promoting crop diversification in Madhya Pradesh away from soybean in some regions is:
(A) Very high export demand for state soybean.
(B) Repeated pest attacks and stagnant yields.
(C) Total ban on soybean processing industries.
(D) Soybean requiring zero water for cultivation.

173. "Annadata Sukhibhava" is a concept closely linked to which policy goal in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Increasing industrial exports
(B) Doubling farmer's income
(C) Urban slum redevelopment
(D) Highway construction

174. The Model APMC Act recommended by the center, which Madhya Pradesh adopted variations of, primarily aimed to:
(A) Monopolize agricultural trade by the state government.
(B) Ban all inter-state agricultural trade and transport.
(C) Dismantle the APMC monopoly for private markets.
(D) Force all farmers to sell only to the central FCI.

175. Which of the following is an odd one out regarding the physical properties of Black Soil in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Deep cracking during summer
(B) High moisture retention
(C) Self-ploughing capacity
(D) High percolation rate

176. The "Pashu Sanjeevani" scheme in Madhya Pradesh relates to:
(A) Veterinary health care at the doorstep.
(B) Distribution of subsidized animal fodder.
(C) Setting up industrial dairy processing units.
(D) Promoting poultry farming in rural regions.

177. Which state ranks first in India in terms of the largest area under organic farming?
(A) Sikkim
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) Maharashtra
(D) Rajasthan

178. Arrange the following districts of Madhya Pradesh from North to South based on their predominant cropping systems (Mustard → Wheat → Paddy):
1. Morena
2. Hoshangabad
3. Balaghat
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2

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179. The premium calculation for PM Fasal Bima Yojana is based on:
(A) The total physical area of the farmer's house.
(B) The total number of resident family members.
(C) The market cost of the modern tractor owned.
(D) The Scale of Finance of the insured crop.

180. The Barna irrigation project benefits which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Jhabua
(B) Gwalior
(C) Tikamgarh

Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh introduced zero-budget natural farming initiatives.
Reason (R): Natural farming drastically reduces the cost of production by eliminating the need for purchased chemical inputs.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

119. Value addition in agriculture implies:
(A) Processing produce to increase market value.
(B) Adding chemicals to increase total weight.
(C) Mixing low-quality grains with high-quality ones.
(D) Selling produce immediately after the harvest.

120. Which state agency operates soil testing laboratories in Madhya Pradesh under the Soil Health Card scheme?
(A) State Department of Agriculture.
(B) State Department of Public Works.
(C) State Department of Mines and Geology.
(D) State Department of Urban Development.

121. Which traditional method of irrigation uses a rotating wheel with buckets, once common in rural Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Persian Wheel (Rahat)
(B) Drip system
(C) Sprinkler system
(D) Center pivot

122. Mukhyamantri Krishak Samridhi Yojana targets farmers who:
(A) Refusal to sell in official APMC mandis.
(B) Production of only certified organic crops.
(C) Ownership of more than twenty hectares.
(D) Sales of crops in recognized mandi yards.

123. The problem of "Girdle Beetle" is predominantly associated with which crop in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Wheat
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Mustard
(D) Soybean

124. Consider the following statements regarding agricultural mechanization in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It reduces human drudgery.
II. It decreases the timeliness of agricultural operations.
III. It facilitates efficient utilization of inputs.
IV. The state provides subsidies on agricultural implements to women farmers.
Which of the following combinations of statements is correct?
(A) I, III, and IV
(B) I, II, and III
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, II, and IV

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125. The "Mixed Soil" region in Madhya Pradesh, characterized by a mix of red, yellow, and black soils, is mainly found in:
(A) Malwa
(B) Nimar
(C) Narmada Valley
(D) Bundelkhand

126. Central Warehousing Corporation (CWC) and State Warehousing Corporation (SWC) godowns issue "Negotiable Warehouse Receipts" which allow farmers in Madhya Pradesh to:
(A) Selling their land easily to developers.
(B) Claiming free electricity for households.
(C) Getting exemption from national income tax.
(D) Availing pledge loans against stored produce.

127. The agricultural zone known for cotton and jowar cultivation in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) Vindhyan Plateau
(B) Kymore Plateau
(C) Nimar Plains
(D) Chhattisgarh Plains

128. A significant exception in the PM Fasal Bima Yojana is that it does not cover:
(A) Damage from stray animals or intent.
(B) Damage caused by severe hailstorms.
(C) Post-harvest losses from cyclonic rains.
(D) Prevented sowing due to deficit rainfall.

129. The primary source of nitrogen in natural and zero-budget farming in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) Direct application of synthetic Urea.

109. Match the following Allied Sector Concepts with their respective Descriptions:
List I: (Allied Sector Concept)
P. Animal Husbandations
Q. Dairy Development
R. Fisheries
S. Poultry
List II: (Description)
1. Kadaknath
2. Reservoir cage culture
3. Sanchi cooperative
4. Livestock rearing for drought power
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

110. Consider the following statements about certified seeds in Madhya Pradesh:
I. They are the progeny of foundation seeds.
II. They lack genetic purity compared to farm-saved seeds.
III. They are distributed to farmers for commercial crop production.
IV. Madhya Pradesh State Seed and Farm Development Corporation handles their production.
V. Use of certified seeds decreases the overall yield.
Which of the following is the correct combination of statements?
(A) I, III, and IV
(B) II, IV, and V
(C) I, II, and III
(D) III, IV, and V

111. Which crop holds the largest share in the Gross Cropped Area of Madhya Pradesh during the Kharif season?
(A) Maize
(B) Paddy
(C) Cotton
(D) Soybean

112. Price deficiency payment schemes like Bhavantar Bhugtan essentially mean:
(A) Government physically buys the entire produce.
(B) Difference payment between MSP and market price.
(C) Government forces private traders to buy at MSP.
(D) Government stops all imports of the commodity.

113. Beneficiary data for PM Kisan Samman Nidhi in Madhya Pradesh is verified and uploaded by:
(A) The Reserve Bank of India through centralized data.
(B) Respective Gram Panchayats acting independently.
(C) State Revenue and Agriculture departments.
(D) The State Bank of India through local branches.

114. The vulnerability of agriculture to climate change in Madhya Pradesh is evident from:
(A) Continuous and permanent freezing of major rivers.
(B) Frequency of droughts and erratic rainfall.
(C) Permanent shift to winter rains in all regions.
(D) Total disappearance of the Malwa plateau region.

115. Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) in Madhya Pradesh are legally registered under which legislative framework?
(A) National Environment Protection Act.
(B) National Essential Commodities Act.
(C) State Agricultural Produce Market Act.
(D) Companies or Cooperative Societies Act.

116. The Kisan Credit Card scheme offers built-in personal accident insurance coverage to the cardholders. Who bears the premium for this insurance?
(A) Entirely the farmer
(B) The local Panchayat
(C) World Bank
(D) The bank and the government

117. The Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Dairy Federation operates under which popular brand name?
(A) Amul
(B) Sudha
(C) Verka
(D) Sanchi

118. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

140. Arrange the following steps of agricultural marketing from farmer to consumer in a standard APMC mechanism:
1. Transport to Mandi
2. Auction/Bidding
3. Cleaning and Grading
4. Wholesale Purchase
5. Retail Sale
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4, 5
(B) 1, 3, 2, 4, 5
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2, 5

141. The GI-tagged Chinnor rice belongs to which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Seoni
(B) Rewa
(C) Balaghat
(D) Betul

142. The promotion of spice cultivation, specifically coriander and garlic, has been most successful in which region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Dindori-Mandla
(B) Singrauli
(C) Balaghat
(D) Gwalior-Chambal and Malwa

143. Sub-division and fragmentation of land holdings in Madhya Pradesh are primarily driven by:
(A) Strict and regional land ceiling acts.
(B) Centralized corporate farming policies.
(C) Inheritance laws and population pressure.
(D) Rapid and unplanned urban development.

144. Which micronutrient deficiency is most commonly reported in the soils of Madhya Pradesh, prompting specific fertilizer recommendations?
(A) Zinc
(B) Molybdenum
(C) Cobalt
(D) Chlorine

145. Which of the following is an odd one out regarding the benefits of e-NAM?
(A) Real-time price discovery
(B) Single point levy of market fee
(C) Elimination of quality testing
(D) Expanded market access for farmers

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146. The massive surge in wheat production in Madhya Pradesh, earning it the Krishi Karman Award multiple times, was primarily driven by:
(A) Complete ban on the cultivation of other crops.
(B) Procurement systems, MSP bonuses, and irrigation.
(C) Unprecedented monsoon rains for five straight years.
(D) Discovery of new types of synthetic soil minerals.

147. A Farmer Producer Company (FPC) in Madhya Pradesh can be formed by a minimum of how many primary producers?
(A) 2
(B) 5
(C) 10
(D) 50

148. Match the following Agricultural Equipment with their respective Operations:
List I: (Agricultural Equipment)
P. Seed Drill
Q. Thresher
R. Rotavator
S. Sprayer
List II: (Operation)
1. Seed sowing
2. Field preparation/tillage
3. Separating grain from chaff
4. Applying pesticides
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

149. The Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) implemented in Madhya Pradesh is associated with:
(A) Recovery of agricultural loans from farmers.
(B) Distribution of water in local canal systems.
(C) Organic certification via peer review.
(D) Distribution of foundation and certified seeds.

(B) Use of liquid ammonia spray on crops.
(C) Use of imported DAP and related chemicals.
(D) Atmospheric nitrogen fixation by legumes.

130. The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) integrated into PMKSY focuses on:
(A) Providing subsidized seeds to marginal farmers.
(B) Completing ongoing major irrigation projects.
(C) Digging individual farm ponds for small crops.
(D) Promotion of solar pump installation programs.

131. Match the following Tribal Agriculture Features with their respective Tribe or Region:
List I: (Tribal Agriculture Feature)
P. Dahiya Cultivation
Q. Kodo-Kutki (Millets)
R. Mahua Collection
S. Bari (Backyard farming)
List II: (Tribe/Region)
1. Baiga/Gond regions
2. Sahariya region
3. Widespread in scheduled areas
4. Common among rural MP households
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

132. Consider the following statements regarding maize cultivation in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It is primarily a Kharif crop.
II. Chhindwara is a major maize-producing district.
III. Maize requires stagnant water for growth.
Which of the following combinations is incorrect?
(A) I and II
(B) I and III
(C) II and III
(D) I, II, and III

133. The Mandi Board in Madhya Pradesh primarily utilizes its collected Mandi tax for:
(A) Developing market and rural infrastructure.
(B) Paying salaries to state cabinet ministers.
(C) Purchasing fighter jets for national defense.
(D) Funding overseas education for state students.

134. Under the cooperative credit structure in Madhya Pradesh, which entity operates at the village level?
(A) State Cooperative Bank (Apex Bank)
(B) District Central Cooperative Bank (DCCB)
(C) Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS)
(D) Land Development Bank

135. Which of the following processed food industries relies heavily on the primary agricultural output of the Malwa region?
(A) Industrial jute processing and manufacturing.
(B) Commercial coffee processing and roasting.
(C) Soya oil and Soya paneer (Tofu) extraction.
(D) Regional tea packing and distribution.

136. Which Rabi crop relies heavily on the residual moisture of black soil if winter rains are absent?
(A) Gram
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Paddy
(D) Jute

137. The Seed Village Programme in Madhya Pradesh is designed to:
(A) Importing foreign hybrid seeds for local use.
(B) Upgrading farmer seeds via training/input.
(C) Banning the private storage of farmer seeds.
(D) Establishing large corporate seed factories.

138. The Rajghat Dam project on the Betwa river is a joint venture between Madhya Pradesh and which other state?
(A) Rajasthan
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Gujarat
(D) Maharashtra

139. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The coverage of PM Kisan Samman Nidhi requires linking beneficiary bank accounts with Aadhaar.
Reason (R): Aadhaar linkage ensures the elimination of duplicate or ghost beneficiaries and guarantees Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

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hectare.
(C) Mechanizing the harvesting process completely.
(D) Eliminating manual weeding through chemicals.

161. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The promotion of Custom Hiring Centres in Madhya Pradesh is crucial for agricultural mechanization.
Reason (R): Most farmers in the state have small and marginal holdings and cannot afford expensive farm machinery.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

162. Consider the following statements about the livestock census in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It is conducted every 5 years.
II. Madhya Pradesh has the highest cattle population in the country.
III. Goat population is entirely absent in MP.
IV. Buffaloes contribute significantly to the state's milk production.
V. The census excludes backyard poultry.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, III, and V
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, IV, and V

163. To avail the benefit of 0% interest on short-term crop loans through cooperatives in Madhya Pradesh, a farmer must:
(A) Timely repayment of the principal amount.
(B) Holding more than ten hectares of total land.
(C) Cultivating only export-oriented luxury crops.
(D) Surrender their land title to the local bank.

164. The primary reason for delayed sowing of Kharif crops in Madhya Pradesh in certain years is:
(A) Early arrival of the severe winter season.
(B) Major shortage of tractors in the region.
(C) Delayed onset of the South-West Monsoon.
(D) Total unavailability of seasonal farm credit.

165. Subhash Palekar is a name closely associated with which agricultural practice promoted in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Genetically Modified Crop Cultivation
(B) Zero Budget Natural Farming
(C) Hydroponics
(D) Precision Viticulture

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166. Under component C of the PM KUSUM scheme, farmers in Madhya Pradesh are encouraged to:
(A) Solarize grid-connected agriculture pumps.
(B) Abandon agriculture for other professions.
(C) Use diesel generators for daily irrigation.
(D) Sell their existing pumps to the government.

167. Which major agricultural policy shift was intended through the Krishak Samridhi Yojana in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Discouraging pulse cultivation in major districts.
(B) Banning cash crops to promote food grain security.
(C) Nationalizing all agricultural lands across the state.
(D) Financial assistance without market distortion.

168. The "Mera Khet Meri Mati" scheme or related initiatives generally focus on:
(A) Urban real estate development and planning.
(B) Selling farm soil for industrial brick making.
(C) Private mining operations for mineral wealth.
(D) Soil and water conservation on farm fields.

169. Match the following Institutes with their respective Locations in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (Institute)
P. Directorate of Weed Research
Q. Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering
R. Indian Institute of Soil Science
S. National Research Centre for Soybean
List II: (Location)
1. Indore
2. Bhopal
3. Jabalpur
4. Bhopal
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

150. Which crop in Madhya Pradesh has witnessed a shift from government procurement under MSP to the Bhavantar Bhugtan mechanism in recent years?
(A) Wheat
(B) Urad and Moong
(C) Paddy
(D) Sugarcane

151. Which crop is also known as "White Gold" in the Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Soybean
(B) White Chana
(C) Cotton
(D) Sugarcane

152. Which of the following statements regarding the legal status of Minimum Support Price (MSP) in Madhya Pradesh is correct?
(A) MSP is a legal guarantee backed by a central act.
(B) Farmers can sue the state if traders buy below MSP.
(C) MSP is an administrative policy, not a statutory right.
(D) MSP applies only to minor forest produce collection.

153. Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (RVSKVV) caters primarily to the research needs of which region?
(A) Mahakoshal
(B) Vindhya
(C) Gwalior-Chambal and Malwa
(D) Bundelkhand

154. Arrange the following events related to a farmer's interaction with PM Kisan Samman Nidhi in sequence:
1. Verification by Patwari
2. Aadhaar integration
3. Receipt of 2000 rupee installment
4. Initial registration on portal

(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

155. Identify the correct pair regarding crop diseases or pests in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Gram - Pod Borer
(B) Wheat - Yellow Mosaic
(C) Soybean - Karnal Bunt
(D) Cotton - Leaf Rust

156. Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) advises Madhya Pradesh farmers to:
(A) Optimally combine chemical and organic inputs.
(B) Use only chemical fertilizers for high yields.
(C) Use only farmyard manure for soil preservation.
(D) Stop fertilizer application on all crops entirely.

157. Climate change in Madhya Pradesh threatens wheat yields predominantly through which specific effect?
(A) Excessive snowfall in the month of December.
(B) Continuous flooding in the month of April.
(C) Persistent high humidity in the month of May.
(D) Terminal heat stress during grain-filling.

158. A major limitation of small and marginal landholdings in Madhya Pradesh is:
(A) Inability to practice intensive subsistence farming.
(B) Difficulty in adopting commercial mechanization.
(C) High suitability for regional plantation crops.
(D) Total absence of family labor for farm operations.

159. One of the major challenges of implementing e-NAM in Madhya Pradesh APMCs has been:
(A) Permanent surplus production of all food crops.
(B) Lack of standardized grading infrastructure.
(C) Farmers' over-enthusiasm for digital computers.
(D) A complete ban on the use of all mobile phones.

160. The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method adopted in Madhya Pradesh paddy areas primarily aims to:
(A) Raising yield while reducing seed/water use.
(B) Increasing total water consumption per

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(D) Raisen

181. The PM KUSUM scheme's component of decentralized solar power plants is typically set up on:
(A) Highly fertile and irrigated agricultural lands.
(B) Lands located inside strictly reserved forests.
(C) Land located inside busy urban city centers.
(D) Barren, fallow, or uncultivable farm lands.

182. The Ban Sagar Dam project on the Sone river provides irrigation predominantly to which region of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Malwa
(B) Nimar
(C) Gwalior-Chambal
(D) Vindhya (Rewa, Sidhi, Satna)

183. Which of the following is a primary objective of the Gramin Bhandaran Yojana in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To store only imported grains for distribution.
(B) To act as a wholesale mandi for fresh vegetables.
(C) To distribute free seeds to all registered farmers.
(D) To create scientific storage and prevent distress sales.

184. Which phenomenon contributes to cropping intensity exceeding 100 percent?
(A) Systematic fallow land preservation programs.
(B) Multiple cropping on the same land in a year.
(C) Expansion of net sown area into state forests.
(D) Severe soil erosion and loss of fertile land.

185. Under the central sector scheme for FPOs, how many new FPOs are targeted to be formed and promoted nationally, with a significant allocation for Madhya Pradesh?
(A) 1,000
(B) 5,000
(C) 10,000
(D) 50,000

186. The "Sujata" variety, well-known among Madhya Pradesh farmers, belongs to which crop?
(A) Cotton
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Soybean
(D) Wheat

187. The National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) assists Madhya Pradesh under which major dairy program?
(A) National security program Operation Blue Star.
(B) Fisheries development via the Blue Revolution.
(C) Operation Flood and the National Dairy Plan.
(D) Honey production through the Sweet Revolution.

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188. Consider the following statements about Minor Forest Produce (MFP) in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Sal seed is an important MFP.
II. The state guarantees MSP for key MFPs.
III. It provides livelihood during non-agricultural lean seasons.
IV. Tendu leaf collection is completely nationalized.
V. It has no economic value.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) I, III, IV, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, II, IV, and V

189. Select the correct order of leading wheat-producing states in India based on recent trends:
(A) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab
(B) Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh
(C) Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab
(D) Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh

190. The promotion of "Nutri-cereals" in Madhya Pradesh primarily targets the increased production of:
(A) Staple food grains like Wheat and Rice.
(B) Millets like Jowar, Bajra, and Kodo-Kutki.
(C) Major oilseeds used for culinary purposes.
(D) High-protein pulse crops like Arhar and Gram.

191. The "Operation Greens" scheme, beneficial for Madhya Pradesh, specifically targets stabilization of supply and prices for:
(A) Wheat, Rice, Maize (WRM)
(B) Tomato, Onion, Potato (TOP)
(C) Mango, Banana, Guava (MBG)
(D) Soybean, Mustard, Groundnut (SMG)

192. "Jawahar" series of seed varieties developed by JNKVV are prominent in which crop?
(A) Soybean
(B) Maize
(C) Cotton
(D) Sugarcane

193. Arrange the following interventions of PMKSY in the logical sequence of water management:
1. Micro-irrigation at farm level
2. Dam construction/Source creation
3. Canal distribution network
4. Watershed development for recharge
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 4, 1

194. Consider the following crops:
I. Soybean
II. Tur (Arhar)
III. Wheat
IV. Gram
V. Paddy
Which of the above are categorized as Kharif crops?
(A) I, II, and V
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, III, and V
(D) I, IV, and V

195. Which climatic hazard most severely impacts Kharif crops like soybean in the Malwa region due to lack of drainage?
(A) Waterlogging due to excess rainfall.
(B) Severe drought during the summer.
(C) Damaging frost during the winter.
(D) Extreme heatwaves during the spring.

196. Which sector in Madhya Pradesh has witnessed the highest structural shift of labor from agriculture according to state economic trends?
(A) Construction and services
(B) Large-scale manufacturing
(C) Mining
(D) Fishing

197. Which of the following is the most appropriate effect of the extensive cultivation of leguminous pulse crops in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Severe depletion of local groundwater reserves.
(B) Drastic increase in regional soil salinity.
(C) Restoration of soil nitrogen and fertility.
(D) Permanent loss of the basic soil structure.

198. The establishment of an Agriculture Export Zone (AEZ) in Madhya Pradesh for seed spices focuses primarily on which districts?
(A) Guna, Mandsaur, Ratlam
(B) Rewa, Satna, Sidhi
(C) Mandla, Dindori, Anuppur
(D) Jhabua, Alirajpur, Barwani

199. Match the following Fish Species with their respective Type/Category:
List I: (Fish Species)
P. Rohu
Q. Catla
R. Mrigal
S. Prawn
List II: (Type/Category)
1. Bottom feeder
2. Surface feeder
3. Column feeder
4. Crustacean
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

200. The area under cultivation of which Rabi oilseed has seen significant growth in the Morena and Bhind districts?
(A) Mustard
(B) Sesame
(C) Linseed
(D) Safflower

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ANSWERS

1. (D) Pulses
Madhya Pradesh is consistently recognized as the leading state in India for the production of pulse crops. The state's diverse agro-climatic conditions and suitable soil types facilitate the cultivation of various pulses like gram, tur, and urad. This dominance significantly contributes to the state's agricultural economy and helps ensure national nutritional security across various regions.

2. (C) Establishing a pan-India electronic trade portal for commodities.
The electronic National Agriculture Market creates a unified national network for agricultural trading by connecting existing physical mandis through an online platform. It promotes transparency in price discovery and provides farmers with access to a larger pool of buyers. In Madhya Pradesh, this system helps reduce transaction costs and eliminates geographic barriers for selling agricultural produce.

3. (C) Gram
While soybean, maize, and cotton are primarily grown during the monsoon season as Kharif crops, gram is cultivated during the winter season as a Rabi crop. Gram requires cooler temperatures and residual soil moisture for its growth. It is one of the most significant winter pulses produced across the varied agricultural regions of Madhya Pradesh throughout the year.

4. (C) I, II, and IV
The Soil Health Card scheme serves as a critical diagnostic tool for farmers by providing detailed information on the nutrient status of their fields. It offers specific recommendations for fertilizer dosages to optimize soil health and productivity. Periodic renewals allow for tracking changes in soil composition over time, preventing the excessive and blind use of harmful chemical fertilizers.

5. (B) Drip irrigation
Drip irrigation is highly effective in the water-scarce Malwa region because it delivers water directly to the root zone of plants. This method minimizes evaporation and runoff, leading to significant water savings compared to traditional flood irrigation. It is particularly suitable for the horticultural crops and cash crops frequently grown in this specific geographic and climatic area.

6. (B) Collectivize small farmers for better market access.
Farmer Producer Organizations aim to improve the economic strength of small and marginal producers by pooling their resources and outputs. This collectivization enables better bargaining power, access to modern technology, and direct entry into larger markets. By working together, farmers in Madhya Pradesh can reduce input costs and increase their overall profitability through improved value chain integration.

7. (B) It has shown sustained growth while maintaining a dominant GSDP share.
Over the last decade, Madhya Pradesh has witnessed a robust growth rate in its agricultural sector, often outperforming the national average. This consistent development has ensured that agriculture remains a cornerstone of the state's economy. The expansion of irrigation and improved procurement processes have helped maintain its vital contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product during recent years.

8. (B) MP State Civil Supplies Corporation
The Madhya Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation is the primary agency responsible for the procurement of wheat under the Minimum Support Price mechanism. Working in tandem with the Food Corporation of India, it ensures that farmers receive the government-guaranteed price for their produce. This institutional framework is essential for maintaining food security and supporting rural agricultural livelihoods throughout the state.

9. (B) 6000 Rupees
Eligible small and marginal farmers across the country, including those in Madhya Pradesh, receive a fixed annual financial assistance of

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six thousand rupees. This amount is disbursed in three equal installments of two thousand rupees each directly into their bank accounts. The scheme provides essential liquidity to meet agricultural expenses and diverse domestic needs during the primary farming seasons.

10. (C) Wells and Tubewells
Ground water remains the most significant source of irrigation in Madhya Pradesh, with wells and tubewells covering the largest area. These sources provide farmers with more control over the timing and quantity of water application compared to surface canal systems. However, the heavy reliance on these methods has led to concerns regarding the sustainability of underground water tables.

11. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Different agricultural infrastructures serve specialized purposes to enhance the value chain. Cold storage facilities are vital for preserving perishable goods, while warehouses provide safe storage for dry grains. Electronic platforms like e-NAM facilitate transparent digital trading, and Farmer Producer Organizations enable small-scale producers to engage in collective bargaining to secure better prices and access to essential regional resources.

12. (A) I and II
Madhya Pradesh is widely recognized as the primary producer of soybean in India, earning it a distinct reputation as the soya state. The cultivation faces significant biological threats, particularly from the yellow mosaic virus which can severely impact yields. Unlike winter crops, soybean is a Kharif crop that is typically sown during the onset of the monsoon season.

13. (A) 1.5 percent
Under the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, the government has fixed affordable premium rates to encourage widespread participation in crop insurance. For Rabi crops, farmers are required to pay a maximum premium of only one and a half percent of the sum insured or the actuarial rate. This financial safety net protects farmers in Madhya Pradesh against various natural risks.

14. (A) 1.0 hectare
Agricultural landholdings are classified into different categories based on their physical extent. Farmers possessing land up to one hectare are officially defined as marginal farmers. This group constitutes a significant portion of the farming community in Madhya Pradesh. Targeted government schemes often focus on this specific category to improve their productivity and ensure sustainable livelihoods through various agricultural subsidies.

15. (D) Malwa
The Malwa region exhibits the highest level of agricultural mechanization in the state, characterized by a greater density of tractors per unit of land. This is driven by its relatively flat topography, fertile black soil, and the prevalence of commercial crops. Increased mechanization in this area has led to higher operational efficiency and timeliness in various seasonal agricultural activities.

16. (A) Total area sown once and more than once in a single agricultural year.
Gross cropped area represents the total geographical extent on which crops are cultivated during all seasons within a single year. If a piece of land is used for both Kharif and Rabi seasons, it is counted twice in this calculation. This metric provides a comprehensive view of land use intensity and the overall productivity of the agricultural landscape.

17. (A) Synthetic pesticides and chemical fertilizers.
Zero-budget natural farming is an ecological approach that promotes the complete removal of expensive external inputs like synthetic chemicals. Instead, it relies on natural processes and locally available resources like cow dung and urine. This method aims to reduce the cost of cultivation for farmers while maintaining soil health and producing healthier, chemical-free food for the population.

18. (A) Banana
Burhanpur district is distinguished for its large-scale cultivation and high productivity of bananas. The region's climate and soil conditions are exceptionally favorable for this horticultural crop. The fruit from this area is not only consumed domestically within Madhya Pradesh

but is also exported to various other states and international markets, significantly boosting the local rural agricultural economy.

19. (C) A is true but R is false.
Reforms in the Agricultural Produce Market Committee laws were designed to modernize the trading system by permitting private mandis and direct sourcing from farmers. This aimed to increase competition and provide better price options for producers. The goal was to expand market avenues beyond traditional yards rather than restricting them, making the reasoning behind the change incorrect.

20. (A) II only
The Kisan Credit Card scheme is a versatile credit delivery mechanism that provides farmers with timely access to short-term loans. While primarily intended for crop cultivation, its scope has been expanded to include related activities such as animal husbandry and fisheries. This inclusion ensures that the diverse financial requirements of the rural population are met through formal banking channels.

21. (C) Food processing industry
Mega Food Parks are designed to provide state-of-the-art infrastructure for the food processing sector, creating a direct link between farmers and the market. By establishing modern processing units, these parks help reduce post-harvest losses and increase the shelf life of agricultural produce. This industrial integration adds significant value to raw crops and generates employment opportunities in rural areas.

22. (B) Wheat
Sharbati is a premium variety of wheat primarily grown in the Sehore and Vidisha districts of Madhya Pradesh. It is highly valued for its golden texture, sweet taste, and superior baking quality. This variety commands a higher price in the market compared to standard wheat, making it a lucrative choice for many farmers in the central part of the state.

23. (D) Expanding cultivable area while enhancing water use efficiency.
The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana is a major initiative focused on improving irrigation coverage across the country. It aims to achieve convergence of investments in irrigation at the field level and enhance on-farm water use efficiency. The scheme promotes sustainable water management practices to ensure that every farm has access to protective irrigation for better overall crop yields.

24. (D) Mandla
Mandla district has emerged as a pioneer in adopting organic farming practices within Madhya Pradesh. The region has achieved significant progress in organic certification, focusing on traditional crops and minor millets. This shift towards chemical-free agriculture is supported by both government initiatives and the participation of tribal communities, aiming to preserve biodiversity and tap into the growing global market.

25. (B) Pay the difference between the market price and the MSP.
The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was introduced as a price deficiency payment scheme to protect farmers from market price fluctuations. Instead of physical procurement, the government compensates farmers by paying the difference between the Minimum Support Price and the average market price. This approach helps stabilize farm incomes without the need for the state to manage massive physical grain stocks.

26. (D) Gram requires intensive irrigation and high rainfall for optimal growth.
Gram is actually a drought-tolerant crop that performs well under rainfed conditions using residual soil moisture. It does not require high rainfall or intensive irrigation; in fact, excessive moisture can be detrimental to its growth. It is a staple winter pulse in Madhya Pradesh, thriving in the cool climate and utilizing the moisture retained in the heavy black soil.

27. (A) Percentage of crop area sown with certified seeds.
Seed Replacement Rate is a critical indicator of agricultural modernization, representing the proportion of the total cropped area planted using certified quality seeds instead of farm-saved seeds. A higher rate generally correlates with better productivity and improved resistance to diseases. The government of Madhya Pradesh

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46. (B) Tendu leaves and Mahua
In the tribal regions of Madhya Pradesh, agricultural activities are significantly supplemented by the collection of minor forest produce. Tendu leaves are vital for the bidi industry, while Mahua flowers are used for food and traditional beverages. These forest resources provide a critical source of income, especially during seasons when agricultural labor opportunities are limited in the scheduled tribal areas.

47. (B) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NABARD is the apex development financial institution in India dedicated to rural prosperity. It plays a pivotal role in policy planning and providing credit for the development of agriculture and other economic activities in rural areas. In Madhya Pradesh, it facilitates the flow of institutional credit to farmers through cooperative banks and regional rural banking networks to support growth.

48. (B) Expanded irrigation infrastructure and wheat procurement.
The remarkable growth of Madhya Pradesh's agricultural sector is primarily attributed to massive investments in expanding the canal network and improving electricity supply for irrigation. Simultaneously, the state established a highly efficient procurement system for wheat, ensuring that farmers received stable prices. These combined factors led to a significant increase in both the area under cultivation and total production levels.

49. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Soil distribution in Madhya Pradesh follows distinct regional patterns. The Malwa Plateau is dominated by fertile black soil, while the Baghelkhand region in the east primarily features red and yellow soils. The northern Chambal Valley is characterized by alluvial deposits brought by rivers, and the Bundelkhand region exhibits a mixed soil type comprising various soil characteristics suitable for diverse regional crops.

50. (B) I and II
Pulse crops are unique because they have the biological ability to fix atmospheric nitrogen into the soil, thereby improving its natural fertility. Madhya Pradesh is currently the leading producer of pulses in India, contributing a major share to the national output. Unlike sugarcane, pulses are generally hardy and require significantly less water, making them ideal for the state's rainfed agricultural regions.

51. (D) Agricultural Produce Market Committee
An Agricultural Produce Market Committee is a statutory body established by state governments to regulate the marketing of agricultural products. It ensures that farmers are protected from exploitation by intermediaries and provides a platform for fair price discovery. These committees manage the mandi yards where buying and selling operations occur under specific rules and regulations to maintain transparent market operations.

52. (D) Malvi
The Malvi breed is an indigenous cattle variety native to the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. It is well-known for its adaptability to the local environment and its utility in agricultural operations. While primarily valued as a draught breed for its strength and endurance in the fields, it also contributes to the milk production and overall livestock economy of central India.

53. (C) Eastern region including Balaghat and Dindori.
Paddy cultivation in Madhya Pradesh is most heavily concentrated in the eastern districts, where rainfall is higher and the soil types are more suitable. Balaghat and Dindori are among the primary producers of rice in the state. The availability of water and traditional farming practices in this region make it the heart of the state's rice production activities.

54. (C) Montmorillonite clay minerals
The characteristic dark color and high moisture-retention properties of black soil in Madhya Pradesh are due to its mineral composition, specifically the presence of montmorillonite clay. These soils are formed from the weathering of volcanic basalt rocks. The unique mineral structure allows the soil to swell when wet and develop deep cracks when dry, facilitating a natural process.

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37. (A) De-oiled cake of soybean
Madhya Pradesh is a major hub for soybean processing, leading to the large-scale production of de-oiled cake. This product is a high-protein byproduct used extensively as animal feed and is a significant component of India's agricultural exports. The presence of numerous solvent extraction plants in the state facilitates the efficient processing and global trade of this important soybean derivative.

38. (D) Floriculture
Floriculture is the specific branch of agriculture concerned with the cultivation and management of flowers and ornamental plants. In Madhya Pradesh, this sector has gained momentum due to increasing demand in urban markets and the festive industry. The state government provides various incentives to farmers to diversify into flower production, which often offers higher returns compared to traditional cereal crops.

39. (C) 10 hectares
In the agricultural statistical framework, landholdings are categorized by size to better target policy interventions. Farmers who own and operate more than ten hectares of agricultural land are classified as large farmers. Although this group represents a smaller percentage of the total number of holdings in Madhya Pradesh, they control a significant portion of the total cultivated area across the state.

40. (D) Gross Cropped Area divided by the specific Net Sown Area.
Cropping intensity is a measure of the frequency with which a specific area of land is cultivated during an agricultural year. It is calculated by dividing the gross cropped area by the net sown area and expressing the result as a percentage. A higher intensity indicates that a larger portion of the land is being used for multiple crops in a single year.

41. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Mukhyamantri Krishak Samridhi Yojana was instrumental in incentivizing farmers to bring their agricultural produce to official APMC yards. By offering a cash bonus on top of the Minimum Support Price, the scheme made the formal procurement system more attractive than selling to local traders. This mechanism successfully increased the volume of crops handled through the regulated state market infrastructure.

42. (B) Establishment of JNKVV, Introduction of Green Revolution, Launch of PMFBY, Launch of e-NAM.
The establishment of the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya in 1964 preceded the national introduction of the Green Revolution in the late 1960s. Much later, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana was launched in 2016 to provide crop insurance. This was followed by the introduction of the e-NAM platform, marking a significant shift towards digital agricultural marketing across the country.

43. (B) Narmada
The Bargi Dam is one of the earliest major dams completed on the Narmada River near Jabalpur. It serves multiple purposes, including irrigation, power generation, and drinking water supply. The project has significantly transformed the agricultural landscape of the surrounding districts by providing a reliable source of water for both Kharif and Rabi seasons, enhancing regional food production and stability.

44. (D) High pest susceptibility and irregular monsoon rains.
Soybean cultivation in Madhya Pradesh faces substantial risks from various pests and diseases, which can rapidly diminish yields. Additionally, since it is a rainfed Kharif crop, its success is heavily dependent on the timely arrival and even distribution of monsoon rains. Any irregularity in the rainfall pattern during critical growth stages can lead to widespread crop failure across the entire state.

45. (C) 5.0 percent
For commercial and horticultural crops, the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana mandates a premium rate of five percent to be paid by the farmers. This rate is higher than that for food grains and oilseeds due to the higher value and risk associated with these specialized crops. The insurance provides vital financial protection against losses caused by unforeseen natural calamities.

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83. (D) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is a statutory body that functions under the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It is responsible for the promotion and development of exports of scheduled agricultural products. For Madhya Pradesh, APEDA provides essential support in terms of certification, quality standards, and market intelligence to help local produce reach markets.

84. (C) Rabi crop
Gram, also known as chickpeas, is one of the most important crops grown during the Rabi or winter season in Madhya Pradesh. It is typically sown between October and December and harvested in the spring. As a legume, it requires cool weather and moderate moisture, thriving in the moisture-retaining black soils of the state and playing a vital role in national production.

85. (C) Protecting and conserving destitute cattle.
The state government of Madhya Pradesh has prioritized the establishment and maintenance of Gau-shalas to provide shelter and care for stray or abandoned cattle. This initiative aims to prevent crop damage caused by wandering animals and to promote the conservation of indigenous cattle breeds. These shelters also facilitate the production of organic manure and biogas, contributing to sustainable rural development.

86. (B) Nitrogen
The consumption of fertilizers in Madhya Pradesh, like in many other parts of India, is heavily biased towards nitrogen-based fertilizers, especially urea. This imbalance often occurs because urea is highly subsidized and provides visible immediate results in crop growth. However, this skewed ratio can lead to soil nutrient imbalances and long-term degradation of soil health, necessitating more balanced application practices.

87. (B) Arhar (Tur)
Narsinghpur district is particularly famous for its high production of Arhar, also known as pigeon pea or Tur. The region's soil and climate are exceptionally well-suited for this long-duration pulse crop. Arhar from Narsinghpur is known for its quality and is a significant contributor to the state's leadership in pulses, supporting a large number of dal mills in the area.

88. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Agricultural specialization in Madhya Pradesh is evident in various districts. Khandwa is a major producer of onions, while Mandsaur is renowned for its garlic production. Guna district is well-known for cultivating high-quality coriander, and Morena, located in the northern belt, is the state's leading producer of mustard, supported by the favorable climatic conditions of the Chambal Valley for oilseeds.

89. (B) Soybean
The Malwa plateau is the primary hub for soybean cultivation in Madhya Pradesh during the Kharif season. The region's extensive black soil and moderate rainfall provide the perfect environment for this oilseed. The success of soybean in this area has led to the establishment of numerous processing industries in cities like Indore and Ujjain, making it a critical driver of the agrarian economy.

90. (A) Reliable daytime power for irrigation.
One of the most significant advantages of solar pumps under the PM KUSUM scheme is that they provide farmers with a reliable and free source of power during the daytime. Traditional grid power for agriculture is often supplied during the night, which can be inconvenient and hazardous for farmers. Solar energy eliminates this issue, allowing for more efficient irrigation of fields.

91. (B) To scientifically estimate yield for assessing losses.
Crop Cutting Experiments are a vital part of the agricultural statistical system, used to accurately determine the average yield of a crop in a given area. In the context of insurance schemes like PMFBY, these experiments provide the objective data needed to assess crop losses caused by natural calamities. This scientific approach ensures that claim settlements are fair and based on actual productivity.

92. (C) Inadequate cold chain logistics and warehousing.
Significant post-harvest losses in horticultural crops in Madhya Pradesh are primarily due to the lack of sufficient cold chain infrastructure

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55. (A) Stepwells (Baolis)
Stepwells, locally known as Baolis, are historical water harvesting structures found throughout Madhya Pradesh. They were designed to collect and store rainwater, providing a reliable source for both drinking and small-scale irrigation during dry periods. These architectural marvels reflect the traditional wisdom of water management in the region and continue to hold cultural and ecological significance in many rural areas today.

56. (A) Solar-powered irrigation pumps
The PM KUSUM scheme aims to provide energy security to farmers by promoting the use of solar energy for irrigation. By installing solar-powered pumps, farmers can reduce their dependence on the traditional power grid and diesel. This not only lowers the cost of cultivation but also provides a reliable source of daytime energy, supporting sustainable agricultural practices across Madhya Pradesh.

57. (A) Sugarcane
The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was specifically designed for oilseeds and pulses where market prices often fall below the Minimum Support Price. Crops like urad, moong, and soybean were included to provide price protection to farmers. Sugarcane, however, is governed by a separate pricing mechanism known as the Fair and Remunerative Price, and therefore was not part of this deficiency scheme.

58. (A) 3, 1, 5, 2, 4
The typical agricultural cycle begins with field preparation to create an ideal seedbed. This is followed by sowing the seeds and providing regular irrigation to support plant growth. Once the crop reaches maturity, harvesting is carried out to collect the plants. Finally, threshing is performed to separate the valuable grains from the rest of the plant material for final storage or sale.

59. (C) Areas with undulating topography and light soils.
Sprinkler irrigation is particularly advantageous in regions where the land surface is uneven and traditional flood irrigation is difficult to implement. It is also well-suited for light, sandy soils that have low water-holding capacity. In Madhya Pradesh, these systems are widely adopted in such terrains to ensure uniform water distribution and prevent soil erosion, leading to much better crop productivity.

60. (B) Wheat
The impact of the Green Revolution in Madhya Pradesh is most prominently seen in the exponential increase in wheat production. The introduction of high-yielding varieties, combined with expanded irrigation and increased fertilizer use, transformed the state into a major wheat hub. This success has significantly enhanced food security and bolstered the economic status of farmers, particularly in the central and western districts.

61. (C) NABARD
The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development is the primary national agency tasked with the promotion and nurturing of Farmer Producer Organizations. It provides financial support, technical guidance, and capacity-building programs to help these organizations become sustainable. In Madhya Pradesh, NABARD's initiatives are crucial for bringing small farmers together to improve their market competitiveness and overall agricultural sector profitability.

62. (A) Physical area sown at least once in a year.
Net Sown Area refers to the actual physical extent of land that is used for cultivation at least once during the agricultural year. It does not account for how many times a single field is planted. In contrast, Gross Cropped Area counts the same field multiple times if it is used for different seasonal crops, reflecting the total intensity of agricultural land utilization.

63. (A) Cow dung, urine, jaggery, flour, and soil.
Jivamrit is a fermented microbial culture used in natural farming to enhance soil fertility and plant immunity. It is prepared using locally available organic materials like cow dung and urine from indigenous breeds, mixed with jaggery, pulse flour, and a small amount of undisturbed soil. This mixture acts as a catalytic agent that stimulates the activity of beneficial microorganisms in soil.

64. (B) II and III
Wheat is a major crop in Madhya Pradesh, with the government ensuring procurement at

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actively promotes the use of certified seeds through various state distribution programs.

28. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Major irrigation projects in Madhya Pradesh are strategically located across various river basins. The Indira Sagar project is situated on the Narmada in Khandwa, while the Bargi project is also on the Narmada near Jabalpur. The Tawa project utilizes the Tawa river, and the Rajghat project is a significant multi-state venture constructed across the Betwa river to provide water.

29. (C) Incentives provided over the MSP for specific primary crops.
This state scheme was designed to provide additional financial support to farmers by offering an incentive amount on top of the central Minimum Support Price. These bonuses were typically provided for major crops like wheat and paddy when sold at designated procurement centers. Such measures help increase the net profitability for farmers and encourage them to utilize the formal system.

30. (D) Black Soil
Black soil, also known as regur soil, is the most dominant soil type in Madhya Pradesh, covering nearly half of the state's geographical area. Its high clay content and excellent moisture retention capacity make it ideal for moisture-loving crops. It is particularly well-suited for the cultivation of soybean and cotton, which are the mainstays of the state's agriculture.

31. (C) Cattle
Madhya Pradesh holds a prominent national position in terms of its cattle population according to livestock census data. The state possesses a diverse range of indigenous breeds that are well-adapted to the local climate. This large livestock base is crucial for providing milk, manure, and draught power, thereby supporting the integrated farming systems prevalent across the rural landscape of the state.

32. (B) Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana
The "Per Drop More Crop" component focuses on maximizing water productivity through the adoption of precision irrigation technologies. It encourages farmers to move away from traditional flood irrigation to systems like drip and sprinkler irrigation. By improving water use efficiency, the scheme helps in expanding the total irrigated area without increasing the overall consumption of water resources in agriculture.

33. (B) It causes significant damage to mature Rabi cereal crops.
Unseasonal rainfall and hailstorms during the spring months pose a severe threat to standing Rabi crops like wheat and mustard. As these crops reach maturity or the harvesting stage, the moisture and physical impact of hail can lead to grain shedding and quality deterioration. Such climatic events often result in substantial economic losses for the farming community in Madhya Pradesh.

34. (A) 2, 3, 1, 5, 4
The procurement process begins with farmer registration on the e-Uparjan portal, followed by receiving an SMS notification for the scheduled date. Upon arrival at the mandi, the produce undergoes a quality inspection. Once approved, the grains are weighed and the transaction is finalized. The process concludes with the direct transfer of the payment into the farmer's registered bank account.

35. (A) Lentil
Lentil is a major pulse crop grown during the Rabi season across several districts of Madhya Pradesh. It is highly nutritious and serves as a primary source of protein in the local diet. The state is a leading producer of this crop, which is typically processed into dal for consumption and trade, contributing significantly to agricultural commerce and food security.

36. (A) Transparent price discovery via online bidding.
Integrating local mandis with the electronic National Agriculture Market ensures that price discovery is conducted through a transparent and competitive online bidding process. This allows farmers to receive the best possible price for their produce by attracting buyers from across the country. It reduces the influence of local intermediaries and provides a more equitable trading environment for all state participants.

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enables the same piece of land to be utilized multiple times within a year. This expansion is a key driver behind rising agricultural productivity.

74. (C) Western Disturbances
Western Disturbances are weather systems originating from the Mediterranean region that bring winter rains to northern India. While these rains can be beneficial, they are often followed by severe cold waves and frost. In northern Madhya Pradesh, this phenomenon frequently damages frost-sensitive crops like gram and mustard during their flowering or pod-forming stages, leading to significant yield losses for farmers.

75. (D) Onion
The Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana was briefly extended to include onions to protect farmers from sharp price crashes often seen during bumper harvest seasons. By compensating farmers for the difference between the market price and a fixed support price, the government aimed to mitigate the financial distress caused by high price volatility. This intervention highlighted the state's commitment to supporting producers.

76. (D) A conversion period of three years without synthetic inputs.
For agricultural land to be officially certified as organic in Madhya Pradesh, it must undergo a mandatory conversion period of three years. During this time, no synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, or other prohibited chemical inputs can be used on the farm. This period is necessary to ensure that the soil is free from chemical residues and to establish a stable ecological balance.

77. (D) Indore
The Soybean Processors Association of India, commonly known as SOPA, is headquartered in Indore. As Indore is a major commercial hub and located in the heart of the soybean-producing belt, it serves as an ideal location for this industry body. SOPA plays a crucial role in representing the interests of soybean processors and promoting the development of the sector nationally.

78. (D) Food processing and value addition of local produce.
The One District One Product scheme in Madhya Pradesh focuses on identifying and promoting a unique agricultural or handicraft product from each district. The primary aim is to boost local food processing and encourage value addition, which increases the income of producers. By creating a distinct brand for local products, the scheme enhances market access and supports the rural economy.

79. (A) Soybean, Paddy, Maize, Cotton
In Madhya Pradesh, soybean occupies the largest cultivated area during the Kharif season, making the state a national leader in its production. It is followed by paddy, which is a staple food crop primarily grown in the eastern regions. Maize and cotton also cover significant areas, contributing to the state's diverse agricultural output and supporting various industrial sectors like food processing.

80. (B) I, II, IV, and V
Madhya Pradesh hosts two major agricultural universities, JNKVV in Jabalpur and RVSKVV in Gwalior, which are central to regional agricultural research. These institutions focus on developing high-yielding crop varieties adapted to the state's specific agro-climatic zones. They also provide essential extension services through a network of Krishi Vigyan Kendras, helping to disseminate modern farming technologies and practices directly to rural communities.

81. (C) Hirakud
Indira Sagar, Omkareshwar, and Maheshwar are all major irrigation and hydroelectric projects located within Madhya Pradesh, specifically along the Narmada River. In contrast, the Hirakud Dam is a massive project situated on the Mahanadi River in the state of Odisha. Therefore, it is the odd one out when considering the primary irrigation infrastructure located within the boundaries of Madhya Pradesh.

82. (A) Higher agricultural mechanization
An increase in tractor density is a clear indicator of advancing agricultural mechanization within a region. It shows that farmers are increasingly adopting modern machinery to replace traditional manual labor and animal power. This shift leads to improved efficiency in various farming operations, such as tilling, sowing, and harvesting, which is particularly evident in the highly productive agricultural belts of state.

the Minimum Support Price to provide price stability. The state has demonstrated exceptional performance in this sector, frequently competing with Punjab for the top position in national wheat procurement. Contrary to needing heavy rain before harvest, such weather can actually damage the mature crop and reduce quality.

65. (A) Shifting cultivation
"Bewar" is the traditional term for shifting or slash-and-burn cultivation practiced by certain tribal groups, particularly the Baigas in Madhya Pradesh. This method involves clearing a patch of forest land, burning the vegetation, and growing crops for a few seasons before moving to a new location. While once widespread, it has been largely discouraged in favor of more settled and sustainable practices.

66. (A) Hoshangabad (Narmadapuram)
The Tawa Irrigation Project is a major dam and canal system built on the Tawa River, a primary tributary of the Narmada. It is located in the Hoshangabad district, now renamed Narmadapuram. The project provides extensive irrigation facilities to the fertile plains of the region, making it one of the most productive agricultural belts in Madhya Pradesh for both wheat and soybean.

67. (C) Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana
To provide additional financial support to the agricultural community, the Madhya Pradesh government launched the Mukhyamantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana. This scheme supplements the central PM Kisan Samman Nidhi by providing an extra annual amount to eligible farmers. This combined financial assistance helps farmers manage their agricultural input costs and improves their overall economic resilience and livelihood security across the entire state.

68. (B) Jhabua
The Kadaknath chicken is a unique breed native to the Jhabua district of Madhya Pradesh, known for its completely black plumage, skin, and meat. It has been granted a Geographical Indication tag, recognizing its distinct origin and qualities. This breed is highly valued for its nutritional properties and medicinal benefits, providing a significant source of income for tribal farmers in the region.

69. (A) Sehore
Sehore district is widely renowned for the production of high-quality wheat, particularly the premium Sharbati variety. The region's favorable soil and climatic conditions contribute to the superior grain quality and high yields. As a result, Sehore is a major center for wheat procurement and trade, playing a vital role in the state's mission to remain a leading wheat producer in India.

70. (C) Potatoes and Tomatoes
Horticultural products like potatoes and tomatoes are highly perishable and require a continuous cold chain to maintain their quality for export. Without adequate cold storage infrastructure, these crops suffer from high post-harvest losses, reducing the income of farmers. Strengthening this infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh is essential for increasing the export potential of its diverse fruit and vegetable production to various global markets.

71. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Various agricultural schemes target specific areas of the farming sector to ensure comprehensive development. PMKSY focuses on building irrigation infrastructure, while e-NAM provides a platform for electronic marketing. PMFBY offers essential crop insurance to protect against risks, and the PM KUSUM scheme promotes the adoption of solar pumps for sustainable and reliable energy in agricultural operations throughout the state.

72. (B) I only
A higher seed replacement rate is actually beneficial as it typically leads to increased crop yields by using genetically pure and healthy seeds. The government of Madhya Pradesh supports this by providing subsidized certified seeds to farmers. While hybrid crops often have higher replacement rates, the state's seed corporation remains vital in ensuring the availability and multiplication of quality seeds for everyone.

73. (D) Expansion of assured year-round irrigation.
The availability of assured irrigation is the most critical factor in increasing cropping intensity, as it allows farmers to grow crops during the dry Rabi and Zaid seasons. By reducing dependence on seasonal rainfall, irrigation infrastructure

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and modern warehousing facilities. Fruits and vegetables are highly perishable and require immediate cooling and proper storage to maintain freshness. The gap in logistics means that a large portion of the produce spoils before it reaches the consumer, reducing potential farmer income.

93. (C) Paddy
Red and yellow soils are predominantly found in the eastern parts of Madhya Pradesh, including districts like Balaghat and Mandla. These soils are generally light in texture and have good drainage, making them highly suitable for paddy cultivation when combined with the region's higher rainfall. Rice is the staple crop in this belt, differing from the wheat and soybean dominated areas.

94. (A) I, II, and V
Krishi Vigyan Kendras serve as critical bridges between agricultural research and farmers. They function as knowledge centers that conduct on-farm testing of new technologies and organize frontline demonstrations to showcase improved farming practices. While they are linked to agricultural universities for technical guidance, they are primarily funded by the central government through ICAR rather than local panchayats.

95. (B) Organic cotton
Madhya Pradesh has significant potential for exporting organic cotton, as the state is already a major producer of conventional cotton and has a large area under organic certification. The global demand for sustainably produced textiles has created a lucrative market for organic cotton. By avoiding synthetic chemicals, farmers in the Nimar and Malwa regions can produce premium quality cotton that commands higher prices.

96. (B) Out-migration of agricultural laborers.
Recurring droughts in the rainfed Bundelkhand region have severe socio-economic consequences, most notably the large-scale out-migration of agricultural laborers. When crops fail due to water scarcity, rural households lose their primary source of income and are forced to move to urban centers in search of work. This trend disrupts the local rural economy and highlights the need for better water management.

97. (D) National Mission on Micro Irrigation.
The National Mission on Micro Irrigation was specifically launched to promote water-saving technologies like drip and sprinkler systems across the country. In Madhya Pradesh, this mission provides substantial subsidies to farmers to offset the high initial cost of installing such equipment. By encouraging the adoption of micro-irrigation, the mission aims to improve water use efficiency and ensure sustainable agricultural productivity in regions.

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98. (A) Rent machinery to small and marginal farmers.
Custom Hiring Centres are established to provide small and marginal farmers with access to modern agricultural machinery that they otherwise could not afford to purchase. These centers rent out equipment like tractors, seed drills, and harvesters at reasonable rates. This initiative promotes agricultural mechanization among smaller landholders, improving their operational efficiency and reducing the time required for seasonal farming tasks.

99. (B) TRIFED
The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) is the nodal agency responsible for the marketing and procurement of minor forest produce from tribal communities. In Madhya Pradesh, it ensures that forest gatherers receive a fair price for their products through the Minimum Support Price mechanism. This support is vital for protecting the livelihoods of tribal populations who depend on forest resources.

100. (C) Regulating markets and standardizing charges.
The Agricultural Produce Market Committee system was originally established to safeguard farmers from the unfair practices of private traders and middlemen. By regulating the markets, APMCs standardized market fees, ensured correct weighing of produce, and provided a platform for transparent auctions. This regulatory framework aimed to ensure that farmers received a fair share of the consumer price and were not exploited.

vital irrigation and drinking water benefits to several districts in the Bundelkhand region of both states. This collaborative project is a significant example of inter-state cooperation in water resource management, helping to address chronic water scarcity issues.

139. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The requirement for Aadhaar linkage in the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme is a critical measure to ensure transparency and efficiency. By using Aadhaar-based identification, the government can effectively eliminate duplicate records and ensure that funds are transferred only to genuine farmers. This digital integration facilitates the seamless Direct Benefit Transfer process, minimizing leakages and ensuring that financial support reaches intended beneficiaries.

140. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4, 5
The standard agricultural marketing process typically begins with the farmer cleaning and grading their produce at the farm level to ensure better quality. The produce is then transported to the nearest APMC mandi, where it is sold through an auction or bidding process. Once a wholesale buyer purchases the lot, it eventually moves through the distribution chain until reaching various consumers.

141. (C) Balaghat
Chinnor rice is a premium, aromatic variety of rice that was recently awarded a Geographical Indication tag for its unique qualities and origin in the Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. Known for its distinct fragrance and soft texture, this rice commands a high price in the market. The GI tag helps protect the traditional knowledge of local farmers and promotes the product.

142. (D) Gwalior-Chambal and Malwa
The Gwalior-Chambal and Malwa regions have emerged as major hubs for spice cultivation in Madhya Pradesh, particularly for garlic, coriander, and mustard. The favorable climatic conditions and fertile soils in these areas support the production of high-quality spices. This success has encouraged many farmers to diversify into high-value horticultural crops, leading to the establishment of specialized agricultural export zones and units.

143. (C) Inheritance laws and population pressure.
The primary drivers of land fragmentation in Madhya Pradesh are the traditional inheritance laws that require land to be divided equally among all heirs. Combined with increasing population pressure, this leads to the continuous subdivision of agricultural plots into smaller, less viable units over successive generations. This fragmentation poses a major challenge to the adoption of modern technologies and overall agricultural productivity.

144. (A) Zinc
Zinc deficiency is the most frequently reported micronutrient problem in the soils of Madhya Pradesh. This deficiency can significantly limit crop yields even when major nutrients like nitrogen and phosphorus are supplied. To address this, the state's soil health recommendations often emphasize the application of zinc sulfate. Correcting this imbalance is essential for improving the productivity and nutritional quality of crops.

145. (C) Elimination of quality testing.
The e-NAM platform actually emphasizes the importance of standardized quality testing and assaying rather than eliminating it. Quality testing is a prerequisite for a transparent electronic market, as it allows remote buyers to bid with confidence. Real-time price discovery, expanded market access, and a single-point levy of market fees are all genuine benefits of the system for modernizing trade.

146. (B) Procurement systems, MSP bonuses, and irrigation.
The dramatic increase in wheat production in Madhya Pradesh was the result of a coordinated strategy involving the rapid expansion of irrigation facilities and a robust government procurement system. By offering attractive bonuses over the Minimum Support Price and ensuring timely payment, the state government encouraged farmers to increase their wheat acreage. This successful model has earned the state several awards.

147. (C) 10
According to the legal framework for Farmer Producer Companies in India, a minimum of ten primary producers is required to form and register

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distributed to farmers to ensure high genetic purity and better yields in commercial crop production. In Madhya Pradesh, the State Seed and Farm Development Corporation is the nodal agency responsible for the production and distribution of these high-quality seeds.

111. (D) Soybean
Soybean continues to hold the largest share of the Gross Cropped Area in Madhya Pradesh during the Kharif season. The state's dominance in soybean production is so significant that it is often referred to as the Soybean Bowl of India. This crop is a major source of income for millions of farmers and supports a large network of oil extraction and processing industries.

112. (B) Difference payment between MSP and market price.
Price deficiency payment schemes, like Madhya Pradesh's Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana, work by paying farmers the difference between the government-set Minimum Support Price and the actual market price at which they sell their produce. This mechanism provides price security to farmers without the government having to physically procure and store the crops, making it a flexible tool for managing market price volatility.

113. (C) State Revenue and Agriculture departments.
The responsibility for identifying eligible beneficiaries and verifying their land records for the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi lies with the State Revenue and Agriculture departments. Local officials like Patwaris play a crucial role in validating farmer data at the ground level. Once verified, this information is uploaded to the central portal to ensure that financial assistance reaches correct bank accounts.

114. (B) Frequency of droughts and erratic rainfall.
The high vulnerability of Madhya Pradesh's agriculture to climate change is clearly reflected in the increasing frequency of droughts and the highly erratic nature of monsoon rainfall. Large parts of the state remain rainfed, making them extremely sensitive to any variations in weather patterns. These climatic uncertainties lead to unpredictable crop yields and frequent financial distress for the farming population today.

115. (D) Companies or Cooperative Societies Act.
Farmer Producer Organizations in Madhya Pradesh are typically registered as either Producer Companies under the Companies Act or as Cooperative Societies under the respective state act. This legal status provides them with a formal structure to conduct business, access credit, and enter into contracts. These frameworks are designed to empower farmers to operate as a collective business entity for better economic standing.

116. (D) The bank and the government.
The personal accident insurance coverage provided to Kisan Credit Card holders is a welfare measure where the premium is shared between the issuing bank and the government. This ensures that farmers have a basic level of financial protection in case of unfortunate accidents without having to bear the entire cost themselves. It is part of the effort to provide comprehensive financial security.

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117. (D) Sanchi
The Madhya Pradesh State Cooperative Dairy Federation operates under the popular brand name Sanchi. Like Amul in Gujarat, Sanchi has established a strong presence in the state, collecting milk from thousands of village-level cooperative societies and providing a wide range of processed dairy products to consumers. This cooperative model has been instrumental in improving the livelihoods of dairy farmers across the state.

118. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The promotion of zero-budget natural farming in Madhya Pradesh is a strategic move to address the rising costs of traditional chemical-based agriculture. By eliminating the need for expensive synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, this method significantly lowers the financial burden on farmers. The use of locally available biological inputs makes farming more self-sustaining and economically viable, especially for small landholders.

119. (A) Processing produce to increase market value.
Value addition in agriculture involves any process that changes the physical state or form of a raw agricultural product, such as milling wheat

Madhya Pradesh with more choices for selling their produce and potentially securing better prices.

175. (D) High percolation rate.
Black soil in Madhya Pradesh is characterized by a very low percolation rate because of its high clay content, which causes it to hold water for long periods. Its other physical properties include deep cracking during the summer and an excellent moisture retention capacity. It is also often described as having a self-ploughing capacity because deep cracks naturally mix the soil.

176. (A) Veterinary health care at the doorstep.
The Pashu Sanjeevani scheme in Madhya Pradesh is a mobile veterinary service designed to provide animal health care directly to farmers' doorsteps. This initiative ensures that livestock in remote rural areas have access to essential medical services, including vaccinations and general health check-ups. By improving health and productivity, the scheme supports livelihoods of dairy farmers and strengthens the rural economy.

177. (B) Madhya Pradesh
While Sikkim was the first state to become fully organic, Madhya Pradesh currently holds the record for the largest total geographical area under organic farming in India. The state has achieved this through widespread promotion of natural farming practices and extensive certification programs, particularly in its tribal regions. This leadership in organic acreage positions Madhya Pradesh as a major player today.

178. (A) 1, 2, 3
When moving from the northern to the southern part of Madhya Pradesh, one observes a distinct change in the dominant cropping systems. Morena in the north is a major hub for mustard production. Hoshangabad, located in the central Narmada Valley, is famous for its massive wheat production. Finally, Balaghat in the southern part of the state is the primary center for rice cultivation.

179. (D) The Scale of Finance of the insured crop.
In the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, the insurance premium for a particular crop is calculated based on the Scale of Finance, which is the estimated cost of cultivation per unit area. This figure is determined periodically by local committees. By using this standard, the scheme ensures that the sum insured is realistic and provides adequate coverage for regional farmers.

180. (D) Raisen
The Barna irrigation project is a significant medium-scale dam and canal system located in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh. It utilizes the waters of the Barna River, a tributary of the Narmada, to provide irrigation facilities to the surrounding fertile agricultural lands. The project has been instrumental in boosting the production of wheat and pulses in the central region.

181. (D) Barren, fallow, or uncultivable farm lands.
Under the PM KUSUM scheme, decentralized solar power plants are typically encouraged to be set up on barren, fallow, or otherwise uncultivable lands owned by farmers. This approach ensures that highly fertile agricultural land is not diverted for energy production. By using these less productive lands, farmers can generate clean solar energy and earn a stable and consistent income.

182. (D) Vindhya (Rewa, Sidhi, Satna).
The Ban Sagar Dam is a major multi-purpose project built on the Sone River. It provides extensive irrigation benefits predominantly to the Vindhya region, covering districts like Rewa, Sidhi, and Satna. This project is a crucial water resource for these northeastern districts of Madhya Pradesh, which were traditionally prone to drought. The availability of water has transformed the regional landscape.

183. (D) To create scientific storage and prevent distress sales.
The Gramin Bhandaran Yojana, also known as the Rural Godown Scheme, aims to create a network of scientific storage facilities in rural areas. By providing farmers with safe places to store produce after harvest, the scheme helps prevent post-harvest losses. More importantly, it allows farmers to store crops and wait for better market prices, thereby effectively preventing forced distress sales.

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is important for farmers when participating in insurance programs.

129. (D) Atmospheric nitrogen fixation by legumes.
In natural and zero-budget farming systems, the primary source of nitrogen is the biological fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by leguminous plants. By including pulses like gram or moong in crop rotations or as intercrops, farmers can naturally enrich the soil without using synthetic urea. This ecological approach relies on the symbiotic relationship between legumes and soil bacteria, maintaining overall soil health.

130. (B) Completing ongoing major irrigation projects.
The Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme is a central initiative aimed at providing financial assistance to states to speed up the completion of ongoing major and medium irrigation projects. By focusing on projects that are in advanced stages of construction, the program ensures that the benefits of irrigation reach farmers as quickly as possible. This is a key part of the state strategy.

131. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Tribal agriculture in Madhya Pradesh is rich in traditional practices and crops. Dahiya cultivation is traditionally associated with the Sahariya region, while nutrient-rich millets like Kodo-Kutki are staples in Baiga and Gond areas. The collection of Mahua is a widespread activity across most scheduled tribal tracts, and backyard farming is a common feature in many rural households, providing vegetables.

132. (B) I and III
While maize is indeed primarily a Kharif crop and Chhindwara is a leading production hub in Madhya Pradesh, it does not require stagnant water. In fact, maize is highly sensitive to waterlogging and requires well-drained soil for healthy growth. The state has seen a significant increase in maize production due to its versatility as a food, feed, and industrial crop today.

133. (A) Developing market and rural infrastructure.
The taxes collected by the Mandi Board from the sale of agricultural produce are primarily reinvested into the development of market infrastructure. This includes building better auction halls, storage facilities, and rural link roads that connect farms to the mandis. These improvements facilitate smoother trade and reduce the logistical challenges faced by farmers, ultimately supporting the overall efficiency of the market system.

134. (C) Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS)
The Primary Agricultural Credit Society is the foundational unit of the cooperative credit structure, operating directly at the village level. It is the most accessible point for farmers to obtain short-term crop loans and other essential inputs like seeds and fertilizers. In Madhya Pradesh, PACS play a vital role in providing institutional credit to small farmers, helping them avoid informal moneylenders.

135. (C) Soya oil and Soya paneer (Tofu) extraction.
The food processing industry in the Malwa region is heavily centered on soybean, given its massive local production. Numerous industrial units are dedicated to extracting soya oil and producing soya-based products like tofu and nuggets. This industrial synergy adds significant value to the raw soybean crop and creates a large number of jobs in urban centers like Indore and Ujjain.

136. (A) Gram
Gram is particularly well-adapted to the moisture-retaining black soils of Madhya Pradesh. It can grow successfully during the dry winter months by utilizing the residual moisture left in the soil after the monsoon season. This makes it an ideal crop for regions with limited irrigation facilities. Its ability to thrive under these conditions is a major reason for its regional importance.

137. (B) Upgrading farmer seeds via training/input.
The Seed Village Programme aims to empower farmers to produce their own high-quality seeds. By providing training on scientific seed production techniques and supplying foundation seeds, the program helps communities become self-reliant in seed availability. This initiative improves the seed replacement rate at the local level and ensures that farmers in Madhya Pradesh have access to productive and disease-resistant seeds.

138. (B) Uttar Pradesh
The Rajghat Dam is an inter-state project on the Betwa River, jointly executed by the governments of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It provides

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into flour or processing tomatoes into sauce. This increases the market value of the produce and allows farmers or processors to earn higher profits. It also helps in reducing post-harvest losses by converting perishable items into stable products.

120. (A) State Department of Agriculture.
The State Department of Agriculture is the primary agency responsible for operating soil testing laboratories under the Soil Health Card scheme in Madhya Pradesh. These labs analyze soil samples provided by farmers to determine the levels of essential nutrients and pH. Based on these results, the department provides customized advice on fertilizer use, helping farmers to optimize their costs.

121. (A) Persian Wheel (Rahat)
The Persian Wheel, locally known as Rahat, is a traditional water-lifting device once common in the rural areas of Madhya Pradesh. It consists of a large rotating wheel with attached buckets that lift water from a well as the wheel is turned, usually by draught animals. While largely replaced by electric and diesel pumps, it remains a symbol of historical agricultural practices.

122. (D) Sales of crops in recognized mandi yards.
The Mukhyamantri Krishak Samridhi Yojana specifically targeted farmers who chose to sell their produce through the official APMC mandi system. By providing an additional financial incentive to these farmers, the government aimed to ensure that more produce was traded in a regulated environment. This not only provided better prices to the farmers but also helped the state in maintaining records.

123. (D) Soybean
The Girdle Beetle is one of the most destructive pests affecting soybean crops in Madhya Pradesh. The insect damages the plant by girdling the stem, which disrupts the flow of nutrients and often leads to the death of the upper part of the plant. Managing this pest is a major challenge for soybean farmers and requires integrated pest management strategies daily.

124. (A) I, III, and IV
Agricultural mechanization is essential for reducing the physical drudgery associated with manual farming and improving the efficiency of input use. By allowing for more precise application of seeds and fertilizers, it enhances overall productivity. In Madhya Pradesh, the government further supports this transition by providing targeted subsidies to women farmers and other vulnerable groups to help them acquire modern agricultural machinery.

125. (D) Bundelkhand
The Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh is characterized by Mixed Soil, which is a combination of red, yellow, and black soils found in close proximity. This soil variety occurs due to the complex geological and topographical features of the area. The mixed nature of the soil allows for a diversity of crops, including pulses, oilseeds, and cereals, although the region faces water scarcity.

126. (D) Availing pledge loans against stored produce.
Negotiable Warehouse Receipts issued by state and central warehouses allow farmers to use their stored produce as collateral for bank loans. This system, known as pledge financing, provides farmers with immediate liquidity after harvest, preventing them from being forced into distress sales when market prices are low. Farmers in Madhya Pradesh can thus wait for better market conditions while meeting financial needs.

127. (C) Nimar Plains
The Nimar Plains, comprising districts like Khargone and Khandwa, are the primary zone for cotton and jowar cultivation in Madhya Pradesh. The region's hot climate and suitable soil conditions are ideal for these crops. Cotton from this area is particularly famous and is often referred to as white gold, supporting a robust local textile and ginning industry and contributing significantly.

128. (A) Damage from stray animals or intent.
The Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana provides comprehensive coverage against most natural risks, but it specifically excludes damages caused by stray animals or willful neglect. While it covers losses from hailstorms, floods, and prevented sowing due to bad weather, animal-related damage is considered a management issue rather than a natural calamity. This distinction

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an FPC. This structure allows small and marginal farmers to come together as a professional business entity. By pooling their resources, these companies can achieve better economies of scale, access credit, and engage in direct marketing.

148. (A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
Modern agricultural machinery is designed for specific tasks to improve farming efficiency. A seed drill is used for precise sowing, while a rotavator is essential for thorough field preparation and tillage. Once the crop is harvested, a thresher is used to separate the grain from the chaff. Finally, sprayers are employed for the effective and uniform application of various pesticides.

149. (C) Organic certification via peer review.
The Participatory Guarantee System is a decentralized organic certification system specifically designed for small and marginal farmers. It relies on a process of peer review and collective responsibility among a group of farmers rather than expensive third-party audits. In Madhya Pradesh, this system has been instrumental in helping local farmers obtain organic certification for their produce at a lower cost.

150. (B) Urad and Moong
In recent years, Madhya Pradesh has occasionally shifted the price support for pulse crops like Urad and Moong from direct government procurement to the Bhavantar Bhugtan Yojana. This move was intended to reduce the state's burden of physical stock management while still providing price protection to farmers. By paying the price difference directly, the scheme aims to stabilize market prices.

151. (C) Cotton
Cotton is affectionately known as white gold in the Nimar region of Madhya Pradesh due to its immense economic importance for local farmers. The region's hot climate and fertile soil are perfect for producing high-quality cotton fiber. This crop supports a large network of cotton gins and textile mills, making it the backbone of the industrial and agricultural economy.

152. (C) MSP is an administrative policy, not a statutory right.
In India, the Minimum Support Price is currently an administrative policy decision of the government rather than a legally guaranteed statutory right. While the government commits to procuring certain crops at these prices, there is no central act that makes it mandatory for all buyers, including private traders, to pay at least the MSP. This remains a major policy discussion.

153. (C) Gwalior-Chambal and Malwa
The Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, located in Gwalior, primarily focuses on the agricultural research and extension needs of the Gwalior-Chambal and Malwa regions. These areas have unique agro-climatic conditions and are major producers of oilseeds, spices, and wheat. The university plays a vital role in developing new crop varieties and farming techniques for these regions.

154. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
A farmer's journey with the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi scheme begins with initial registration on the dedicated portal. Following this, local revenue officials like the Patwari verify the farmer's land records and eligibility. Once data is validated, it is integrated with the farmer's Aadhaar to ensure transparency. Finally, the eligible farmer receives financial assistance installments directly into their bank account.

155. (A) Gram - Pod Borer
The Pod Borer is a major pest that specifically targets gram crops in Madhya Pradesh, causing significant damage by feeding on the developing pods. This leads to substantial yield losses if not managed properly. While other diseases affect soybean and wheat, the association of Pod Borer with gram is one of the most well-known and economically important pest challenges today.

156. (A) Optimally combine chemical and organic inputs.
Integrated Nutrient Management is a sustainable agricultural strategy that encourages farmers in Madhya Pradesh to use a balanced mix of chemical fertilizers and organic manures. This approach aims to provide all essential nutrients for plant growth while maintaining long-term soil fertility and health. By reducing over-reliance

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on synthetic chemicals, INM helps in building soil organic matter and environmental resilience.

157. (D) Terminal heat stress during grain-filling.
One of the most critical threats that climate change poses to wheat yields in Madhya Pradesh is terminal heat stress. This occurs when temperatures rise unexpectedly high during the late stages of crop growth, specifically during grain-filling. The excessive heat reduces the time available for the grain to develop fully, leading to shrivelled grains and lower overall productivity for farmers.

158. (B) Difficulty in adopting commercial mechanization.
The small size of many agricultural landholdings in Madhya Pradesh creates a significant barrier to the adoption of large-scale commercial mechanization. Small plots are often not cost-effective to operate with heavy machinery like large tractors or harvesters. This limitation often forces small farmers to rely on traditional, more labor-intensive methods, which can lower their operational efficiency and increase production costs.

159. (B) Lack of standardized grading infrastructure.
A major hurdle in the full-scale implementation of e-NAM in Madhya Pradesh has been the relative lack of standardized grading and assaying facilities at many local mandis. For an electronic trading system to work effectively, buyers need to be certain of the quality of produce. Without uniform grading, price discovery remains difficult, and many buyers still prefer physical inspection before finalizing.

160. (A) Raising yield while reducing seed/water use.
The System of Rice Intensification is an innovative rice cultivation method adopted in parts of Madhya Pradesh to increase productivity sustainably. It focuses on using younger seedlings, wider spacing, and aerobic soil conditions instead of continuous flooding. This approach significantly reduces the requirement for seeds and water while often leading to higher grain yields and better resource management overall.

161. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Promoting Custom Hiring Centres in Madhya Pradesh is a crucial strategy for modernizing agriculture, as the majority of farmers hold small and marginal plots. These farmers often lack capital to purchase expensive equipment like tractors or harvesters. By providing machinery on a rental basis, these centers allow smallholders to benefit from mechanization, improving efficiency and reducing the time for critical operations.

162. (A) I, II, and IV
The livestock census in India is conducted every five years to provide updated data on the animal population. Madhya Pradesh is notable for having one of the highest cattle populations in the country, reflecting its vast rural landscape and reliance on livestock. Buffaloes also play a crucial role, contributing a major share to total milk production. The census is comprehensive for policy planning.

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163. (A) Timely repayment of the principal amount.
The Madhya Pradesh government provides short-term crop loans at zero percent interest through cooperative banks to encourage timely repayment and support farmers' credit needs. To avail this benefit, farmers must repay the principal amount of the loan by the specified due date. This interest subvention scheme significantly reduces the financial burden on farmers, provided they maintain a good credit record.

164. (C) Delayed onset of the South-West Monsoon.
Since a large portion of Kharif cultivation in Madhya Pradesh is rainfed, the timing of sowing is almost entirely dependent on the arrival of the South-West Monsoon. Any delay in the onset of these rains directly leads to a late start for sowing crops like soybean and maize. This can have a cascading effect on the entire seasonal agricultural calendar.

165. (B) Zero Budget Natural Farming
Subhash Palekar is the visionary behind the Zero Budget Natural Farming movement in India, which has been actively promoted in Madhya Pradesh. This approach emphasizes using natural microbial cultures and biological inputs to maintain soil fertility and plant health without relying on external chemical fertilizers

or pesticides. His methods aim to make farming more sustainable and economically independent for farmers.

166. (A) Solarize grid-connected agriculture pumps.
Component C of the PM KUSUM scheme focuses on the solarization of existing grid-connected agricultural pumps. Under this initiative, farmers in Madhya Pradesh are encouraged to install solar panels to power their irrigation pumps. Any surplus power generated can be sold back to state electricity distribution companies, providing farmers with an additional source of income while promoting the use of clean energy.

167. (D) Financial assistance without market distortion.
The Mukhyamantri Krishak Samridhi Yojana represented a shift in agricultural policy by providing direct financial incentives to farmers who sold produce through the formal mandi system. This approach aimed to increase farmer incomes through bonuses without interfering with price discovery mechanisms. It provided a way for the state to support the agricultural community financially while simultaneously strengthening institutional market infrastructure.

168. (D) Soil and water conservation on farm fields.
Initiatives like Mera Khet Meri Mati focus on the long-term sustainability of agriculture by promoting soil and water conservation practices at the individual farm level. These programs encourage farmers to build small structures like field bunds or farm ponds to retain moisture and prevent soil erosion. By improving natural resources, farmers in Madhya Pradesh can enhance their overall crop productivity.

169. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Madhya Pradesh is home to several prestigious national agricultural research institutes. The Directorate of Weed Research is located in Jabalpur, while Bhopal hosts both the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering and the Indian Institute of Soil Science. Additionally, the National Research Centre for Soybean is situated in Indore. These institutions play a vital role in advancing agricultural technology and providing scientific solutions.

170. (B) I and II
Drip irrigation is a highly efficient method that minimizes water loss from evaporation and deep percolation by delivering water directly to the plant roots. It also allows for fertigation, which is the precise application of liquid fertilizers through the irrigation system. While it is excellent for widely spaced crops, it is less commonly used for closely spaced cereals.

171. (C) White
In the agricultural seed certification process, different categories of seeds are identified by specific color-coded tags on their bags. Foundation seeds, which are the progeny of breeder seeds and are used to produce certified seeds, are always marked with a white tag. This helps farmers and officials in Madhya Pradesh to easily identify the quality and stage of the seed material.

172. (B) Repeated pest attacks and stagnant yields.
The push for crop diversification away from soybean in some parts of Madhya Pradesh is driven by increasing frequency of pest attacks and a trend of stagnating yields over the last few years. To maintain farm profitability and reduce risk, the government encourages farmers to explore other options like maize or pulses. Diversification helps in breaking pest cycles and improving soil health.

173. (B) Doubling farmer's income.
The concept of Annadata Sukhibhava, which translates to let the food provider be happy, is closely linked to the national and state-level goal of doubling farmers' income. This objective is pursued through a multi-pronged strategy that includes improving productivity, reducing input costs, ensuring fair prices, and promoting value addition. In Madhya Pradesh, various schemes are aligned with this vision.

174. (C) Dismantle the APMC monopoly for private markets.
The Model APMC Act was designed to reform the agricultural marketing sector by ending the monopoly of state-run market committees. It encouraged the establishment of private markets, direct marketing by farmers, and contract farming. These reforms aimed to create a more competitive environment, providing farmers in

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101. (A) 1, 2, 3
In Madhya Pradesh, wells and tubewells are the dominant source of irrigation, providing water to the largest percentage of the net irrigated area. They are followed by canals, which serve as a major surface water source through various government projects. Tanks and other traditional small-scale water bodies contribute the smallest share, making them less significant compared to groundwater and canal networks.

102. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
Medium black soil covers the largest geographical area in Madhya Pradesh, followed by the red-yellow soil found in the eastern districts. Alluvial soil, primarily located in the northern river basins, occupies a larger area than deep black soil, which is mostly concentrated in the Narmada Valley and accounts for the smallest share among these soil types.

103. (B) Dewas
The Avantika Mega Food Park is located in the Dewas district of Madhya Pradesh. This facility is part of the central government's initiative to create modern infrastructure for the food processing sector. By providing integrated facilities for storage, processing, and value addition, the park helps farmers in the surrounding Malwa region to get better returns for their produce and reduces wastage.

104. (D) Seed treatment before sowing.
Bijamrit is a traditional natural preparation used for seed treatment in zero-budget and organic farming. It is made from cow dung, urine, lime, and soil, and is applied to seeds before they are sown. This treatment protects the seeds from soil-borne diseases and pests and promotes healthy germination, reducing the need for chemical fungicides and ensuring a strong start.

105. (C) Gandhi Sagar Dam
The Gandhi Sagar Dam, built on the Chambal River, is one of the largest reservoirs in Madhya Pradesh and is extensively used for commercial fisheries. It serves as a major center for fish seed production and reservoir-based aquaculture. The development of fisheries in such large water bodies provides an important source of protein and creates livelihood opportunities for local fishing communities.

106. (B) Unviable farming and reduced mechanization.
The continuous fragmentation of landholdings into smaller plots makes farming increasingly unviable as it prevents the achievement of economies of scale. Small plots are difficult to manage with modern machinery, leading to reduced mechanization and higher labor costs. This trend poses a significant challenge to the sustainability of agriculture in Madhya Pradesh, as it limits the ability of farmers to adopt advanced technologies.

107. (A) Reducing the agricultural electricity subsidy.
The implementation of the PM KUSUM scheme helps state power distribution companies by reducing the heavy burden of agricultural electricity subsidies. As more farmers switch to solar-powered pumps, the demand for subsidized grid electricity decreases. This improves the financial health of DISCOMs and allows them to divert resources to other infrastructure improvements, while also promoting the use of clean energy.

108. (A) Quality assaying labs and internet connectivity.
For a physical mandi to effectively integrate with the e-NAM platform, it must have reliable internet connectivity to facilitate online bidding and transactions. Additionally, quality assaying laboratories are essential to provide standardized grading of the agricultural produce. This ensures that buyers can trust the quality of the goods they are bidding on remotely, which is fundamental for a transparent electronic system.

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109. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Different allied sectors in Madhya Pradesh have unique characteristics. Animal husbandry often involves rearing livestock for draught power in fields. The dairy sector is characterized by the success of the Sanchi cooperative brand. Fisheries development includes innovative techniques like reservoir cage culture, and the poultry sector is notably famous for the indigenous Kadaknath chicken breed, which is highly valued for black meat.

110. (A) I, III, and IV
Certified seeds are the final stage of the seed multiplication chain, produced from foundation seeds under strict quality control. They are

184. (B) Multiple cropping on the same land in a year.
Cropping intensity exceeds one hundred percent when the same piece of land is used to grow more than one crop during a single agricultural year. This is achieved through multiple cropping practices, where different crops are sown in different seasons. The expansion of irrigation facilities in Madhya Pradesh has been the primary driver behind this trend for modern agricultural intensification in the state.

185. (C) 10,000
The central government has set an ambitious national target of forming and promoting ten thousand new Farmer Producer Organizations to strengthen the agricultural value chain. Madhya Pradesh has been allocated a significant share of this target, reflecting its large farming population. These new FPOs are expected to play a critical role in empowering small and marginal farmers through collective resource action.

186. (D) Wheat
Sujata is a popular and high-yielding variety of wheat that is widely cultivated by farmers in Madhya Pradesh. It is known for its good grain quality and suitability for the state's agro-climatic conditions. Developing and promoting such improved varieties is a key part of the state's strategy to maintain its leadership in wheat production and support the state's agrarian economy.

187. (C) Operation Flood and the National Dairy Plan.
The National Dairy Development Board has been a key partner in the development of Madhya Pradesh's dairy sector through major initiatives like Operation Flood and the National Dairy Plan. These programs focused on establishing a strong network of village-level milk cooperatives and providing modern processing infrastructure. This support has been instrumental in making dairying a sustainable livelihood for rural households.

188. (A) I, II, III, and IV
Minor Forest Produce such as Sal seeds and Tendu leaves are essential resources for tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh. The state government ensures economic security by guaranteeing a Minimum Support Price for key MFPs and maintaining a nationalized system for Tendu leaf collection. These forest-based activities provide critical livelihoods, especially during lean agricultural months, and contribute significantly to the local economy.

189. (A) Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab.
In recent years, the national ranking of wheat-producing states has seen a significant shift, with Uttar Pradesh remaining the largest producer due to its vast cultivated area. Madhya Pradesh has emerged as the second-largest producer, frequently surpassing Punjab in terms of total production and procurement. This remarkable growth is a testament to the state's successful investments in irrigation infrastructure.

190. (B) Millets like Jowar, Bajra, and Kodo-Kutki.
The promotion of Nutri-cereals in Madhya Pradesh specifically focuses on increasing the cultivation and consumption of millets like Jowar, Bajra, and traditional varieties like Kodo and Kutki. These crops are highly resilient to climate change and possess superior nutritional properties compared to staple grains. By encouraging their production, the state aims to improve nutritional security in rainfed and tribal regions.

191. (B) Tomato, Onion, Potato (TOP)
Operation Greens is a central government scheme designed to stabilize the supply and prices of three highly volatile vegetable crops: Tomato, Onion, and Potato. The scheme provides support for integrated value chain development, including cold storage and transportation subsidies. For a major horticultural producer like Madhya Pradesh, this initiative is vital for protecting farmers from extreme market price fluctuations.

192. (A) Soybean
The Jawahar series of seed varieties, developed by the Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya in Jabalpur, are highly prominent in soybean cultivation. These varieties are specifically bred to be well-adapted to the agro-climatic conditions of Madhya Pradesh and often feature traits like high yield. The widespread adoption of these locally developed seeds has been a key factor in production.

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(D) Copper - Gwalior

44. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the iron and steel sector in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) MP has numerous sponge iron plants.
(B) Rolling mills and fabrication units are spread across industrial areas like Mandideep.
(C) Scrap metal is commonly used in electric arc furnaces within the state.
(D) The state is the largest producer of primary steel in India.

45. Where is the multi-product Special Economic Zone (SEZ) located in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Mandideep
(B) Panna
(C) Pithampur
(D) Singrauli

46. Read the following statements regarding the textile sector in Madhya Pradesh and identify the correct option:
Statement I: The readymade garment complex in Jabalpur is a major step towards employment generation in the textile sector.
Statement II: The textile industry is one of the lowest employment-generating sectors in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both statements are correct.
(D) Both statements are incorrect.

47. What is the most likely outcome of the introduction of a transparent e-auction process for mineral blocks in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Decrease in state revenue due to lower bids
(B) Higher transparency, competition, and state revenue
(C) Complete suspension and halt of all commercial mining activities
(D) Monopolization of mining by a single foreign entity

48. Identify the correct pair regarding cement plants and their locations in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) ACC Cement - Indore
(B) Prism Cement - Satna
(C) Ultratech Cement - Bhopal
(D) Jaypee Cement - Ujjain

49. Match List-I with List-II regarding minerals and their major mining districts in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (Mineral)
P. Diamond
Q. Manganese
R. Coal
S. Limestone
List II: (Major Mining District)
1. Balaghat
2. Panna
3. Katni
4. Anuppur
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

50. Consider the following statements about mineral-based industries in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Proximity to Bhilai provides easy access to steel raw materials.
II. Gwalior is the largest producer of raw iron ore in the state.
III. Manganese mined in Balaghat is utilized in the production of ferroalloys.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

51. Crystal IT Park, a well-known IT/ITeS Special Economic Zone, is situated in which city of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Jabalpur
(C) Gwalior
(D) Indore

52. Which raw material's abundant availability makes the Vindhya region of Madhya Pradesh highly suitable for the cement industry?
(A) Bauxite
(B) Iron ore
(C) Manganese
(D) Limestone

53. Although Madhya Pradesh lacks primary integrated steel plants, its proximity to which

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CHAPTER 05

Industry MSME and Infrastructure Development

1. Under the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Policy, which type of enterprises receive the maximum percentage of capital investment subsidy?
(A) Large-scale corporate entities engaged in the mining of natural minerals
(B) Industrial units specializing in the manufacture of heavy machinery
(C) Foreign institutional investors seeking large-scale capital investments
(D) Entrepreneurs from marginalized groups and women-led MSMEs

2. Based on the industrial development in Madhya Pradesh, what is the most likely effect of the establishment of NATRAX (National Automotive Test Tracks) in Pithampur?
(A) Drastic reduction in the number of local MSME ancillary units
(B) Shift of the textile industry out of the Malwa region
(C) Growth in automotive R&D and global manufacturing interest
(D) Complete ban on internal combustion engine vehicles in MP

3. Read the following statements regarding the economic structure of Madhya Pradesh and identify the correct option:
Statement I: Madhya Pradesh's reliance on agriculture has historically kept its industrial GSDP contribution lower than the national average.
Statement II: Recent policy interventions aim to shift the economic base entirely from agriculture to heavy industries.
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.
(C) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(D) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the pharma industry in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Indore and Pithampur contribute significantly to India's total drug exports.
II. The state government provides special incentives for establishing API manufacturing units to reduce import dependency.
III. The pharma sector in MP is strictly reserved for the public sector.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

5. Mandideep industrial area is primarily located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Raisen
(C) Sehore
(D) Vidisha

6. Madhya Pradesh holds a leading position in the production and processing of which of the following crops?
(A) Rubber
(B) Soybean
(C) Jute
(D) Coconut

7. Which sector is the primary focus of the Madhya Pradesh government to boost the secondary sector's contribution to the state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)?
(A) Real estate and housing
(B) Manufacturing and MSMEs
(C) Traditional agriculture

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(D) Ideal climate, skilled labor, and robust logistics networks

25. The National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project (NATRiP) has set up a world-class proving ground in Madhya Pradesh. Where is it located?
(A) Mandideep
(B) Pithampur
(C) Govindpura
(D) Malanpur

26. What is the most appropriate reason for the growth of agro-based industries in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Significant shortage of available metallic and non-metallic mineral resources
(B) Excessive reliance on the importation of specialized raw materials
(C) Pronounced deficiency of skilled technical labor for heavy engineering
(D) Plentiful crop yields and varied agro-climatic zones

27. Which of the following food parks was established in the Khargone district under the Mega Food Park Scheme?
(A) Indus Mega Food Park
(B) Avantee Mega Food Park
(C) Patanjali Food Park
(D) Malwa Agro Park

28. Match List-I with List-II regarding the focus areas of the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Policy:
List I: (Policy Focus)
P. Custom Milling
Q. Incubation Support
R. Land Allotment Concessions
S. Capital Investment Subsidy
List II: (Target Sector)
1. New Manufacturing Units
2. Agro-Processing Sector
3. SC/ST Entrepreneurs
4. Startups
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

29. Which district is emerging as a major hub for the pharmaceutical industry in Madhya Pradesh, alongside Indore and Pithampur?
(A) Rewa
(B) Chhindwara
(C) Ratlam
(D) Balaghat

30. What is the primary industrial focus of the Malanpur industrial area located in the Bhind district?
(A) Large-scale manufacturing of heavy-duty automobile engines
(B) Diamond cutting and polishing
(C) Large-scale IT parks
(D) Strategic sectors like defence, FMCG, and electronics

31. Which of the following districts is part of the major cement-producing belt in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Khargone
(B) Jhabua
(C) Satna
(D) Alirajpur

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32. Which of the following districts is the odd one out in terms of large-scale coal production in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Singrauli
(B) Khargone
(C) Shahdol
(D) Chhindwara

33. Which of the following is an exception to the locations known for large-scale textile or garment clusters in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Burhanpur
(B) Panna
(C) Chhindwara
(D) Indore

34. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): Madhya Pradesh ranks among the top states in India in terms of mineral revenue collection.
Reason (R): The state possesses vast reserves of

(B) The MSME sector plays a vital role in sustaining industrial growth.
(C) Agro-based industries form a large chunk of the state's industrial output.
(D) The state government provides capital subsidies to boost industrial growth.

17. Which of the following best defines an Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API) often manufactured in Madhya Pradesh's pharma clusters?
(A) The chemical component responsible for a drug's therapeutic effect
(B) Specialized packaging materials used to contain and preserve liquid medicines
(C) Specific marketing strategies employed to introduce new pharmaceutical brands
(D) The machinery used to compress tablets

18. Which of the following is not a recognized feature of the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Policy?
(A) Mandatory government ownership in all private industrial firms
(B) Implementation of an online Single Window Clearance System
(C) Interest subsidy for specific sectors
(D) Reimbursement of stamp duty and registration fees

19. Match List-I with List-II regarding automotive facilities and features in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (Automotive Facility/Area)
P. NATRAX
Q. Auto Cluster
R. Commercial Vehicles
S. Two-Wheeler Manufacturing
List II: (Feature/Location)
1. High-speed testing track
2. Pithampur Sector 1, 2, 3
3. VE Commercial Vehicles presence
4. Component supplier ecosystem
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

20. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): Dewas is recognized as a major industrial hub in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): It houses the Bank Note Press and several pharmaceutical and textile manufacturing units.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. A farmer in Ujjain produces excess garlic but faces price crashes during peak harvest. Which state government intervention is most appropriate to help this farmer?
(A) Imposing a complete ban on the cultivation of garlic within the state
(B) Forcing the farmer to grow sugarcane instead
(C) Promoting local food processing via the ODOP scheme
(D) Exporting the unharvested crop directly to neighboring states

22. Which core objective is highly emphasized in the current Madhya Pradesh Industrial Policy?
(A) Focusing on the exclusive promotion of large-scale multinational corporations
(B) Fostering inclusive growth and regional industrial balance
(C) Restricting all new industrial development projects to the state capital
(D) Completely eliminating taxation for all traditional and small-scale industries

23. Which industrial cluster in Madhya Pradesh is widely known as the "Detroit of India"?
(A) Mandideep
(B) Malanpur
(C) Dewas
(D) Pithampur

24. The availability of what specific resource makes the Malwa region suitable for pharmaceutical manufacturing?
(A) Abundant marine resources
(B) Presence of extensive coal reserves for generating inexpensive power
(C) Specialized high-altitude environments for clinical research trials

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63. What is the role of MSMEs in the economy of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Providing employment and regional entrepreneurship
(B) Contributing exclusively to the state's total agricultural output
(C) They are the sole providers of railway infrastructure.
(D) They focus entirely on deep-sea mining.

64. Consider the following statements regarding MUDRA loans in Madhya Pradesh:
I. MUDRA loans require mandatory collateral security.
II. A significant percentage of MUDRA loans in MP are disbursed to women entrepreneurs.
III. The scheme aims to "fund the unfunded."
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

65. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Udyam registration in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) It requires physical submission of documents at the DIC office.
(B) It is a paperless, zero-cost registration process.
(C) It facilitates formalization of informal micro-enterprises.
(D) Aadhaar number is mandatory for the registration process.

66. Identify the correct statement regarding power tariff subsidies for MSMEs in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Subsidized power rates for new MSMEs for a fixed period
(B) MSMEs are charged double the commercial rate to subsidize agriculture.
(C) Provision of completely free electricity for all MSMEs of any size
(D) MSMEs must generate their own electricity; the grid does not supply them.

67. Based on the revised MSME definition, a micro-enterprise is defined by which of the following investment and turnover limits?
(A) Investment up to Rs. 10 crore and turnover up to Rs. 50 crore
(B) Investment up to Rs. 25 lakh and turnover up to Rs. 10 lakh
(C) Investment up to Rs. 1 crore and turnover up to Rs. 5 crore
(D) Investment up to Rs. 5 crore and turnover up to Rs. 25 crore

68. The PM Vishwakarma Yojana primarily targets which segment of the workforce in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) IT professionals
(B) Traditional artisans and craftspeople
(C) Heavy machinery operators
(D) Government teachers

69. Which financial institutions are primarily responsible for MUDRA loan disbursement in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Banks (Commercial, RRB, SFB) and NBFCs
(B) Only the Reserve Bank of India
(C) Only International Financial Institutions like the World Bank
(D) Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation

70. Which is the most appropriate reason for the high employment generation capacity of the MSME sector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) MSMEs use highly automated robotic systems that require highly paid engineers.
(B) MSMEs are mandated by law to hire a minimum of 1000 employees.
(C) MSMEs are generally labor-intensive and require a less specialized workforce.
(D) MSMEs operate only in densely populated metropolitan areas.

71. Match List-I with List-II regarding MSME incentives and policy objectives in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (Incentive Type)
P. Interest Subsidy
Q. Infrastructure Development Subsidy
R. Patent Registration Reimbursement
S. Market Development Assistance
List II: (Policy Objective)
1. Encouraging innovation and IPR
2. Reducing the cost of borrowing capital
3. Assisting in participation in trade fairs
4. Lowering the cost of setting up factory premises
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

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coal, limestone, bauxite, and copper.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

35. Which region in Madhya Pradesh benefits most in terms of mineral-based heavy industries due to its proximity to Chhattisgarh?
(A) The Mahakoshal and Baghelkhand industrial regions
(B) The Nimar agricultural and horticultural region
(C) Malwa region
(D) Gird region

36. Identify the incorrect statement regarding Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) SEZ rules are primarily formulated by local municipal corporations.
(B) Units in SEZs enjoy certain tax exemptions.
(C) Indore hosts an SEZ specifically focused on the IT/ITeS sector.
(D) SEZs are treated as foreign territory for trade operations and duties.

37. Which city in Madhya Pradesh is historically renowned for its textile and garment industry?
(A) Indore
(B) Gwalior
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Satna

38. Madhya Pradesh has a monopoly in the production of which of the following minerals in India?
(A) Gold
(B) Platinum
(C) Silver
(D) Diamond

39. What is the definition of "Royalty" in the context of the mining sector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) A tax paid by consumers buying jewelry
(B) A subsidy given to miners for buying equipment
(C) Fixed monthly salaries paid directly to all certified mine workers
(D) Payments made for the right to extract state-owned minerals

40. Which factor is an exception to the primary drivers for establishing a cement plant in a specific location in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Proximity to limestone reserves
(B) Availability of coal and continuous power supply
(C) Good railway connectivity for bulk transport
(D) Access to a major coastal seaport

41. Match List-I with List-II regarding SEZs/Parks and their locations in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (SEZ/Park)
P. Crystal IT Park SEZ
Q. Multi-product SEZ
R. Apparel Park
S. Plastic Park
List II: (Location/District)
1. Pithampur
2. Tamot (Raisen)
3. Indore
4. Indore (Readymade Garment)
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

42. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The government of Madhya Pradesh promotes apparel parks and cluster development in the textile sector.
Reason (R): The garment sector is highly capital-intensive and requires very little manual labor.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

43. Identify the correct mineral and its major mining district pair in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Diamond - Neemuch
(B) Coal - Singrauli
(C) Manganese - Datia

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(D) Financial services

8. Which specific zone in Pithampur is heavily dedicated to the automobile and auto-component industry?
(A) IT Park Zone
(B) SEZ Phase I
(C) Pharma Zone
(D) Textile Park

9. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the pharmaceutical sector in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Pithampur houses a dedicated Pharma Zone.
(B) The pharmaceutical industry in MP relies entirely on traditional Ayurvedic medicine.
(C) Madhya Pradesh is a significant exporter of active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs).
(D) Special economic zones support the export-oriented pharma units.

10. Identify the correct pair regarding industrial incentives in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Employment Generation Subsidy - Provided only to IT industries
(B) Export Subsidy - Provided for importing raw materials
(C) Capital Subsidy - Provided for plant and machinery investment
(D) Transport Subsidy - Provided to all retail shop owners

11. Match List-I with List-II regarding agro-products under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme and their associated districts in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (Agro-Product under ODOP)
P. Mustard
Q. Potato
R. Agricultural Implements
S. Coriander (Dhania)
List II: (Associated District)
1. Indore
2. Vidisha
3. Guna
4. Morena
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

12. Consider the following statements regarding industrial contribution to Madhya Pradesh's GSDP:
I. The service sector outpaces the industrial sector in terms of GSDP contribution in Madhya Pradesh.
II. The state has seen a significant rise in the contribution of the manufacturing sector due to the "Make in MP" initiative.
III. Mining and quarrying are excluded from the industrial sector calculation in the state's GSDP.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

13. Identify the correct statement regarding the auto-component industry in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Pithampur hosts numerous ancillary units that supply components to major OEMs.
(B) It is entirely dependent on imported raw materials from Europe.
(C) The state government has banned new auto-component units to promote green energy.
(D) Electric vehicle components are completely excluded from state industrial benefits.

14. Which of the following industrial clusters is the odd one out based on its primary district location?
(A) Pithampur
(B) Meghnagar
(C) Malanpur
(D) Dewas

15. What is the primary objective of value chain development in the food processing industry of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Systematically eliminating small-scale farmers from the rural supply chain
(B) To export unprocessed raw materials only
(C) To centralize all processing units in Bhopal
(D) Lowering post-harvest waste and boosting agricultural income

16. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the industrial growth rate in Madhya Pradesh in recent years.
(A) The state has consistently recorded negative industrial growth since 2015.

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major steel plant supports secondary steel industries?
(A) Rourkela
(B) Bokaro
(C) Bhilai
(D) Durgapur

54. Which of the following statements about Madhya Pradesh's mineral wealth is correct?
(A) Mining is an insignificant sector contributing less than 1% to state revenue.
(B) The state strictly prohibits private companies from participating in mining auctions.
(C) The state earns significant non-tax revenue from coal and limestone mining.
(D) Diamond mining yields the highest tonnage output among all minerals in MP.

55. The Malanjkhand mine in the Balaghat district is famous for the extraction of which mineral?
(A) Copper
(B) Manganese
(C) Coal
(D) Bauxite

56. What specific aspect of the textile industry in Madhya Pradesh creates high rural and semi-urban employment?
(A) Handloom, power loom, and garment fabrication units
(B) Fully automated robotic weaving
(C) Import of synthetic yarn
(D) Production of heavy mechanical machinery for specialized textile mills

57. What is the primary objective of establishing Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Boosting exports, foreign investment, and job creation
(B) Providing subsidized residential housing for all industrial workers
(C) To strictly cater to the domestic market
(D) To relocate polluting industries from urban areas

58. Match List-I with List-II regarding industrial types and their key raw materials in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (Industry Type)
P. Cement
Q. Thermal Power
R. Ceramic
S. Fertilizer
List II: (Key Raw Material)
1. Coal
2. Rock Phosphate
3. Limestone
4. Clay/Kaolin
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

59. How does mineral wealth primarily contribute to the state revenue of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Direct retail sale of extracted minerals to the general public
(B) By replacing all direct taxes
(C) Royalty collections and mining block auctioning
(D) Through agricultural cesses

60. What type of industries generally cluster around the secondary steel sector in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Large-scale software development and data processing centers
(B) Engineering, fabrication, and wire drawing enterprises
(C) Diamond cutting units
(D) Silk weaving mills

61. How does the MSME sector primarily contribute to output in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Establishing large-scale national defense manufacturing complexes
(B) By monopolizing the electricity generation sector
(C) Agro-processing, textiles, and local services
(D) Through multi-state river interlinking projects

62. What non-financial benefit is an integral part of the PM Vishwakarma Yojana for artisans in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Skill upgradation training and toolkit incentive
(B) Free foreign trips for marketing
(C) Guaranteed appointment in the state civil services
(D) Free higher education for the artisan's extended family

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193. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
The logical sequence of water management under the PMKSY begins with watershed development to recharge ground water levels and improve soil moisture. This is followed by the creation of water sources like dams and reservoirs. The collected water is then distributed through an extensive canal network. The final stage involves the adoption of micro-irrigation at the individual farm level.

194. (A) I, II, and V
Soybean, Tur, and Paddy are all primarily grown during the Kharif season, which coincides with the monsoon rains from June to October. These crops require high temperatures and abundant moisture during their early growth stages. In contrast, wheat and gram are Rabi crops that are sown in the cooler winter months. Understanding these seasonal classifications is essential for planning activities.

195. (A) Waterlogging due to excess rainfall.
In the Malwa region, the heavy black soil has a very high clay content and low drainage capacity, making it highly susceptible to waterlogging during periods of intense monsoon rainfall. This excess moisture can be particularly damaging to Kharif crops like soybean, as it leads to root rot. Managing drainage is a significant challenge for farmers in this area today.

196. (A) Construction and services
In line with national trends, the highest structural shift of labor away from agriculture in Madhya Pradesh has been toward the construction and services sectors. As the state's economy urbanizes and develops, many agricultural laborers find more consistent and sometimes better-paying opportunities in these growing industries. This transition reflects the changing economic landscape, although agriculture still remains the largest employer.

197. (C) Restoration of soil nitrogen and fertility.
The extensive cultivation of pulse crops in Madhya Pradesh provides a significant ecological benefit through the restoration of soil nitrogen. Legumes possess specialized root nodules that house nitrogen-fixing bacteria, which convert atmospheric nitrogen into a form that plants can use. This natural process improves the fertility of the soil for subsequent crops, reducing the need for expensive chemical fertilizers.

198. (A) Guna, Mandsaur, Ratlam.
An Agriculture Export Zone specifically for seed spices like coriander and garlic has been established in districts like Guna, Mandsaur, and Ratlam. These areas are major producers of high-quality spices and have the necessary climatic conditions. The zone focuses on improving the quality of produce to meet international standards and providing the logistical support needed for agricultural spice exports.

199. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
In aquaculture, different fish species occupy different levels of the water column to maximize resource use. Catla is a surface feeder, while Rohu is a column feeder, and Mrigal primarily feeds at the bottom. Prawns are classified as crustaceans and are an important part of aquatic production. This diversity allows for efficient pond management, contributing to the sector growth.

200. (A) Mustard
The northern districts of Morena and Bhind have witnessed a massive growth in the area under mustard cultivation during the Rabi season. This region is known as the oilseed bowl of the state. The favorable climate and the availability of irrigation from the Chambal canal system have made mustard the dominant winter crop, supporting a large number of local mills.

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(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

72. Consider the following statements about MSMEs in Madhya Pradesh:
I. MSMEs are crucial for reducing regional economic imbalances in the state.
II. The classification of MSMEs is based solely on the number of workers employed.
III. MSMEs contribute significantly to the state's exports.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

73. Identify the correct financial support provided under the PM Vishwakarma Yojana.
(A) Direct financial grants of Rs. 10 lakhs for land acquisition
(B) 100% reimbursement of all raw material costs
(C) Monthly pension of Rs. 20,000 to the artisan's family
(D) Low-interest, collateral-free credit in tranches

74. What is the primary benefit of MSME formalization through Udyam registration in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Total exemption from all state-level taxation for twenty years
(B) Guaranteed government jobs for the enterprise owner's family
(C) Access to credit, subsidies, and procurement policies
(D) Free land allotment in any industrial area

75. Under the Madhya Pradesh MSME promotion policy, what kind of incentive is provided to encourage quality certification (like ISO)?
(A) Granting a complete and permanent waiver of all income tax
(B) Free raw material supply for one year
(C) Exemption from labor laws
(D) Reimbursement of costs for obtaining the certificate

76. Which parameter was added to "investment in plant and machinery" in the revised classification of MSMEs?
(A) Number of employees
(B) Electricity consumption
(C) Export volume
(D) Annual turnover

77. What is the main purpose of MUDRA loan utilization by small entrepreneurs in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Purchasing large tracts of agricultural land for cultivation
(B) Paying personal medical bills
(C) Investing in the stock market
(D) Income-generating manufacturing or service activities

78. Read the following statements regarding the MSME sector in Madhya Pradesh and identify the correct option:
Statement I: The MSME sector in Madhya Pradesh is a major driver of employment generation.
Statement II: MSME jobs are largely concentrated in capital-intensive heavy industries.
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both statements are correct.
(D) Both statements are incorrect.

79. Match List-I with List-II regarding the features and objectives of the PM Vishwakarma Yojana:
List I: (Scheme Feature)
P. PM Vishwakarma Certificate
Q. Skill Upgradation
R. Toolkit Incentive
S. Credit Support
List II: (PM Vishwakarma Objective)
1. Improving quality of traditional crafts
2. Formal recognition of artisans
3. Expanding business operations
4. Modernizing traditional tools
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

157. Which major national industrial corridor passes through the western part of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Amritsar Kolkata Industrial Corridor (AKIC)
(B) Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (CBIC)
(C) Vizag Chennai Industrial Corridor (VCIC)
(D) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)

158. Which type of tourism infrastructure receives significant government investment at destinations like Sanchi and Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Adventure Tourism
(B) Heritage and Cultural Tourism
(C) Medical Tourism
(D) Industrial Tourism

159. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the construction and real estate sector in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Urbanization is driving the demand for residential real estate in cities like Indore and Bhopal.
(B) The construction sector is highly capital-intensive but employs zero unorganized labor.
(C) MP RERA mandates the registration of all commercial and residential real estate projects exceeding a certain size.
(D) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) has boosted the affordable housing construction segment.

160. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): The expansion of optical fibre networks in Madhya Pradesh's rural areas has boosted digital inclusion.
Reason (R): High-speed internet enables rural citizens to access tele-medicine, e-education, and e-panchayat services.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. Arrange the standard steps for setting up a large industry in Madhya Pradesh facilitated by MPIDC in the correct logical order:
1. Application for land allotment
2. Submission of Detailed Project Report (DPR)
3. Granting of lease deed and possession
4. Production commencement
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 3, 1, 2, 4

162. Consider the following statements about the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) in Madhya Pradesh:
I. It influences the Malwa region significantly.
II. Vikram Udyogpuri in Ujjain is developed as a knowledge and industrial township under DMIC.
III. The project is a collaboration involving the Government of India and Japan.
IV. It connects Bhopal directly to Kolkata via a six-lane highway.
V. Shajapur-Dewas forms another node under this corridor.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V only
(B) II, III, IV, and V only
(C) I, II, IV, and V only
(D) I, III, IV, and V only

163. Which natural reserve in Madhya Pradesh is highly developed for eco-tourism and tiger safaris with robust resort infrastructure?
(A) Bandhavgarh
(B) Bhimbetka
(C) Bhedaghat
(D) Bhojpur

164. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Madhya Pradesh Startup Policy.
(A) It provides lease rental subsidies for startup workspaces.
(B) It provides financial assistance for patent registration.
(C) It mandates that all startups must be partnered with a government official.
(D) Startups can participate in government tenders with relaxed prior turnover criteria.

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90. Which document is solely required to generate an Udyam Registration Certificate?
(A) Aadhaar card of the entrepreneur
(B) Detailed Project Report (DPR)
(C) Environmental clearance certificate
(D) Three years of audited balance sheets

91. Which of the following is a key component funded under the Cluster Development Programme in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Personal vehicles for factory owners
(B) Common Facility Centres (CFCs)
(C) Residential luxury apartments for workers
(D) International marketing offices in Europe

92. What defines an "all-weather road" under PMGSY parameters?
(A) A road that never requires maintenance
(B) Roads that are covered completely by a weather-proof roof
(C) Navigable roads during all seasons with drainage structures
(D) A road built solely with concrete

93. What is the brand name of the emporium chain run by MPLUN to promote handlooms and handicrafts of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Vindhya Valley
(B) Kabira
(C) Mrignayanee
(D) Narmada Crafts

94. Consider the following statements regarding the railway network in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Bina Junction is an important railway junction connecting the state to northern and western India.
II. A significant portion of the Delhi-Chennai railway route passes through MP.
III. The gauge conversion from narrow gauge to broad gauge has been completely halted in the state.
IV. Bhopal Shatabdi Express was one of the first fastest trains introduced in India.
V. MP has the highest railway route density in the country.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I, II, III, and V only
(C) II, III, IV, and V only
(D) I, III, IV, and V only

95. Which major National Highway passes North-South through Madhya Pradesh, connecting Gwalior to Morena and further south?
(A) NH 8
(B) NH 44 (formerly NH 3/7 sections)
(C) NH 10
(D) NH 5

96. Which scheme has significantly boosted regional air connectivity between smaller cities of Madhya Pradesh like Gwalior and Jabalpur?
(A) Vande Bharat
(B) UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik)
(C) Bharatmala
(D) Sagarmala

97. What is the primary function of the Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam (MPLUN)?
(A) Managing large hydro-electric dams
(B) Directly regulating and monitoring the state's stock exchange
(C) Issuing passports to business travelers
(D) Marketing, raw materials, and procurement for MSMEs

98. What is the primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)?
(A) All-weather road access for unconnected rural habitations
(B) To connect all state capitals with 6-lane highways
(C) To build bypasses around major urban centers
(D) Constructing high-security roads strictly for national military use

99. Identify the correct pair regarding major railway junctions and their distinct features in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Habibganj (Rani Kamlapati) - Oldest meter-gauge station
(B) Itarsi Junction - Largest railway junction in Madhya Pradesh
(C) Gwalior Junction - Headquarters of West Central Railway
(D) Indore Junction - The only station with no broad-gauge lines

100. Which of the following is the odd one out regarding the type of cluster and its famous location in Madhya Pradesh?

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137. What is the primary approach of Area Based Development (ABD) in the Smart Cities Mission implemented in cities like Jabalpur?
(A) Developing the entire city simultaneously in one year
(B) Transforming a specific selected area to create a replicable model
(C) Focusing only on rural areas surrounding the city
(D) Building high-speed expressways bypassing the city

138. Which joint-venture hydroelectric project is shared between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat on the Narmada River?
(A) Indira Sagar Project
(B) Sardar Sarovar Project
(C) Gandhi Sagar Project
(D) Bansagar Project

139. Arrange the following districts in descending order of their prominent wind energy installations based on general regional potential in Madhya Pradesh:
1. Dewas
2. Ratlam
3. Umaria
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 3, 2, 1
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2

140. Consider the following statements regarding Madhya Pradesh's power sector and DISCOMs:
I. MP TRANSCO handles the transmission of electricity across the state.
II. Paschim Kshetra DISCOM serves the Indore and Ujjain divisions.
III. Agricultural power subsidies form a major part of the state government's payout to DISCOMs.
IV. Smart metering is being implemented to reduce billing inefficiencies.
V. DISCOMs in MP generate their own thermal power.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV only
(B) II, III, IV, and V only
(C) I, III, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, and V only

141. If a city like Gwalior is executing a project to separate stormwater drains from the main sewage line, this project most likely falls under which scheme?
(A) PM Awas Yojana
(B) PMGSY
(C) AMRUT
(D) UDAY

142. Which of the following is the largest source of power generation capacity in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Hydroelectric power
(B) Solar power
(C) Wind power
(D) Thermal power (Coal-based)

143. How many state-owned regional power distribution companies (DISCOMs) currently operate in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Two
(B) Four
(C) Three
(D) Five

144. Identify the incorrect pair of a Smart City in Madhya Pradesh and its notable project feature.
(A) Satna - International Deep-Sea Port
(B) Indore - Bio-CNG Plant (Gobar-Dhan)
(C) Ujjain - Mahakal Mahalok Corridor
(D) Bhopal - B-Nest Incubation Center

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145. Which unique type of solar project is being developed at the Omkareshwar reservoir in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Rooftop Solar Park
(B) Solar-Wind Hybrid Park
(C) Floating Solar Power Plant
(D) Canal-top Solar Project

146. Which of the following initiatives facilitates the export of goods from landlocked Madhya Pradesh by providing port-like facilities?
(A) Air Freight Stations only
(B) Inland Container Depots (ICDs)
(C) Riverine Ports
(D) Naval Dockyards

147. What does the acronym AMRUT stand for in the context of urban infrastructure in India?
(A) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation

(A) Preparation of DPR → Core Network Planning → Tendering → Execution
(B) Core Network Planning → Preparation of DPR → Tendering → Execution
(C) Tendering → Core Network Planning → Execution → Preparation of DPR
(D) Execution → Preparation of DPR → Core Network Planning → Tendering

110. Consider the following statements regarding road infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh:
I. NH-46 is one of the longest national highways entirely within Madhya Pradesh.
II. The Narmada Expressway is a proposed greenfield project.
III. Rural roads in MP are exclusively constructed by the Central Public Works Department.
IV. MPRDC manages the toll collection mechanism on state highways.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

111. A tourist wants to visit the famous UNESCO World Heritage temples in Madhya Pradesh directly via air travel. Which operational airport in MP should they ideally book their tickets to?
(A) Datia Airstrip
(B) Satna Airstrip
(C) Khandwa Airport
(D) Khajuraho Airport

112. What is the core philosophy behind the Cluster Development Programme for MSMEs in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Dispersing industries as widely apart as possible to prevent pollution
(B) Grouping related firms for collective capacity building
(C) Forcing the merger of small firms to create a single monopoly
(D) Closing down small units to favor large enterprises

113. Which agency is primarily responsible for the development and maintenance of State Highways and major district roads in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) National Highways Authority of India (NHAI)
(B) Indian Railways
(C) Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation (MPRDC)
(D) Border Roads Organisation (BRO)

114. What is the significance of the Rani Kamlapati Railway Station in Bhopal?
(A) It is the longest railway platform in the world.
(B) India's first world-class PPP-model redeveloped station
(C) It handles only freight trains.
(D) The only entirely underground passenger railway station in India

115. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the implementation of PMGSY in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) MP has been one of the top-performing states in terms of road length constructed under PMGSY.
(B) The scheme emphasizes the use of green technologies and waste materials in road construction.
(C) Madhya Pradesh Rural Road Development Authority (MPRRDA) is the nodal agency for its implementation.
(D) PMGSY is entirely funded by the village panchayats.

116. An MSME unit producing hospital beds in Bhopal wants to supply them to government hospitals. Which state institution should it primarily register with or approach for facilitation?
(A) MP Tourism Board
(B) MP State Election Commission
(C) MP Road Development Corporation
(D) MP Laghu Udyog Nigam

117. Which of the following airports in Madhya Pradesh currently handles direct international flights?
(A) Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal
(B) Dumna Airport, Jabalpur
(C) Rajmata Vijaya Raje Scindia Air Terminal, Gwalior
(D) Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport, Indore

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(A) Ratlami Sev - Food processing cluster
(B) Bagh Print - Textile block printing cluster
(C) Pithampur - Handicraft and bamboo cluster
(D) Datia - Jaggery cluster

101. Arrange the following airports in Madhya Pradesh from North to South based on their geographic location:
1. Rajmata Vijaya Raje Scindia Airport (Gwalior)
2. Raja Bhoj Airport (Bhopal)
3. Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport (Indore)

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1

102. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): MPLUN operates raw material depots across Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): These depots ensure the steady supply of essential raw materials like iron and steel to small-scale units at competitive prices.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

103. Which state-level scheme was launched in Madhya Pradesh to cover habitations that had a population smaller than the eligibility criteria of PMGSY?
(A) Mukhyamantri Khet Sadak Yojana
(B) Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana
(C) Deendayal Antyodaya Sadak Yojana
(D) Narmada Pragati Path

104. Read the following statements regarding road infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh and identify the correct option:
Statement I: The road density in Madhya Pradesh is significantly higher than the national average due to its large geographical area.
Statement II: Madhya Pradesh has invested heavily in the Chief Minister Rural Road Scheme (Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana) to supplement PMGSY.
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both statements are correct.
(D) Both statements are incorrect.

105. Identify the incorrect statement regarding airports in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Bhopal airport is named after Raja Bhoj.
(B) Indore airport is the busiest airport in the state.
(C) Khajuraho airport caters primarily to military fighter jets.
(D) Jabalpur airport handles domestic passenger traffic.

106. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam (MPLUN).
(A) It acts as a nodal agency for procurement of goods for government departments from MSMEs.
(B) It provides direct agricultural loans to farmers.
(C) It facilitates the testing of industrial products.
(D) It manages various emporia (like Mrignayanee) to promote local handicrafts.

107. Which major ongoing railway project aims to connect the economically backward regions of Bundelkhand and Mahakoshal?
(A) Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line
(B) Indore-Dhar-Jhabua railway line
(C) Ratlam-Banswara railway line
(D) Khandwa-Khargone railway line

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108. Chanderi and Maheshwar are famous clusters in Madhya Pradesh primarily known for which product?
(A) Handloom textiles and sarees
(B) Terracotta pottery
(C) Leather goods
(D) Bell metal (Dokra) art

109. Identify the correct sequence of project execution under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY).

(C) Dealing solely and exclusively with the distribution of free electricity
(D) Achieving universal water supply coverage in several cities

127. What is the primary purpose of developing multi-modal logistics parks (MMLPs) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To store agricultural waste exclusively
(B) Providing luxury interstate passenger bus services to citizens
(C) Lowering costs and boosting freight movement efficiency
(D) To build residential colonies for truck drivers

128. Where is the 750 MW Ultra Mega Solar Power Project located in Madhya Pradesh, which supplies power to the Delhi Metro?
(A) Rewa
(B) Neemuch
(C) Mandsaur
(D) Shajapur

129. Which of the following cities in Madhya Pradesh is frequently ranked as India's cleanest city and has executed successful smart city projects?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Ujjain
(C) Gwalior
(D) Indore

130. What is an exception to the locations of major hydroelectric power stations in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Punasa (Indira Sagar)
(B) Sasan (Ultra Mega Power Project)
(C) Omkareshwar
(D) Bargi

131. Identify the correct sequence of priorities under the AMRUT scheme guidelines.
(A) Stormwater drainage → Water Supply → Green Spaces → Sewerage
(B) Water Supply → Sewerage → Stormwater drainage → Urban Transport → Green Spaces
(C) Green Spaces → Urban Transport → Water Supply → Sewerage → Stormwater drainage
(D) Sewerage → Green Spaces → Water Supply → Stormwater drainage → Urban Transport

132. Consider the following statements regarding logistics and warehousing in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Indore and Mandideep host major Inland Container Depots (ICDs).
II. The state's central geographical location acts as a natural advantage for warehousing.
III. MP's logistics policy offers capital subsidies to developers of logistics parks.
IV. Silos are increasingly being constructed under public-private partnerships for bulk grain storage.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

133. Identify the correct statement regarding renewable energy in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Neemuch and Mandsaur districts host significant solar power capacity.
(B) MP has zero potential for wind energy.
(C) The state has achieved its target of 100% renewable energy dependency.
(D) Biomass energy is strictly banned in the state.

134. What major financial scheme was adopted by the Madhya Pradesh government to turn around the financial health of its regional power distribution companies (DISCOMs)?
(A) AMRUT
(B) PM KUSUM
(C) UDAY (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana)
(D) SAUBHAGYA

135. Which sector is the primary focus of the AMRUT scheme in the cities of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Constructing shopping malls
(B) Developing international airports
(C) Water supply, sewerage, and urban transport
(D) Setting up heavy industries

136. Which city in Madhya Pradesh is strategically positioned as a central logistics hub due to its proximity to both NH-44 and major railway corridors?
(A) Indore
(B) Jhabua
(C) Umaria
(D) Alirajpur

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80. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer:
Assertion (A): Udyam registration has led to a significant increase in formal MSME data in Madhya Pradesh.
Reason (R): Udyam registration automatically links with PAN and GST databases to verify investment and turnover details.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. Which group of entrepreneurs receives enhanced incentives under the Madhya Pradesh MSME policy to promote inclusive growth?
(A) Large corporate houses
(B) Foreign institutional investors
(C) SC, ST, and Women entrepreneurs
(D) Entrepreneurs from neighboring states only

82. Madhya Pradesh has witnessed a surge in registered MSME units. Which sector comprises the largest number of these units?
(A) Small manufacturing and service enterprises
(B) Large-scale heavy metallurgy projects
(C) Medium enterprises in aerospace
(D) Large-scale petroleum refining

83. What is the official portal launched by the Government of India for the registration of MSMEs, heavily utilized in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Udyog Aadhaar Portal
(B) MSME Samadhaan Portal
(C) Standup India Portal
(D) Udyam Registration Portal

84. Identify the incorrect pair regarding MUDRA loan categories and their limits.
(A) Shishu - Loans up to Rs. 50,000
(B) Kishore - Loans from Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 5,00,000
(C) Vridha - Loans above Rs. 10,00,000
(D) Tarun - Loans from Rs. 5,00,001 to Rs. 10,00,000

85. Which of the following trades is generally covered under the PM Vishwakarma Yojana?
(A) Software engineering
(B) Large-scale retail
(C) Carpentry and blacksmithing
(D) Commercial banking

86. Identify the correct pair representing MSME classification limits (Investment; Turnover).
(A) Medium Enterprise - Up to Rs. 20 crore; Up to Rs. 100 crore
(B) Small Enterprise - Up to Rs. 10 crore; Up to Rs. 50 crore
(C) Micro Enterprise - Up to Rs. 50 lakh; Up to Rs. 2 crore
(D) Large Enterprise - Up to Rs. 50 crore; Up to Rs. 250 crore

87. Which specific policy document outlines the financial incentives for small industries in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) MP Agricultural Relief Act
(B) MP MSME Development Policy
(C) MP Urban Transport Policy
(D) MP Forest Conservation Rules

88. Match List-I with List-II regarding MSME characteristics and their economic impact in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (MSME Characteristic)
P. Low capital requirement
Q. Local resource utilization
R. Labor-intensive nature
S. Export potential
List II: (Economic Impact)
1. High employment generation
2. Promotes grassroots entrepreneurship
3. Boosts rural and semi-urban economy
4. Increases state's foreign exchange
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

89. Under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, loans up to Rs. 50,000 are classified under which category?
(A) Kishore
(B) Shishu
(C) Tarun
(D) Balak

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(B) Awas Mission for Rural and Urban Transformation
(C) Advanced Machinery for Road and Urban Transport
(D) Authority for Municipal Revenue and Urban Taxes

148. Identify the correct sequence of the following power plants in Madhya Pradesh based on their installed capacity (from Largest to Smallest):
1. Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station
2. Indira Sagar Hydroelectric Project
3. Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Project

(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 3, 2
(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1

149. How many cities in Madhya Pradesh were selected under the Smart Cities Mission?
(A) Four
(B) Five
(C) Seven
(D) Ten

150. Which issue is the primary cause of financial stress for regional power distribution companies (DISCOMs) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Over-collection of revenues
(B) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses
(C) Excessive solar power generation
(D) Zero demand for electricity

151. Identify the correct pair regarding digital infrastructure initiatives in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) MP Online - Agricultural produce trading portal only
(B) SWAN - State Wildlife Action Network
(C) CM Helpline - 181
(D) SDC - Space Development Centre

152. What is the key objective of developing "Water Tourism" infrastructure (like Jal Mahotsav) in places like Hanuwantiya in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Extraction of drinking water for major metropolitan cities
(B) To promote deep-sea diving
(C) Attracting tourists through reservoir-based recreation
(D) To build floating heavy industries

153. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow region is identified as an investment node.
(B) The corridor aims to develop smart manufacturing cities along its influence zone.
(C) The project is entirely aligned with the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor.
(D) It aims to leverage the proximity to the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor.

154. Consider the following statements regarding the real estate sector in Madhya Pradesh:
I. RERA ensures transparency in real estate transactions.
II. The sector generates substantial employment for both skilled and unskilled labor.
III. Bhopal and Indore are classified as Tier-1 megacities with the highest real estate pricing in India.
IV. Smart City developments have positively impacted property valuations in designated zones.
V. Slum rehabilitation is a part of state housing policies.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V only
(B) I, II, IV, and V only
(C) II, III, IV, and V only
(D) I, III, IV, and V only

155. Which city has emerged as the primary hub for the startup ecosystem and incubation centers in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Indore
(B) Sagar
(C) Katni
(D) Singrauli

156. What specific infrastructure is developed and maintained by the MP Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC) across Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Industrial Areas and Parks
(B) Primary health centres
(C) National Highways
(D) High Court buildings

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118. Match List-I with List-II regarding craft clusters and their districts in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (Cluster/Craft)
P. Bell Metal Art (Bhariya/Bhatra)
Q. Chanderi Sarees
R. Wooden Toys
S. Leather Toys
List II: (District)
1. Ashoknagar
2. Tikamgarh/Betul
3. Budhni (Sehore)
4. Indore
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

119. Which railway zone has its headquarters located in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh?
(A) West Central Railway (WCR)
(B) Western Railway (WR)
(C) North Central Railway (NCR)
(D) Central Railway (CR)

120. What was the primary effect of the implementation of the BOT (Build-Operate-Transfer) model by MPRDC for state highways in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Faster road development via private sector investment
(B) Permanent and complete abandonment of all road construction projects
(C) Banning of heavy vehicles on state highways
(D) Conversion of all roads into dirt tracks

121. Identify the correct pair regarding thermal power plants and their locations in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station - Singrauli
(B) Satpura Thermal Power Station - Ujjain
(C) Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station - Bhopal
(D) Shree Singaji Thermal Power Project - Gwalior

122. What is the direct effect of the implementation of the PM KUSUM scheme in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Complete closure of thermal power plants
(B) Banning of diesel vehicles in rural areas
(C) Mandatory installation of windmills on every private residential house
(D) Setup of solar pumps and small solar plants on barren land

123. Identify the correct statement regarding warehousing infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Warehousing is completely restricted to the private sector in MP.
(B) Warehouses in MP do not issue negotiable warehouse receipts.
(C) Logistics infrastructure concentrated solely in the eastern tribal belt
(D) Scientific storage facilities for agricultural produce via MPWLC

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124. Consider the following statements regarding the Smart Cities Mission in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Sagar, and Satna are the selected smart cities.
II. Integrated Command and Control Centres (ICCC) have been set up in these cities.
III. The mission is 100% funded by the State Government without Central assistance.
IV. Public bicycle sharing schemes have been introduced in cities like Bhopal.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, III, and IV only

125. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the regional power distribution companies (DISCOMs) of Madhya Pradesh.
(A) MP Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company is headquartered in Jabalpur.
(B) MP Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company is headquartered in Bhopal.
(C) The DISCOMs are responsible for the retail supply of electricity to consumers.
(D) MP Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company is headquartered in Gwalior.

126. Identify the correct statement regarding the implementation of the AMRUT scheme in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) It focuses exclusively on cities with a population of less than 10,000.
(B) It replaces all municipal corporations with private entities.

165. Identify the correct statement regarding the role of the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC).
(A) It manages only agricultural lands.
(B) Land allotment and project clearance facilitation for industries
(C) Managing and organizing the logistics of state assembly elections
(D) It functions as a commercial bank lending money to farmers.

166. Which district or project in Madhya Pradesh is a major investment node under the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) project?
(A) Ujjain (Vikram Udyogpuri)
(B) Sagar
(C) Rewa
(D) Chhatarpur

167. Which material's robust production in Madhya Pradesh directly supports its booming construction infrastructure?
(A) Diamond
(B) Copper
(C) Gold
(D) Cement

168. Which of the following is the odd one out among e-governance infrastructure services in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) MP e-District
(B) MP Online Kiosks
(C) Vimarsh Portal
(D) PMGSY Road Roller

169. Identify the correct sequence of tourist destinations if one travels roughly from West to East in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Mandu → Ujjain → Pachmarhi → Bandhavgarh
(B) Ujjain → Mandu → Bandhavgarh → Pachmarhi
(C) Bandhavgarh → Pachmarhi → Ujjain → Mandu
(D) Pachmarhi → Bandhavgarh → Mandu → Ujjain

170. Consider the following statements regarding the startup ecosystem in Madhya Pradesh:
I. A dedicated MP Startup Portal has been launched for single-point access.
II. Financial support is exclusively available for startups in the agriculture sector.
III. Venture capital funding networks are being actively promoted by the state.
IV. The policy offers marketing assistance to recognized startups.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

171. A multi-national company wants to set up a heavy machinery plant in Madhya Pradesh. Which portal managed by MPIDC should they use to select and apply for an industrial plot?
(A) MP Bhulekh
(B) Vimarsh portal
(C) Invest MP portal
(D) Udyam portal

172. What is the primary objective of the BharatNet project implemented in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To provide free smartphones to all citizens
(B) High-speed broadband for Gram Panchayats via optical fibre
(C) Launching a dedicated state-owned satellite for meteorological data
(D) To digitize all cinema halls

173. Under the Madhya Pradesh Startup Policy, special additional financial assistance is provided to which category of startup founders?
(A) Founders who are previously retired high-ranking civil servants
(B) Women entrepreneurs and founders from SC/ST communities
(C) Founders from outside India
(D) Founders of multi-national companies

174. What is the primary focus of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) implemented in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Constructing luxury villas
(B) Constructing massive commercial shopping malls in all city centers
(C) Affordable housing with basic amenities for the urban poor
(D) Constructing smart city control rooms

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(C) 2, 1, 3
(D) 3, 2, 1

194. Consider the following statements regarding the food processing value chain in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Mega Food Parks provide basic infrastructure like power, water, and effluent treatment.
II. Cold chain infrastructure is critical for the food processing sector.
III. Primary processing centres are linked to a Central Processing Centre in a Mega Food Park model.
IV. MP relies completely on other states for raw milk production.
V. Soybean processing forms a major part of the state's agro-industry.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V only
(B) II, III, IV, and V only
(C) I, III, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, IV, and V only

195. Which region of Madhya Pradesh is recognized for its dense concentration of cement factories due to the Vindhyan limestone deposits?
(A) Rewa-Satna belt
(B) Malwa plateau
(C) Bundelkhand region
(D) Nimar plains

196. Which specific agency in Madhya Pradesh handles the development of electronics manufacturing clusters (EMCs)?
(A) MP State Electronics Development Corporation (MPSEDC)
(B) MP State Mining Corporation
(C) MP Handicrafts Development Corporation
(D) MP Financial Corporation

197. Identify the incorrect pair regarding specific craft clusters in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Bagh Print - Dhar
(B) Bhedaghat Marble Crafts - Jabalpur
(C) Bell Metal (Dokra) - Morena
(D) Zari Zardozi - Bhopal

198. Under the ease of doing business initiatives, Madhya Pradesh has introduced "Deemed Approval". What does this mean?
(A) Clearance assumed if not granted within a set timeframe
(B) Applications are rejected if not reviewed in time.
(C) All approvals require the Chief Minister's signature.
(D) Granting of temporary approvals valid only for one calendar month

199. Identify the correct sequence of districts in Madhya Pradesh based on their prominent industrial identity (Automobile → Pharma → Cement → Coal):
(A) Dhar → Ratlam → Satna → Singrauli
(B) Ratlam → Dhar → Singrauli → Satna
(C) Satna → Singrauli → Dhar → Ratlam
(D) Singrauli → Satna → Ratlam → Dhar

200. If an entrepreneur in Gwalior starts a venture utilizing artificial intelligence for crop disease detection, under which specific state policy will they most likely seek incubation and funding benefits?
(A) MP Startup Policy
(B) MP Tourism Policy
(C) MP Mining Policy
(D) MP Forest Policy

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184. What was the core purpose behind establishing the Rani Kamlapati station in Bhopal under the PPP model?
(A) To convert it into a museum
(B) Providing world-class amenities and commercial airspace use
(C) To handle only coal freight trains
(D) Serving as a dedicated testing track for newly built metro trains

185. What is the name of the online Single Window Clearance System adopted by the Madhya Pradesh government to facilitate ease of doing business?
(A) MP e-Nagar Palika
(B) MP Khajane
(C) Invest MP (Invest Portal)
(D) MP e-Uparjan

186. The "Mrignayanee" emporiums, operated by MPLUN, have branches outside Madhya Pradesh as well. What is the main objective of these external branches?
(A) Facilitating the bulk importation of foreign luxury textiles
(B) To sell agricultural machinery
(C) To promote industrial land sales in other states
(D) Creating national brand recognition for MP's artisans

187. Identify the correct pair of a renewable energy park and its respective district in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Shajapur Solar Park - Raisen
(B) Neemuch Solar Park - Burhanpur
(C) Agar Solar Park - Agar Malwa
(D) Rewa Ultra Mega Solar - Satna

188. Consider the following statements regarding investment promotion in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Global Investors Summits are regularly organized to attract foreign and domestic capital.
II. The Single Window System encompasses pre-establishment and pre-operation clearances.
III. MPIDC acts as the single point of contact for large investors.
IV. Madhya Pradesh ranks consistently low in the national Ease of Doing Business rankings due to complex labor laws.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

189. Which scheme played a crucial role in the formalization of street vendors in urban areas of Madhya Pradesh by providing micro-credit?
(A) PM KISAN
(B) PM SVANidhi
(C) PM Fasal Bima Yojana
(D) PM Gram Sadak Yojana

190. Which of the following is considered an "Inland Container Depot" (ICD) dry port location in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Dhule
(B) Malanpur
(C) Khajuraho
(D) Amarkantak

191. What is the primary purpose of the Single Window Clearance System in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) To provide multiple locations for submitting hard copies of documents
(B) Faster approvals and higher transparency for industrial investors
(C) To strictly regulate and reduce the number of incoming industries
(D) Management of the unified ticketing system for all state roadways

192. Which major infrastructure project is aimed at interlinking two crucial rivers in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh to resolve the water crisis in Bundelkhand?
(A) Narmada-Kshipra Link
(B) Ken-Betwa Link
(C) Chambal-Sindh Link
(D) Tapti-Narmada Link

193. Arrange the following major industrial clusters in Madhya Pradesh from North to South based on their approximate geographical location:
1. Malanpur
2. Mandideep
3. Pithampur
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 3, 2

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25. (B) Pithampur
Pithampur was selected as the site for a world-class proving ground under the National Automotive Testing and R&D Infrastructure Project. This facility, known as NATRAX, provides comprehensive testing tracks for various vehicle types, including high-speed performance evaluation. Its presence in the Pithampur industrial area enhances the state's reputation as a center for automotive excellence and high-end technological research and development.

26. (D) Plentiful crop yields and varied agro-climatic zones
The growth of agro-based industries in Madhya Pradesh is primarily driven by the state's high agricultural productivity and diverse agro-climatic zones. These factors allow for the cultivation of a wide variety of crops, providing a consistent supply of raw materials for processing units. The availability of surplus produce like soybean, wheat, and pulses naturally fosters the development of food processing sectors.

27. (A) Indus Mega Food Park
The Indus Mega Food Park was established in the Khargone district under the central government's Mega Food Park Scheme. This facility provides modern infrastructure for the food processing sector, including specialized storage and processing units. It aims to link agricultural production to the market by bringing together farmers, processors, and retailers, thereby reducing waste and increasing value addition in agriculture.

28. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Industrial policy in Madhya Pradesh targets various sectors through specific incentives. Custom milling is a key focus for agro-processing, while startups benefit from incubation support. Entrepreneurs from Scheduled Castes and Tribes receive specialized land allotment concessions to promote inclusive growth. Furthermore, capital investment subsidies are provided to new manufacturing units to encourage technological advancement and increase the state's total industrial output.

29. (C) Ratlam
Ratlam is rapidly emerging as a significant pharmaceutical hub in Madhya Pradesh, complementing the established clusters in Indore and Pithampur. The district's strategic location and improved industrial infrastructure have attracted numerous drug manufacturing units. State-level incentives and a focus on industrial diversification have encouraged the growth of this sector, contributing to the expansion of the pharmaceutical value chain within the state.

30. (D) Strategic sectors like defence, FMCG, and electronics
Malanpur is a major industrial area in the Bhind district that focuses on strategic sectors such as defence, electronics, and fast-moving consumer goods. It hosts several large-scale units and provides essential infrastructure for diverse manufacturing activities. Its role in the state's industrial landscape is critical for promoting technological self-reliance and catering to the consumer market through high-quality domestic production facilities.

31. (C) Satna
Satna is a primary center in the major cement-producing belt of Madhya Pradesh. The district possesses immense reserves of high-quality limestone, which is the essential raw material for cement manufacturing. Numerous large-scale integrated cement plants are located here, leveraging the local mineral wealth and robust railway connectivity to supply construction materials to various parts of the country and beyond.

32. (B) Khargone
Khargone is the odd one out among the listed districts regarding coal production, as it is primarily an agricultural and horticultural region. In contrast, districts like Singrauli, Shahdol, and Chhindwara are well-known for their extensive coal reserves and large-scale mining operations. These eastern and southern districts form the backbone of the state's mineral-based energy sector and contribute significantly to revenue.

33. (B) Panna
Panna is an exception among the locations listed for large-scale textile or garment clusters, as the district is primarily known for its diamond mines and forest reserves. On the other hand, Burhanpur, Indore, and Chhindwara have well-established textile traditions and modern garment

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ANSWERS

1. (D) Entrepreneurs from marginalized groups and women-led MSMEs
The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Promotion Policy prioritizes inclusive growth by offering enhanced capital investment subsidies to micro, small, and medium enterprises. Specifically, units established by entrepreneurs from marginalized communities, including Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women, receive the highest percentage of financial support to foster social equity and promote diverse entrepreneurship within the state.

2. (C) Growth in automotive R&D and global manufacturing interest
The establishment of the National Automotive Test Tracks in Pithampur significantly enhances the technical infrastructure for the automotive sector in Madhya Pradesh. This world-class facility provides a comprehensive testing environment for vehicle manufacturers, thereby attracting global interest and fostering high-end research and development activities, which solidifies the state's position as a premier automotive manufacturing hub.

3. (A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
Historically, Madhya Pradesh has maintained a strong agrarian focus, which resulted in a lower industrial contribution to its Gross State Domestic Product compared to the national average. While recent policy interventions actively promote industrialization and manufacturing growth, the state aims for a balanced economic structure rather than an absolute shift away from its vital agricultural base.

4. (A) I and II only
The pharmaceutical sector in Madhya Pradesh is a significant contributor to national drug exports, particularly from major hubs like Indore and Pithampur. Government policies actively incentivize the production of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients to minimize import reliance. However, the sector is predominantly driven by private domestic and multinational corporations rather than being exclusively reserved for the public sector.

5. (B) Raisen
Mandideep is a prominent industrial township located in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh. Situated near the state capital, it serves as a critical manufacturing hub hosting diverse industries including electronics, chemicals, and engineering. Its proximity to Bhopal facilitates excellent logistics and human resource availability, contributing significantly to the industrial output and economic development of the region.

6. (B) Soybean
Madhya Pradesh is recognized as the soybean capital of India due to its extensive cultivation and processing facilities. The state leads in both acreage and production, supporting a vast ecosystem of solvent extraction plants and oil refineries. This agro-industrial dominance is facilitated by favorable soil conditions and climatic factors across the Malwa and Narmadapuram regions.

7. (B) Manufacturing and MSMEs
To enhance the contribution of the secondary sector to the Gross State Domestic Product, the state focuses on manufacturing and the MSME segment. These sectors are vital for generating large-scale employment and creating a robust industrial base. Targeted policies offer subsidies and infrastructure support to foster a competitive environment for small and medium-scale industrial units throughout the state.

8. (B) SEZ Phase I
Within the Pithampur industrial area, Special Economic Zone Phase I is specifically designed to accommodate the automobile and auto-component industries. This zone offers specialized infrastructure and export-oriented incentives that cater to global automotive giants. Its development has transformed the region into a key player in the international supply

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the Madhya Pradesh government promotes apparel parks and clusters. These initiatives aim to provide jobs to a large number of workers, particularly women, while supporting the growth of the textile industry.

43. (B) Coal - Singrauli
Singrauli is correctly identified as the major coal mining district in Madhya Pradesh, often referred to as the energy capital of the state. It hosts massive open-cast mines and large-scale thermal power plants. Other pairs like diamond in Neemuch or manganese in Datia are incorrect, as those minerals are primarily found in Panna and Balaghat districts respectively, reflecting specific geological patterns.

44. (D) The state is the largest producer of primary steel in India.
While Madhya Pradesh has a significant secondary steel sector with numerous sponge iron plants and fabrication units, it is not the largest producer of primary steel in India. States like Odisha and Chhattisgarh hold that position due to larger integrated steel plants. However, MP's proximity to these regions supports its own rolling mills and engineering enterprises located in various industrial areas.

45. (C) Pithampur
The multi-product Special Economic Zone is located in Pithampur, which is a major industrial hub near Indore. This SEZ accommodates various types of manufacturing units, allowing them to benefit from export-oriented incentives and high-quality infrastructure. Its strategic location and diverse industrial base make it a key center for attracting foreign investment and enhancing the state's contribution to international trade and manufacturing.

46. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The establishment of a readymade garment complex in Jabalpur is a strategic move to boost employment in the textile sector. Contrary to the idea that textiles generate low employment, the industry is actually one of the most labor-intensive sectors in Madhya Pradesh. These complexes provide the infrastructure needed for small-scale fabricators to scale up their operations and create numerous local job opportunities.

47. (B) Higher transparency, competition, and state revenue
The introduction of a transparent e-auction process for mineral blocks in Madhya Pradesh leads to increased transparency and competition among bidders. This modern system ensures that mining rights are awarded fairly, which ultimately results in higher revenue for the state government. By removing manual interventions, the e-auction process attracts reputable mining companies and fosters a more organized and efficient mining sector.

48. (B) Prism Cement - Satna
Prism Cement is a major industry located in the Satna district, which is a core part of the state's limestone and cement belt. Other pairs like ACC in Indore or Ultratech in Bhopal are incorrect, as these large-scale plants are typically established near the mineral-rich regions of the Vindhyan range. Satna's geological advantages make it a primary choice for integrated cement manufacturing.

49. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Madhya Pradesh's mineral distribution is geographically distinct, with diamonds primarily found in Panna and manganese in Balaghat. Coal mining is significant in districts like Anuppur and Singrauli, while Katni is renowned for its vast limestone deposits. This variety of minerals supports different industrial sectors, from precious stone processing to cement manufacturing and power generation, contributing to the state's economic diversity.

50. (B) I and III only
Proximity to the Bhilai steel plant in Chhattisgarh provides industries in Madhya Pradesh with easy access to raw steel materials. Additionally, the high-quality manganese mined in Balaghat is an essential component for producing ferroalloys used in steelmaking. However, Gwalior is not the largest producer of raw iron ore; major iron deposits are found in the eastern and southern parts.

51. (D) Indore
Crystal IT Park is a prominent Special Economic Zone dedicated to the IT and ITeS sectors, situated in the city of Indore. It provides world-class office spaces and high-speed digital infrastructure to

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17. (A) The chemical component responsible for a drug's therapeutic effect
An Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient is the core chemical substance in a drug that produces the intended therapeutic effect. In the pharmaceutical clusters of Madhya Pradesh, the production of these ingredients is a major industrial activity. These substances are later formulated into final dosage forms like tablets or capsules. High-quality API manufacturing is essential for reducing dependency on imported raw materials.

18. (A) Mandatory government ownership in all private industrial firms
The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Policy focuses on facilitating private investment through ease of doing business rather than mandatory government ownership. It includes modern features like an online Single Window Clearance System, interest subsidies for priority sectors, and the reimbursement of registration fees. These measures aim to attract private capital and entrepreneurship by reducing administrative hurdles and providing financial relief to industries.

19. (A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
The automotive landscape in Madhya Pradesh features diverse facilities tailored for growth. NATRAX provides a high-speed testing track for vehicle evaluation, while Pithampur houses a dense ecosystem of component suppliers. Presence of major players like VE Commercial Vehicles underscores the state's strength in heavy transport manufacturing. These components collectively create a robust environment for both vehicle assembly and specialized research.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dewas is a vital industrial center in Madhya Pradesh, strategically located near Indore. Its economic significance is anchored by the presence of the Bank Note Press, which is a key central government institution. Additionally, the district has developed into a major hub for the textile and pharmaceutical industries, hosting numerous manufacturing units that contribute significantly to the state's industrial output.

21. (C) Promoting local food processing via the ODOP scheme
The One District One Product scheme provides a strategic solution for farmers facing price volatility in specialized crops like garlic. By promoting local food processing units, the government ensures that surplus produce is converted into value-added products with a longer shelf life. This intervention stabilizes market prices, reduces post-harvest waste, and enhances the overall income and sustainability of the farming community.

22. (B) Fostering inclusive growth and regional industrial balance
Current industrial policies in Madhya Pradesh emphasize fostering inclusive growth and maintaining regional industrial balance. Instead of concentrating development in a few urban centers, the government provides specific incentives to encourage investment in underdeveloped regions. This approach ensures that the benefits of industrialization reach diverse geographical areas and socio-economic groups, promoting equitable economic development and generating employment opportunities across the state.

23. (D) Pithampur
Pithampur is widely recognized as the Detroit of India due to its status as a premier automotive manufacturing hub. Located in the Dhar district, it hosts a vast concentration of vehicle assembly plants and auto-component manufacturers. The presence of global automotive brands and a sophisticated supply chain makes it a critical contributor to the national automobile industry and regional economic growth.

24. (D) Ideal climate, skilled labor, and robust logistics networks
The Malwa region offers an ideal combination of factors that support a thriving pharmaceutical industry. A temperate climate, availability of skilled technical labor, and excellent logistics connectivity through road and air make it a preferred destination for drug manufacturers. These advantages, coupled with supportive state policies and dedicated industrial zones, have turned the region into a global pharmaceutical production hub.

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chain, supporting numerous ancillary units and manufacturing plants.

9. (B) The pharmaceutical industry in MP relies entirely on traditional Ayurvedic medicine.
The pharmaceutical industry in Madhya Pradesh is highly diversified and is not limited to traditional medicine. While the state has a rich heritage in Ayurveda, the modern pharmaceutical clusters in Pithampur and Indore are globally recognized for manufacturing synthetic drugs and active ingredients. These units utilize advanced chemical engineering and comply with international quality standards for global exports.

10. (C) Capital Subsidy - Provided for plant and machinery investment
Industrial incentives in Madhya Pradesh are designed to reduce the initial financial burden on entrepreneurs. Capital subsidies specifically target investments made in plant and machinery, providing a percentage of the total cost as financial assistance. This encourages technological upgradation and the establishment of new manufacturing units, thereby boosting the state's overall industrial capacity and long-term economic growth potential.

11. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The One District One Product scheme highlights specific strengths of each district in Madhya Pradesh. Morena is famous for mustard production, while Indore is associated with potato processing. Agricultural implements are the focus in Vidisha, and Guna is recognized for coriander. This strategic mapping promotes specialized local industries, enhances value addition, and improves the livelihood of rural communities.

12. (A) I and II only
In Madhya Pradesh, the service sector currently contributes more to the Gross State Domestic Product than the industrial sector. Meanwhile, the manufacturing segment has witnessed significant growth due to proactive initiatives like Make in MP. However, mining and quarrying are fundamentally included in the calculation of the industrial sector's contribution, providing essential raw materials for various manufacturing activities.

13. (A) Pithampur hosts numerous ancillary units that supply components to major OEMs.
Pithampur is a vital hub for the auto-component industry, hosting numerous ancillary units that supply essential parts to major original equipment manufacturers. This ecosystem thrives on strong local linkages and a well-developed supply chain. The proximity to large automotive assembly plants ensures a steady demand for components, fostering technical specialization and creating significant employment opportunities in the industrial sector.

14. (C) Malanpur
Malanpur is an industrial area located in the Bhind district, distinguishing it from other major clusters like Pithampur, Meghnagar, and Dewas which are situated in different regions. While Pithampur is in Dhar and Dewas is its own district, Malanpur serves as a key industrial node in the Gird region. It hosts diverse industries, including electronics, chemicals, and strategic manufacturing units.

15. (D) Lowering post-harvest waste and boosting agricultural income
Value chain development in the food processing industry focuses on minimizing post-harvest losses and enhancing the profitability of agricultural activities. By creating efficient links between farms and processing units, the state ensures that surplus produce is utilized effectively. This approach not only increases the income of local farmers but also creates employment opportunities in rural areas through agro-based industrialization.

16. (A) The state has consistently recorded negative industrial growth since 2015.
Madhya Pradesh has actually maintained a positive trajectory in industrial growth, supported by a strong MSME sector and agro-based industries. The state government provides various incentives, such as capital subsidies and infrastructure development, to ensure a conducive environment for businesses. This multi-sectoral approach has helped the state sustain its economic momentum and attract significant domestic and foreign industrial investments.

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manufacturing units. These cities host spinning mills, weaving clusters, and readymade garment complexes that provide extensive employment.

34. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Madhya Pradesh consistently ranks among the top Indian states for mineral revenue collection because of its vast and diverse geological wealth. The state holds significant reserves of essential minerals like coal, limestone, bauxite, and copper. Efficient mining policies and transparent auction processes have enabled the state to effectively capitalize on these natural resources, fueling industrial growth and contributing to state revenue.

35. (A) The Mahakoshal and Baghelkhand industrial regions
The Mahakoshal and Baghelkhand regions in eastern Madhya Pradesh benefit significantly from their proximity to the mineral-rich state of Chhattisgarh. This geographic advantage supports the growth of heavy industries, particularly those based on iron, steel, and coal. The availability of raw materials and energy resources in these regions has led to the establishment of numerous industrial units, including power plants and refineries.

36. (A) SEZ rules are primarily formulated by local municipal corporations.
Special Economic Zone rules are primarily formulated and regulated by the central and state governments rather than local municipal corporations. SEZs are designated areas that offer tax exemptions and are treated as foreign territory for trade operations and duties. These zones, such as the IT-focused SEZ in Indore, are designed to attract foreign investment and boost the state's export capacity.

37. (A) Indore
Indore has a long-standing historical reputation as a major center for the textile and garment industry in Madhya Pradesh. From traditional handlooms to modern spinning and weaving mills, the city has evolved into a comprehensive hub for apparel manufacturing. The presence of specialized readymade garment complexes and a skilled workforce continues to drive the growth of this sector in the region.

38. (D) Diamond
Madhya Pradesh holds a unique position in India as the only state with significant diamond production, primarily centered in the Panna district. The state-owned and private mines in this region account for the country's entire domestic diamond output. This monopoly in diamond mining is a vital component of the state's mineral wealth and contributes to its national economic significance.

39. (D) Payments made for the right to extract state-owned minerals
In the mining sector, royalty refers to the payments made by mining leaseholders to the state government for the right to extract minerals from the land. These payments are typically calculated based on the quantity or value of the minerals produced. Royalty collections represent a major source of non-tax revenue for Madhya Pradesh, supporting various developmental projects and public services.

40. (D) Access to a major coastal seaport
Proximity to a major coastal seaport is not a primary driver for establishing cement plants in Madhya Pradesh, as the state is landlocked. Instead, cement plants are strategically located near limestone reserves, coal mines, and continuous power supplies. Robust railway connectivity is also essential for transporting the finished product to various domestic markets across India, compensating for the lack of maritime access.

41. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Industrial infrastructure in Madhya Pradesh includes specialized zones such as the Crystal IT Park SEZ in Indore and the Multi-product SEZ in Pithampur. Additionally, the state has developed an Apparel Park for readymade garments in Indore and a Plastic Park in Tamot, Raisen. These dedicated spaces provide the necessary facilities and incentives for specific sectors to grow and compete internationally.

42. (C) A is true but R is false.
The garment sector is actually highly labor-intensive rather than capital-intensive, making it a critical driver for large-scale employment generation. Because it requires significant manual involvement for stitching and fabrication,

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175. Identify the correct pair of a tourism circuit/ infrastructure and its associated location in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Wildlife Eco-Tourism - Mandu
(B) Religious Tourism - Pithampur
(C) Heritage Tourism - Kanha
(D) Mahakal Mahalok - Ujjain

176. What infrastructure advantage does the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) node offer to the industries in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Faster port connectivity via high-speed rail and road links
(B) Access to deep-sea fishing
(C) Complete exemption from all national environmental laws
(D) Provision of free raw materials for all state-based steel plants

177. Which state-owned corporation serves as the nodal agency for industrial promotion and facilitation of large-scale investments in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) MP State Tourism Development Corporation
(B) MP Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC)
(C) MP Road Development Corporation
(D) MP Financial Corporation

178. Arrange the following components of digital infrastructure from the most foundational (backend) to the most citizen-facing (frontend):
1. State Data Centre (SDC)
2. State Wide Area Network (SWAN)
3. MP Online Kiosk
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 1, 3
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 1, 3, 2

179. Which regulatory authority was established in Madhya Pradesh to protect the interests of homebuyers and boost investments in the real estate sector?
(A) MP Housing Board
(B) MP Town and Country Planning
(C) MP Municipal Corporation
(D) MP RERA (Real Estate Regulatory Authority)

180. What is the role of an "Incubation Centre" in the Madhya Pradesh startup ecosystem?
(A) To collect taxes from new businesses
(B) Systematically shutting down all failing or low-growth businesses
(C) To manufacture hardware components for startups
(D) Mentorship, workspace, and funding access for early startups

181. Read the following statements regarding industrial schemes in Madhya Pradesh and identify the correct option:
Statement I: The "One District One Product" (ODOP) scheme aims to promote traditional industries and specialized agricultural products of specific districts.
Statement II: Wooden toys are designated as the ODOP product for Budhni in Sehore district.
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
(C) Both statements are correct.
(D) Both statements are incorrect.

182. What distinguishes a 'Brownfield' project from a 'Greenfield' project in industrial infrastructure?
(A) Brownfield is in agriculture, Greenfield is in IT.
(B) Brownfield is entirely funded by foreign entities.
(C) Projects that are strictly prohibited by state law
(D) Upgrading existing sites versus building on new ones

183. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Single Window Clearance System in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) It integrates services of various state departments like pollution control, labor, and electricity.
(B) It provides a time-bound clearance mechanism under the Public Service Guarantee Act.
(C) Investors can track the status of their applications online.
(D) It operates strictly through manual paper-based filing at the state secretariat.

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attract software companies and service providers. The park has played a vital role in positioning Indore as a growing technology hub, creating numerous high-value employment opportunities for skilled professionals.

52. (D) Limestone
The Vindhya region of Madhya Pradesh is characterized by extensive deposits of limestone, which is the fundamental raw material for the cement industry. This abundant availability has led to the concentration of numerous cement plants in districts like Satna, Rewa, and Katni. The proximity to these natural reserves reduces transportation costs and ensures a steady supply of inputs for large-scale cement manufacturing.

53. (C) Bhilai
Although Madhya Pradesh does not host large primary integrated steel plants, its industrial growth is supported by its proximity to the Bhilai Steel Plant in neighboring Chhattisgarh. This allows secondary steel industries, such as rolling mills and fabrication units in Mandideep and Indore, to easily source raw steel. This geographical advantage fosters a robust ecosystem for engineering and manufacturing enterprises across the state.

54. (C) The state earns significant non-tax revenue from coal and limestone mining.
The mining sector is a vital component of the economy in Madhya Pradesh, contributing significant non-tax revenue through royalties and auctioning. Minerals like coal and limestone are major contributors to this income due to their high production volumes and industrial demand. The state actively encourages participation in mining through transparent auction processes, ensuring that natural resources are utilized to fund public development.

55. (A) Copper
The Malanjkhand mine in the Balaghat district is famous as one of the largest open-cast copper mines in India. It is a critical source of copper ore for the national industry and is managed by Hindustan Copper Limited. The extraction and processing of copper in this region contribute significantly to the state's mineral production and provide essential raw materials for various sectors.

56. (A) Handloom, power loom, and garment fabrication units
The textile industry in Madhya Pradesh generates high rural and semi-urban employment through a network of handloom, power loom, and garment fabrication units. These operations are traditionally labor-intensive and allow artisans and local workers to participate in the manufacturing process. By supporting these clusters, the state ensures widespread economic opportunities and preserves traditional crafts while catering to modern apparel demands.

57. (A) Boosting exports, foreign investment, and job creation
The primary objective of establishing Special Economic Zones in Madhya Pradesh is to boost exports, attract foreign investment, and create jobs. These zones offer a business-friendly environment with tax incentives and simplified regulatory procedures. By focusing on international markets, SEZs help the state integrate into the global supply chain, enhance its industrial output, and provide diverse employment opportunities for its citizens.

58. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different industries in Madhya Pradesh rely on specific raw materials for their operations. Cement manufacturing requires limestone, while thermal power plants depend on coal. The ceramic industry utilizes specialized clay or kaolin, and fertilizer production often uses rock phosphate. This strategic use of local mineral resources supports a diverse industrial base and reduces the costs associated with importing raw materials.

59. (C) Royalty collections and mining block auctioning
Mineral wealth contributes to the revenue of Madhya Pradesh primarily through the collection of royalties and the auctioning of mining blocks. Companies pay the state for the right to extract minerals, and competitive bidding for new blocks ensures that the government receives fair market value for its natural resources. These funds are essential for supporting state-level infrastructure projects and social welfare programs.

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60. (B) Engineering, fabrication, and wire drawing enterprises
Industries that cluster around the secondary steel sector in Madhya Pradesh generally include engineering, fabrication, and wire drawing enterprises. These units use steel products like rods, sheets, and wires to manufacture a variety of industrial and consumer goods. This clustering promotes local supply chains, reduces transportation costs for raw materials, and creates a specialized ecosystem for metal-based manufacturing in the state.

61. (C) Agro-processing, textiles, and local services
In Madhya Pradesh, the MSME sector primarily contributes to the economic output through agro-processing, textiles, and local service industries. These enterprises leverage local raw materials and a labor-intensive approach to produce a wide range of goods and services. By focusing on these sectors, MSMEs play a crucial role in decentralizing industrial growth and providing sustainable livelihoods to people in both urban and rural areas.

62. (A) Skill upgradation training and toolkit incentive
The PM Vishwakarma Yojana offers non-financial benefits like skill upgradation training and toolkit incentives to traditional artisans in Madhya Pradesh. These components are designed to modernize traditional crafts by teaching artisans new techniques and providing them with efficient tools. This support helps improve the quality and productivity of their work, ensuring that traditional skills remain competitive in the contemporary market.

63. (A) Providing employment and regional entrepreneurship
Micro, small, and medium enterprises play a fundamental role in the economy of Madhya Pradesh by providing extensive employment and fostering regional entrepreneurship. These units are often started by local individuals and utilize local resources, which helps in distributing wealth more equitably. Their presence across different districts ensures that economic development is not confined only to large metropolitan centers.

64. (B) II and III only
MUDRA loans are specifically designed to provide collateral-free credit to small businesses, aiming to fund the unfunded segments of the economy. In Madhya Pradesh, a significant portion of these loans is disbursed to women entrepreneurs, empowering them to start or expand their ventures. This financial support helps bridge the gap for individuals who lack traditional assets required for commercial bank loans.

65. (A) It requires physical submission of documents at the DIC office.
Udyam registration is a completely paperless and zero-cost online process, which does not require any physical submission of documents at government offices. It utilizes the Aadhaar number of the entrepreneur to verify details and facilitate the formalization of micro-enterprises. This streamlined digital approach makes it easier for small businesses in Madhya Pradesh to register and access various government benefits and subsidies.

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66. (A) Subsidized power rates for new MSMEs for a fixed period
To support the growth of the MSME sector, the Madhya Pradesh government provides power tariff subsidies for new industrial units for a fixed initial period. This measure reduces the operational costs for small businesses, making them more competitive. By lowering the expense of electricity, which is a major input for many manufacturing processes, the state encourages entrepreneurship and industrial expansion.

67. (C) Investment up to Rs. 1 crore and turnover up to Rs. 5 crore
Under the revised national classification, a micro-enterprise is defined as a unit where the investment in plant and machinery does not exceed one crore rupees and the annual turnover is no more than five crore rupees. This definition applies to all MSMEs in Madhya Pradesh, helping them qualify for specific financial benefits, incentives, and simplified regulatory requirements under state and central policies.

68. (B) Traditional artisans and craftspeople
The PM Vishwakarma Yojana is specifically targeted at traditional artisans and craftspeople in Madhya Pradesh, such as carpenters,

blacksmiths, and potters. The scheme aims to provide them with recognition, skill enhancement, and financial support to sustain their traditional livelihoods. By focusing on these essential but often overlooked segments, the government seeks to preserve cultural heritage while promoting modern economic self-reliance.

69. (A) Banks (Commercial, RRB, SFB) and NBFCs
In Madhya Pradesh, MUDRA loans are primarily disbursed through a wide network of commercial banks, regional rural banks, small finance banks, and non-banking financial companies. These institutions facilitate access to credit for small entrepreneurs who may not have traditional collateral. This broad distribution network ensures that financial assistance reaches a variety of sectors, including manufacturing, trading, and services, across the entire state.

70. (C) MSMEs are generally labor-intensive and require a less specialized workforce.
The high employment generation capacity of the MSME sector in Madhya Pradesh is due to its generally labor-intensive nature and the requirement for a less specialized workforce. Unlike large-scale heavy industries that rely on automation, MSMEs often utilize manual and semi-automated processes. This allows them to absorb a large number of workers, providing critical job opportunities in both urban and rural regions.

71. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The MSME policy in Madhya Pradesh offers various incentives to achieve different economic objectives. Interest subsidies help reduce the cost of borrowing capital, while infrastructure subsidies lower the expense of setting up factory premises. Reimbursements for patent registration encourage innovation, and market development assistance helps small businesses participate in trade fairs. Together, these measures create a supportive environment for small-scale growth.

72. (B) I and III only
MSMEs are essential for reducing regional economic imbalances in Madhya Pradesh by promoting industrialization in less developed areas. They also contribute significantly to the state's total exports by manufacturing a variety of goods for global markets. However, the current classification of MSMEs is based on both investment and annual turnover, rather than solely on the number of workers they employ.

73. (D) Low-interest, collateral-free credit in tranches
Under the PM Vishwakarma Yojana, artisans in Madhya Pradesh can access low-interest, collateral-free credit provided in tranches. This financial support is designed to help them invest in better tools, raw materials, and business expansion. By providing affordable credit, the scheme enables traditional craftspeople to improve their productivity and income without the burden of high-interest rates or the need for physical assets.

74. (C) Access to credit, subsidies, and procurement policies
The primary benefit of MSME formalization through Udyam registration in Madhya Pradesh is gaining access to formal credit, government subsidies, and preferential procurement policies. Once registered, small businesses can participate in government tenders more easily and benefit from schemes like the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust. This formal recognition is a crucial step for micro-enterprises to scale up and sustain their operations.

75. (D) Reimbursement of costs for obtaining the certificate
To encourage MSMEs in Madhya Pradesh to adopt international quality standards like ISO, the state government provides a reimbursement of the costs incurred in obtaining such certifications. This incentive helps small businesses improve the quality of their products, making them more competitive in both domestic and international markets. High-quality standards are essential for MSMEs to integrate into the supply chains of larger corporations.

76. (D) Annual turnover
In the revised classification of MSMEs implemented across India and Madhya Pradesh, annual turnover was added as a key parameter alongside investment in plant and machinery. This change provides a more comprehensive and realistic assessment of an enterprise's size and economic impact. By including turnover, the government ensures that businesses with

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112. (B) Grouping related firms for collective capacity building
The Cluster Development Programme for MSMEs in Madhya Pradesh is based on the philosophy of grouping related firms to enhance their collective capacity. By working together in a cluster, small businesses can share common facilities, access specialized services, and improve their bargaining power. This collaborative approach helps overcome individual limitations, fosters innovation, and makes the entire industrial group more competitive in the market.

113. (C) Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation (MPRDC)
The Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation is the primary agency responsible for the development and maintenance of state highways and major district roads. It utilizes various models, including public-private partnerships, to build high-quality road infrastructure across the state. MPRDC's work is essential for improving connectivity between major towns and industrial areas, facilitating smooth transport and economic activity within Madhya Pradesh.

114. (B) India's first world-class PPP-model redeveloped station
Rani Kamlapati Railway Station in Bhopal is significant as India's first world-class redeveloped station under a public-private partnership model. It offers modern amenities comparable to international airports, including improved passenger lounges, shopping areas, and efficient transit facilities. This redevelopment project serves as a model for modernizing Indian railways by leveraging private investment to provide high-quality infrastructure and services to passengers.

115. (D) PMGSY is entirely funded by the village panchayats.
PMGSY is a centrally sponsored scheme funded primarily by the central government and state contributions, rather than by village panchayats. Madhya Pradesh has been a top performer in the scheme, with the MPRRDA serving as the nodal agency for high-quality construction. The program also emphasizes the use of green technologies to ensure that rural road development is environmentally sustainable.

116. (D) MP Laghu Udyog Nigam
An MSME unit in Bhopal looking to supply goods to government departments should approach the Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam. MPLUN acts as a nodal agency that facilitates the procurement of products from small-scale industries for various state government offices. Registration with MPLUN provides MSMEs with a reliable market and ensures that government departments can easily source high-quality local products.

117. (D) Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport, Indore
Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport in Indore is currently the only airport in Madhya Pradesh that handles direct international flights. As the busiest airport in the state, it serves as a vital gateway for both domestic and international travelers. This connectivity is essential for supporting the region's industrial growth, particularly the pharmaceutical and IT sectors, which have global operations and markets.

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118. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Craft clusters in Madhya Pradesh are located in specific districts known for their traditional expertise. Chanderi sarees are made in Ashoknagar, while bell metal art is prominent in Tikamgarh and Betul. Budhni in Sehore is famous for wooden toys, and Indore is a hub for leather toys. These clusters preserve traditional skills and provide important employment opportunities for local artisans.

119. (A) West Central Railway (WCR)
The headquarters of the West Central Railway zone is located in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. This zone plays a critical role in managing rail operations across a significant part of central India, including major freight and passenger routes. Having the headquarters in Jabalpur highlights the city's importance as a strategic transport node and contributes to the local economy through railway-related activities.

120. (A) Faster road development via private sector investment
The implementation of the Build-Operate-Transfer model by MPRDC has led to faster development of state highways in Madhya Pradesh through private sector investment. In this model, private companies build and maintain roads for a

These artisans form a vital part of the rural and semi-urban economy in Madhya Pradesh. By providing them with specialized support, the scheme helps modernize these ancient crafts and ensures that the practitioners can earn a sustainable and dignified livelihood.

86. (B) Small Enterprise - Up to Rs. 10 crore; Up to Rs. 50 crore
A small enterprise is defined as an entity with an investment in plant and machinery of up to ten crore rupees and an annual turnover of up to fifty crore rupees. This classification is part of the revised MSME criteria used in Madhya Pradesh to determine eligibility for various industrial incentives, subsidies, and regulatory exemptions provided by the state and central governments.

87. (B) MP MSME Development Policy
The MP MSME Development Policy is the primary document that outlines the various financial incentives, subsidies, and procedural relaxations for small industries in the state. It provides a comprehensive framework for promoting entrepreneurship, improving infrastructure, and facilitating access to credit. This policy is essential for creating a conducive environment for the growth of small-scale manufacturing and service units in Madhya Pradesh.

88. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
MSMEs have a unique economic impact in Madhya Pradesh due to their specific characteristics. Low capital requirements promote grassroots entrepreneurship, while local resource utilization boosts the rural and semi-urban economy. Their labor-intensive nature leads to high employment generation, and their export potential increases the state's foreign exchange earnings. These factors together make MSMEs a cornerstone of the state's economic development strategy.

89. (B) Shishu
Under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, loans up to fifty thousand rupees are classified as Shishu. This category is specifically designed for budding entrepreneurs and very small businesses that need initial capital to start their ventures. In Madhya Pradesh, this tranche is widely used by micro-entrepreneurs to purchase basic equipment or initial stock for their small-scale income-generating activities.

90. (A) Aadhaar card of the entrepreneur
To generate an Udyam Registration Certificate, the only essential document required is the Aadhaar card of the entrepreneur. The process is designed to be extremely simple and paperless, with other details like investment and turnover being pulled automatically from PAN and GST records. This ease of registration has encouraged a large number of small business owners in Madhya Pradesh to formalize.

91. (B) Common Facility Centres (CFCs)
A key component funded under the Cluster Development Programme in Madhya Pradesh is the establishment of Common Facility Centres. These centers provide shared infrastructure like advanced machinery, testing laboratories, and specialized storage that individual small units could not afford on their own. By sharing these resources, MSMEs in a cluster can improve their product quality and reduce overall production costs.

92. (C) Navigable roads during all seasons with drainage structures
Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, an all-weather road is defined as one that is navigable during all seasons of the year. This requires the road to have adequate drainage structures like culverts and bridges to ensure it remains functional even during heavy monsoons. Such roads are crucial for providing rural habitations with reliable access to essential services and markets.

93. (C) Mrignayanee
Mrignayanee is the famous brand name of the emporium chain operated by the Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam to promote the state's handlooms and handicrafts. These outlets showcase a wide variety of traditional products, including Chanderi and Maheshwari sarees, to a national audience. The emporiums play a vital role in creating market links for local artisans and preserving the state's cultural heritage.

94. (A) I, II, and IV only
Madhya Pradesh has a robust railway network with important junctions like Bina and a major

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portion of the Delhi-Chennai route passing through the state. The Bhopal Shatabdi Express is noted for its high speed and quality service. However, gauge conversion is an ongoing priority, and while the network is extensive, MP does not have the highest railway route density in India.

95. (B) NH 44 (formerly NH 3/7 sections)
National Highway 44 is a major North-South corridor that passes through Madhya Pradesh, connecting Gwalior and Morena to southern parts of India. It represents a critical artery for freight and passenger movement, linking the state to the national transport network. This highway's development has significantly improved logistics efficiency and regional connectivity, supporting industrial and commercial growth along its route.

96. (B) UDAN (Ude Desh ka Aam Naagrik)
The UDAN scheme has significantly boosted regional air connectivity in Madhya Pradesh by making air travel more affordable and accessible. It has linked smaller cities like Gwalior and Jabalpur to major domestic hubs, facilitating faster movement for business and tourism. This initiative is part of a broader national effort to enhance regional infrastructure and stimulate economic development in underserved areas through improved aviation.

97. (D) Marketing, raw materials, and procurement for MSMEs
The Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam is primarily responsible for the marketing, raw material supply, and procurement facilitation for MSMEs in the state. It acts as a bridge between small-scale units and government departments, ensuring that MSMEs have a steady market for their products. MPLUN also manages emporiums and testing facilities to support the growth and quality of local industrial output.

98. (A) All-weather road access for unconnected rural habitations
The primary objective of the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana is to provide all-weather road access to unconnected rural habitations. This initiative focuses on improving rural connectivity to ensure that villagers have reliable access to markets, health centers, and educational institutions. By building a robust rural road network, the scheme helps reduce poverty and promotes socio-economic development in the countryside.

99. (B) Itarsi Junction - Largest railway junction in Madhya Pradesh
Itarsi Junction is the largest and busiest railway junction in Madhya Pradesh, serving as a vital link between northern, southern, eastern, and western India. Its strategic location makes it a critical node for both passenger and freight traffic. While other stations like Rani Kamlapati have modern facilities, Itarsi's role as a major operational crossroads remains unmatched in the state's railway system.

100. (C) Pithampur - Handicraft and bamboo cluster
Pithampur is primarily known as a major automotive and industrial hub rather than a handicraft and bamboo cluster. In contrast, Ratlami Sev is a famous food processing product, and Bagh Print is a renowned textile cluster in Dhar. Datia is correctly associated with jaggery production. This highlights Pithampur's distinct identity as a center for heavy manufacturing and modern engineering in Madhya Pradesh.

101. (A) 1, 2, 3
Geographically, the major airports in Madhya Pradesh are arranged from north to south starting with Gwalior in the northern Gird region. Bhopal, the state capital, is located in the central part, while Indore is situated further south in the Malwa region. This spatial distribution provides convenient air access to the three most significant urban and industrial centers across the state.

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102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
MPLUN operates raw material depots across Madhya Pradesh to ensure that small-scale industrial units have a steady and affordable supply of essential inputs like iron and steel. By maintaining these depots, the corporation helps MSMEs overcome procurement challenges and fluctuations in market prices. This support is crucial for the continuous operation and competitiveness of small manufacturing enterprises in the state.

103. (B) Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana
The Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana was launched in Madhya Pradesh to provide road

connectivity to small rural habitations that did not meet the population eligibility criteria of the central PMGSY. This state-level scheme ensures that even smaller villages are linked to the main road network via all-weather roads. It supplements national efforts to achieve universal rural connectivity and promote inclusive regional growth.

104. (B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
While Madhya Pradesh has invested heavily in the Mukhyamantri Gram Sadak Yojana to supplement national connectivity efforts, its road density is not significantly higher than the national average. The state's large geographical area and vast rural landscape present challenges in achieving high density compared to smaller or more urbanized states. However, the continuous expansion of the rural road network remains a priority.

105. (C) Khajuraho airport caters primarily to military fighter jets.
Khajuraho airport is a domestic facility that primarily caters to tourists visiting the UNESCO World Heritage site, rather than serving as a military fighter jet base. Other airports like those in Indore, Bhopal, and Jabalpur handle significant commercial passenger traffic, with Indore being the busiest. These airports are essential for supporting the state's tourism industry and providing regional connectivity.

106. (B) It provides direct agricultural loans to farmers.
The Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam focuses on supporting the MSME sector through procurement, marketing, and testing, rather than providing direct agricultural loans to farmers. Its activities are centered on facilitating industrial growth by acting as a nodal agency for government supplies and managing craft emporiums. Agricultural financing is typically handled by specialized institutions like cooperative banks and rural development banks.

107. (A) Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line
The Lalitpur-Singrauli railway line is a major ongoing project designed to connect the economically backward regions of Bundelkhand and Mahakoshal. This project aims to improve transportation for both passengers and minerals, particularly coal, from the Singrauli region. Once completed, it will provide a direct and efficient rail link, stimulating industrial development and social progress in these historically underserved parts of the state.

108. (A) Chanderi and Maheshwar
Chanderi and Maheshwar are globally renowned clusters in Madhya Pradesh, specifically famous for their exquisite handloom textiles and sarees. These products are characterized by their unique weaving styles, fine fabrics, and traditional designs. These clusters provide livelihoods to thousands of weavers and are a significant part of the state's cultural identity and textile heritage, attracting buyers from across the world.

109. (B) Core Network Planning → Preparation of DPR → Tendering → Execution
The execution of projects under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana follows a logical sequence starting with Core Network Planning to identify unconnected habitations. This is followed by the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for specific road stretches. Once approved, the tendering process is initiated to select contractors, and finally, the actual construction or execution of the road takes place.

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110. (A) I, II, and IV only
NH-46 is a major highway located entirely within Madhya Pradesh, and the Narmada Expressway is a significant proposed project. MPRDC is responsible for managing toll collection on state highways. However, rural roads are not exclusively constructed by the CPWD; they are primarily built by state agencies like the MPRRDA under schemes like PMGSY to ensure better local implementation.

111. (D) Khajuraho Airport
To visit the UNESCO World Heritage temples in Khajuraho directly via air, tourists should book flights to the Khajuraho Airport. This airport is strategically located to serve the famous temple complex, making it convenient for international and domestic travelers. It plays a crucial role in supporting the local tourism economy by providing a direct link to one of India's most iconic destinations.

high revenue but low investment still qualify for appropriate support.

77. (D) Income-generating manufacturing or service activities
Small entrepreneurs in Madhya Pradesh primarily utilize MUDRA loans for income-generating activities in the manufacturing, service, and trading sectors. These funds are used to purchase equipment, stock inventory, or manage working capital requirements. By focusing on productive investments, the scheme helps individuals become self-employed and contribute to the local economy, rather than using the credit for personal or non-productive expenses.

78. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
The MSME sector is a major driver of employment generation in Madhya Pradesh because it operates across various labor-intensive fields like food processing and handicrafts. Unlike capital-intensive heavy industries that require massive investment and fewer workers, MSMEs focus on smaller operations that utilize more manual labor. This makes them essential for providing jobs to a large and diverse population across the state.

79. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The PM Vishwakarma Yojana includes various features to support traditional artisans. Certificates provide formal recognition, while skill upgradation improves the quality of crafts. Toolkit incentives help modernize traditional tools, and credit support enables artisans to expand their business operations. These components work together to ensure the holistic development of the artisan community and the preservation of traditional skills in Madhya Pradesh.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Udyam registration has significantly increased the formal data on MSMEs in Madhya Pradesh by providing a simplified online registration process. A key reason for its success is the automatic linkage with PAN and GST databases, which allows for the seamless verification of an enterprise's investment and turnover details. This integration ensures data accuracy and reduces the need for manual documentation.

81. (C) SC, ST, and Women entrepreneurs
To promote inclusive growth, the Madhya Pradesh MSME policy provides enhanced financial incentives and support to entrepreneurs from Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women. These measures include higher subsidy percentages and special land allotment quotas. By specifically targeting these groups, the state aims to overcome historical socio-economic barriers and encourage a more diverse and equitable entrepreneurial ecosystem.

82. (A) Small manufacturing and service enterprises
The largest number of registered MSME units in Madhya Pradesh consists of small manufacturing and service enterprises. These businesses operate in various sectors like food processing, tailoring, repair services, and local trade. Their widespread presence across all districts highlights the importance of the MSME sector in driving grassroots economic activity and providing essential services to both urban and rural communities.

83. (D) Udyam Registration Portal
The Udyam Registration Portal is the official platform launched by the Government of India for the formal registration of MSMEs. In Madhya Pradesh, it is heavily utilized by entrepreneurs to legalize their businesses and access state and central benefits. The portal's user-friendly and paperless interface has greatly facilitated the formalization of the state's vast informal small-business sector.

84. (C) Vridha - Loans above Rs. 10,00,000
Under the Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, loans are classified into three categories: Shishu for loans up to fifty thousand rupees, Kishore for loans up to five lakh rupees, and Tarun for loans up to ten lakh rupees. There is no category called Vridha. These classifications help financial institutions cater to the different stages of growth of a small business.

85. (C) Carpentry and blacksmithing
The PM Vishwakarma Yojana covers traditional trades that rely on manual skills and simple tools, such as carpentry, blacksmithing, and pottery.

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fixed period before transferring them back to the government. This approach has allowed the state to expand its high-quality road network quickly without immediate heavy public spending.

121. (A) Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station - Singrauli
The Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station is located in Singrauli, which is the major coal-producing hub of Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the largest power plants in India, leveraging the local coal reserves for massive energy production. Other power plants are situated in different districts, such as the Satpura plant in Betul, reflecting the state's diverse thermal energy infrastructure.

122. (D) Setup of solar pumps and small solar plants on barren land
The PM KUSUM scheme in Madhya Pradesh focuses on the installation of solar pumps and small solar power plants on barren or underutilized agricultural land. This initiative helps farmers reduce their dependency on diesel and grid electricity for irrigation, thereby lowering their costs. It also promotes renewable energy at the grassroots level and provides farmers with an additional source of income.

123. (D) Scientific storage facilities for agricultural produce via MPWLC
Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation provides extensive scientific storage facilities for agricultural produce across the state. These warehouses help farmers and traders preserve their crops and reduce post-harvest losses. The use of negotiable warehouse receipts also allows farmers to obtain credit against their stored produce, providing them with financial flexibility and better control over the timing of their sales.

124. (B) I, II, and IV only
The Smart Cities Mission in Madhya Pradesh includes seven selected cities like Bhopal and Indore, where Integrated Command and Control Centres have been established for better urban management. Innovative projects like public bicycle sharing have also been introduced. However, the mission is not 100% funded by the state; it involves significant financial contributions and support from the central government.

125. (D) MP Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company is headquartered in Gwalior.
The MP Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company is headquartered in Indore rather than Gwalior, serving the western divisions of the state. Other regional companies are correctly headquartered in Bhopal and Jabalpur. These DISCOMs are responsible for the retail distribution of electricity, ensuring that power reaches residential, commercial, and industrial consumers across their respective regions in a reliable manner.

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126. (D) Achieving universal water supply coverage in several cities
The AMRUT scheme in Madhya Pradesh focuses on achieving universal water supply coverage and improving sewerage networks in several selected cities. By upgrading urban infrastructure, the mission aims to enhance the quality of life for citizens. The project prioritizes basic services like water, sanitation, and urban transport, ensuring that cities can manage their growth sustainably and provide essential amenities to all.

127. (C) Lowering costs and boosting freight movement efficiency
Multi-modal logistics parks are being developed in Madhya Pradesh to lower transportation costs and boost the efficiency of freight movement. These parks integrate different modes of transport, such as road and rail, and provide specialized facilities for storage and distribution. Their development is critical for leveraging the state's central location to become a major national hub for logistics and supply chain management.

128. (A) Rewa
The 750 MW Ultra Mega Solar Power Project is located in the Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh. It is a landmark renewable energy project that supplies power not only to the state but also to the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation. Its successful implementation has positioned Madhya Pradesh as a leader in large-scale solar energy production and demonstrated the viability of clean energy.

129. (D) Indore
Indore is frequently ranked as India's cleanest city and has successfully implemented numerous smart city projects, including efficient waste management and urban transport systems. Its commitment to cleanliness and sustainable urban development has made it a national model. The city's proactive approach to governance and infrastructure has significantly improved the quality of life for its residents and attracted diverse investments.

130. (B) Sasan (Ultra Mega Power Project)
Sasan is an Ultra Mega Power Project based on coal-fired thermal energy, making it an exception among the listed hydroelectric power stations. Facilities at Punasa, Omkareshwar, and Bargi are primary centers for hydroelectricity generation in Madhya Pradesh, utilizing the water resources of the Narmada and other rivers. This mix of energy sources ensures a more reliable power supply for the state's needs.

131. (B) Water Supply → Sewerage → Stormwater drainage → Urban Transport → Green Spaces
According to AMRUT guidelines, the priority sequence for urban infrastructure development starts with universal water supply, followed by sewerage and septage management. Next priorities include stormwater drainage to prevent flooding, followed by urban transport improvements and the creation of green spaces and parks. this structured approach ensures that the most basic and critical needs of urban residents are addressed first.

132. (D) I, II, III, and IV
Madhya Pradesh utilizes its central location to develop a robust logistics and warehousing sector, including Inland Container Depots at Indore and Mandideep. The state's policy offers subsidies for logistics parks, and modern silos are being built through public-private partnerships for grain storage. These elements together enhance the state's capacity to handle and store both industrial and agricultural goods efficiently.

133. (A) Neemuch and Mandsaur districts host significant solar power capacity.
Neemuch and Mandsaur districts are major centers for solar power capacity in Madhya Pradesh, hosting several large-scale projects. The state has significant potential for both solar and wind energy due to its favorable geographic conditions. While it is working toward increasing its renewable energy share, it relies on a mix of sources, and biomass energy remains a recognized and permitted source.

134. (C) UDAY (Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana)
The Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana was adopted by the Madhya Pradesh government to improve the financial health and operational efficiency of its regional power distribution companies. The scheme involves the state taking over a portion of the DISCOMs' debt and setting targets for reducing technical and commercial losses. This financial turnaround is essential for ensuring a sustainable and reliable power supply.

135. (C) Water supply, sewerage, and urban transport
The primary focus of the AMRUT scheme in Madhya Pradesh cities is to improve basic urban infrastructure, specifically water supply, sewerage, and urban transport. By ensuring reliable access to these services, the mission aims to make cities more livable and resilient. These improvements are critical for supporting the growing urban population and providing a healthy environment for all residents of the state.

136. (A) Indore
Indore is strategically positioned as a central logistics hub in Madhya Pradesh due to its excellent connectivity via National Highway 44 and major railway corridors. This infrastructure allows for the efficient movement of goods across the state and to other parts of India. The city's well-developed warehousing and transport facilities make it a preferred location for distribution centers and logistics companies.

137. (B) Transforming a specific selected area to create a replicable model
Area Based Development is a core approach of the Smart Cities Mission where a specific, selected area of a city is transformed into a smart zone. This serves as a replicable model that can be expanded to other parts of the city over time. By focusing on a manageable area, cities like Jabalpur can implement advanced technologies and infrastructure more effectively.

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138. (B) Sardar Sarovar Project
The Sardar Sarovar Project is a massive joint-venture hydroelectric and irrigation project shared between Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan on the Narmada River. It provides significant benefits in terms of power generation and water supply to all participating states. This collaborative project is one of the largest of its kind in India and is vital for the region's economic development.

139. (A) 1, 2, 3
Based on regional potential, Dewas and Ratlam have high wind energy installations due to their favorable plateau locations and wind speeds. Umaria, being in a different geographical region, has significantly lower potential for wind power compared to these western districts. This distribution reflects the state's focus on harnessing wind energy in areas with the most suitable natural conditions for turbines.

140. (A) I, II, III, and IV only
In Madhya Pradesh, MP TRANSCO manages the electricity transmission network, while regional DISCOMs handle retail distribution to specific divisions. Agricultural subsidies are a significant part of the state's financial involvement in the sector, and smart metering is being introduced to improve efficiency. However, DISCOMs are primarily distribution entities and do not typically operate their own large-scale thermal power plants.

141. (C) AMRUT
A project focused on separating stormwater drains from sewage lines in Gwalior falls under the AMRUT scheme, which prioritizes urban sanitation and drainage. This infrastructure improvement is essential for preventing waterlogging and ensuring the efficient treatment of sewage. By modernizing these basic urban systems, the scheme helps cities manage environmental challenges and improve the overall living conditions for their residents.

142. (D) Thermal power (Coal-based)
Thermal power, primarily based on the state's extensive coal reserves, is the largest source of power generation capacity in Madhya Pradesh. Large plants in regions like Singrauli provide the bulk of the state's electricity. While renewable energy sources like solar and wind are growing rapidly, coal-based thermal energy remains the primary foundation for meeting the state's continuous industrial and domestic demand.

143. (C) Three
Madhya Pradesh currently has three state-owned regional power distribution companies, each responsible for a specific geographical area: the East (Jabalpur), Central (Bhopal), and West (Indore) zones. This regional structure allows for more focused management of the electricity distribution network and better service to consumers. These companies are critical for ensuring that power is delivered efficiently to every household and business.

144. (A) Satna - International Deep-Sea Port
Satna is an inland city in Madhya Pradesh and does not host an international deep-sea port. Other projects like the Mahakal Mahalok corridor in Ujjain and the Bio-CNG plant in Indore are real and successful initiatives under the Smart Cities and urban development missions. Satna's smart city focus is on improving local infrastructure and amenities rather than maritime facilities.

145. (C) Floating Solar Power Plant
A unique floating solar power plant is being developed at the Omkareshwar reservoir in Madhya Pradesh. This innovative project involves installing solar panels on the water surface, which helps conserve land and reduce water evaporation. It is one of the largest projects of its kind and represents the state's commitment to exploring new technologies for large-scale renewable energy production.

146. (B) Inland Container Depots (ICDs)
Inland Container Depots serve as dry ports in landlocked Madhya Pradesh, providing essential facilities for the export and import of goods. These depots offer services like customs clearance, storage, and handling of shipping containers, allowing local industries to access global markets more easily. By providing port-like facilities inland, ICDs significantly reduce logistics hurdles and costs for the state's manufacturing sector.

199. (A) Dhar → Ratlam → Satna → Singrauli
These districts in Madhya Pradesh are correctly identified by their prominent industrial identities: Dhar hosts the automotive hub of Pithampur, and Ratlam is a growing center for pharmaceuticals. Satna is renowned for its cement plants, while Singrauli is the state's primary coal mining and energy region. This sequence reflects the specialized industrial and mineral-based activities that define the economy of these districts.

200. (A) MP Startup Policy
An entrepreneur in Gwalior utilizing artificial intelligence for agriculture would seek benefits under the MP Startup Policy. This policy provides a comprehensive support system, including incubation and funding, for innovative ventures across various sectors. By focusing on technology-driven solutions, the state aims to modernize traditional fields like farming and encourage the growth of high-potential new businesses through targeted financial assistance.

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point for innovation and entrepreneurship in the state.

156. (A) Industrial Areas and Parks
The MP Industrial Development Corporation is responsible for the development and maintenance of industrial areas and parks across Madhya Pradesh. MPIDC provides essential infrastructure like roads, water, and power to these designated zones to attract manufacturing units. By managing these industrial plots, the corporation facilitates the establishment of new factories and ensures a conducive environment for sustained industrial growth.

157. (D) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)
The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor is a major national project that passes through the western part of Madhya Pradesh. It aims to develop high-quality industrial infrastructure and smart cities along its influence zone, leveraging the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor. This corridor is essential for improving the state's connectivity to major ports and attracting large-scale domestic and foreign industrial investments.

158. (B) Heritage and Cultural Tourism
At destinations like Sanchi and Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh makes significant investments in heritage and cultural tourism infrastructure. These sites are world-renowned for their ancient monuments and temples, attracting thousands of international and domestic visitors. Government initiatives focus on preserving these historic structures and providing modern amenities to enhance the tourist experience, thereby promoting the state's rich cultural heritage.

159. (B) The construction sector is highly capital-intensive but employs zero unorganized labor.
The construction and real estate sector in Madhya Pradesh is a major employer of unorganized labor, providing jobs to thousands of unskilled and semi-skilled workers. While it is capital-intensive, it relies heavily on manual work for building activities. Regulatory bodies like RERA and schemes like PMAY have further structured the sector, making it a vital component of the state's urban economy.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The expansion of optical fiber networks in rural Madhya Pradesh is a foundational step toward digital inclusion. High-speed internet connectivity allows rural citizens to access a variety of essential services online, including telemedicine, e-education, and e-panchayat services. This digital infrastructure helps bridge the gap between urban and rural areas, ensuring that the benefits of technology reach all parts of the state.

161. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
Setting up a large industry via MPIDC follows a logical process that starts with the submission of a Detailed Project Report. Once reviewed, the entrepreneur applies for a specific industrial plot. This is followed by the formal granting of a lease deed and physical possession of the land. Finally, the industry initiates its operations and commences production of goods and services.

162. (A) I, II, III, and V only
The DMIC project significantly influences the Malwa region and includes nodes like Vikram Udyogpuri in Ujjain and the Shajapur-Dewas area. It is a collaborative project between India and Japan. However, it does not connect Bhopal directly to Kolkata; its primary focus is the corridor between Delhi and Mumbai, leveraging connectivity to the western ports for industrial growth.

163. (A) Bandhavgarh
Bandhavgarh is a premier natural reserve in Madhya Pradesh that is highly developed for eco-tourism and tiger safaris. The park's robust resort infrastructure and well-managed safari tours attract wildlife enthusiasts from around the world. This focus on sustainable tourism helps preserve the region's biodiversity while providing livelihoods for local communities and contributing to the state's reputation as a top wildlife destination.

164. (C) It mandates that all startups must be partnered with a government official.
The Madhya Pradesh Startup Policy facilitates entrepreneurship by providing lease rental subsidies, patent assistance, and relaxed procurement criteria, rather than mandating

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147. (A) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
In the context of urban infrastructure in India, the acronym AMRUT stands for the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation. This central government initiative focuses on upgrading basic services like water supply, sewerage, and urban transport in selected cities. The goal is to ensure that every household has access to essential amenities and to improve the overall urban environment.

148. (A) 1, 2, 3
The power plants in Madhya Pradesh vary significantly in their installed capacity. The Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Station is the largest, followed by the Indira Sagar Hydroelectric Project. The Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Project, while a major achievement in renewable energy, has a smaller total capacity compared to these massive thermal and hydro facilities. This hierarchy reflects the state's diverse energy mix.

149. (C) Seven
Seven cities in Madhya Pradesh were selected under the national Smart Cities Mission: Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Ujjain, Sagar, and Satna. These cities are implementing various projects to modernize urban infrastructure, improve governance through digital technology, and enhance the quality of life for their residents. Each city has a dedicated special purpose vehicle to manage and execute these smart initiatives.

150. (B) High Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses
High Aggregate Technical and Commercial losses are a primary cause of financial stress for regional power distribution companies in Madhya Pradesh. These losses occur due to inefficient infrastructure, billing errors, and electricity theft. Reducing AT&C losses through better management and technological interventions like smart meters is essential for ensuring the financial sustainability of the power sector and providing affordable electricity.

151. (C) CM Helpline - 181
The CM Helpline 181 is a key digital initiative in Madhya Pradesh that provides a centralized platform for citizens to register their grievances and seek information. It is part of the state's broader effort to improve governance through digital technology. Other initiatives like MP Online provide a wide range of citizen-facing services, while SWAN and SDC form the backend digital infrastructure.

152. (C) Attracting tourists through reservoir-based recreation
Water tourism infrastructure at places like Hanuwantiya is designed to attract tourists through reservoir-based recreation and adventure sports. By utilizing large water bodies created by dams, the state has developed new destinations for leisure and travel. This initiative, often highlighted by events like Jal Mahotsav, helps diversify the tourism sector and creates economic opportunities for local communities in these regions.

153. (C) The project is entirely aligned with the Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor.
The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor project in Madhya Pradesh is primarily aligned with the Western Dedicated Freight Corridor rather than the Eastern one. It aims to leverage high-speed connectivity to western ports to develop industrial investment nodes like the Pithampur-Dhar-Mhow region. This project is critical for fostering smart manufacturing cities and attracting large-scale investments to the western part of the state.

154. (B) I, II, IV, and V only
The real estate sector in Madhya Pradesh is regulated by RERA to ensure transparency and protects homebuyers. It provides significant employment and has seen property value increases in Smart City zones. Slum rehabilitation is also a key part of housing policy. However, while Bhopal and Indore are major cities, they are generally classified as Tier-2 cities in the national context.

155. (A) Indore
Indore has emerged as the primary hub for the startup ecosystem and incubation centers in Madhya Pradesh. Its strong educational foundation and established industrial base provide an ideal environment for new ventures. The city hosts numerous incubators and accelerators that support startups in various sectors, from technology to commerce, making it a central

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173. (B) Women entrepreneurs and founders from SC/ST communities
Under the Madhya Pradesh Startup Policy, additional financial assistance and specialized incentives are provided to startup founders who are women or belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities. These measures are designed to promote social equity and encourage diverse participation in the innovation economy. By lowering financial barriers for these groups, the state aims to foster a more inclusive entrepreneurial culture.

174. (C) Affordable housing with basic amenities for the urban poor
The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) in Madhya Pradesh focuses on providing affordable housing with basic amenities for the urban poor. The scheme aims to replace slums with formal housing and provide financial assistance to eligible beneficiaries to build or purchase their homes. This initiative is a critical component of the state's urban development strategy to ensure dignified living for all.

175. (D) Mahakal Mahalok - Ujjain
The Mahakal Mahalok corridor in Ujjain is a major religious tourism infrastructure project that has significantly enhanced the pilgrim experience. It features a beautifully designed walkway with numerous sculptures and murals depicting spiritual themes. This project is a key part of the state's effort to modernize religious tourism sites while preserving their sacred character, attracting millions of visitors to the holy city.

176. (A) Faster port connectivity via high-speed rail and road links
The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor node offers industries in Madhya Pradesh the advantage of faster connectivity to major western ports via high-speed rail and road links. This infrastructure significantly reduces the time and cost required for importing raw materials and exporting finished goods. Such logistics efficiency is essential for making the state's manufacturing sector more competitive in the global market.

177. (B) MP Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC)
The MP Industrial Development Corporation is the nodal agency for industrial promotion and the facilitation of large-scale investments in Madhya Pradesh. It provides comprehensive support to investors, including land allotment in industrial areas and streamlined project clearances. MPIDC's role is fundamental to the state's industrialization strategy, ensuring that new projects are established efficiently to drive economic growth and job creation.

178. (A) 1, 2, 3
In the digital infrastructure hierarchy, the State Data Centre serves as the foundational backend for storing and managing data. The State Wide Area Network provides the necessary connectivity or middle layer to link different government offices. Finally, MP Online Kiosks act as the citizen-facing frontend where people can actually access various digital services, completing the information and service delivery chain.

179. (D) MP RERA (Real Estate Regulatory Authority)
The MP Real Estate Regulatory Authority was established to protect the interests of homebuyers and bring transparency to the real estate sector. By mandating the registration of projects and agents, RERA ensures that developers adhere to promised timelines and quality standards. This regulatory framework has boosted investor confidence and helped organize the real estate market in cities across Madhya Pradesh.

180. (D) Mentorship, workspace, and funding access for early startups
Incubation centers play a vital role in the Madhya Pradesh startup ecosystem by providing mentorship, workspace, and access to funding for early-stage ventures. These centers help entrepreneurs refine their business models and navigate the challenges of starting a new company. By offering a supportive environment, incubators foster innovation and increase the chances of success for new startups in the state.

181. (C) Both statements are correct.
The One District One Product scheme in Madhya Pradesh aims to promote traditional industries and specialized agricultural products unique

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to each district. Budhni in the Sehore district is correctly designated for its famous wooden toys. This strategic focus helps in branding local products, improving quality through better technology, and creating sustainable livelihoods for traditional artisans while preserving their unique cultural skills.

182. (D) Upgrading existing sites versus building on new ones
A brownfield project involves the upgrading or expansion of an existing industrial site or facility that has been previously used. In contrast, a greenfield project refers to building a completely new facility on an undeveloped site. In Madhya Pradesh, both types are promoted to either revitalize older industrial areas or develop new manufacturing hubs in previously agricultural or vacant regions.

183. (D) It operates strictly through manual paper-based filing at the state secretariat.
The Single Window Clearance System in Madhya Pradesh is a modern, online platform that eliminates the need for manual paper-based filing at government offices. It integrates services from various departments, allowing investors to submit applications and track their status digitally. This system provides a time-bound clearance mechanism, significantly improving the ease of doing business by reducing administrative delays and increasing transparency.

184. (B) Providing world-class amenities and commercial airspace use
The Rani Kamlapati station in Bhopal was redeveloped under a public-private partnership model to provide world-class amenities and efficiently utilize commercial airspace. This approach allows the private partner to develop commercial facilities like malls and offices, which funds the maintenance of high-quality passenger services. The project demonstrates how private investment can be used to modernize essential public infrastructure like railways.

185. (C) Invest MP (Invest Portal)
Invest MP is the official online Single Window Clearance System adopted by the Madhya Pradesh government to facilitate the ease of doing business. It provides a unified platform where investors can apply for various licenses, clearances, and incentives required to start an industry. By centralizing these processes, the portal reduces the time and effort needed for entrepreneurs to launch their projects.

186. (D) Creating national brand recognition for MP's artisans
Mrignayanee emporiums located outside Madhya Pradesh aim to create national brand recognition for the state's traditional handlooms and handicrafts. By showcasing products like Chanderi and Maheshwari sarees in major cities across India, these outlets provide a wider market for local artisans. This national presence helps sustain traditional crafts and increases the income of the weaving and artisan communities of the state.

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187. (C) Agar Solar Park - Agar Malwa
The Agar Solar Park is a significant renewable energy project located in the Agar Malwa district of Madhya Pradesh. It is part of the state's effort to expand its solar power capacity by utilizing land in various regions. These parks are essential for meeting the state's clean energy targets and reducing the overall carbon footprint of its power generation sector.

188. (A) I, II, and III only
Madhya Pradesh actively promotes investment through Global Investors Summits and a comprehensive Single Window System that provides pre-operation clearances. MPIDC serves as the primary contact for large investors. Contrary to having low rankings, the state has consistently performed well in national Ease of Doing Business evaluations, reflecting its successful efforts to simplify regulations and support industrial growth across various sectors.

189. (B) PM SVANidhi
The PM SVANidhi scheme has played a crucial role in the formalization of street vendors in urban Madhya Pradesh by providing them with micro-credit. This financial support helps vendors manage their working capital and encourages them to use digital payments. By integrating these micro-entrepreneurs into the formal financial system, the scheme provides them with economic stability and social security.

190. (B) Malanpur
Malanpur is one of the locations in Madhya Pradesh that hosts an Inland Container Depot, serving as an important dry port for the region's industries. This facility allows manufacturing units in the Gird region to handle their export and import logistics locally, including customs clearance and container storage. Such infrastructure is vital for supporting the international trade activities of landlocked industrial clusters.

191. (B) Faster approvals and higher transparency for industrial investors
The primary purpose of the Single Window Clearance System in Madhya Pradesh is to ensure faster approvals and higher transparency for industrial investors. By providing a single point of contact for multiple government clearances, it reduces administrative hurdles and speeds up the project implementation process. This efficiency is critical for attracting new investments and improving the state's overall business environment.

192. (B) Ken-Betwa Link
The Ken-Betwa Link is a major national river interlinking project aimed at transferring surplus water from the Ken river to the Betwa river. This project is critical for resolving the long-standing water crisis in the Bundelkhand region of both Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. It will provide essential water for irrigation, drinking, and power generation, supporting regional agricultural and industrial development.

193. (A) 1, 2, 3
Geographically, these major industrial clusters are arranged from north to south starting with Malanpur in the northern Bhind district. Mandideep is located in the central Raisen district near Bhopal, while Pithampur is situated further south in the Dhar district near Indore. This distribution shows how industrial activity is spread across different regions, from the Gird area to the Malwa plateau.

194. (A) I, II, III, and V only
The food processing sector in Madhya Pradesh utilizes Mega Food Parks and cold chain infrastructure to link primary processing centers to central hubs. Soybean processing is a major component of this industry. However, the state does not rely completely on others for milk; it has a robust dairy sector with significant local production and cooperative networks like Sanchi.

195. (A) Rewa-Satna belt
The Rewa-Satna belt in Madhya Pradesh is highly recognized for its dense concentration of cement factories. This region's industrial growth is driven by the presence of massive Vindhyan limestone deposits, which provide the essential raw material for cement production. The combination of mineral wealth and good railway connectivity has made this area a premier center for the national cement industry.

196. (A) MP State Electronics Development Corporation (MPSEDC)
The MP State Electronics Development Corporation is the specific agency in Madhya Pradesh responsible for handling the development of electronics manufacturing clusters. MPSEDC works to attract technology companies and provide them with the specialized infrastructure needed for high-tech manufacturing. These clusters are essential for fostering innovation, creating skilled jobs, and positioning the state as a growing hub for the electronics industry.

197. (C) Bell Metal (Dokra) - Morena
While Bagh prints are from Dhar and Zari Zardozi is a specialty of Bhopal, Bell Metal or Dokra art is primarily associated with regions like Tikamgarh, Betul, and parts of the tribal belt, rather than Morena. These traditional crafts represent the rich cultural diversity of Madhya Pradesh, with each cluster having a unique history and artistic style that is preserved by local artisans.

198. (A) Clearance assumed if not granted within a set timeframe
Deemed Approval is a proactive ease of doing business initiative in Madhya Pradesh where a clearance is automatically assumed to be granted if the concerned department does not respond within a specified timeframe. This mechanism prevents administrative delays and ensures that industrial projects can move forward without being held up by bureaucratic inaction. It promotes accountability and speeds up the investment process.

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partnerships with government officials. Startups are encouraged to operate independently and are supported through a network of incubators. These measures aim to foster innovation and help new businesses scale up by reducing financial and administrative barriers in the early stages.

165. (B) Land allotment and project clearance facilitation for industries
The MP Industrial Development Corporation acts as the nodal agency for industrial promotion and investment facilitation in the state. Its core functions include the allotment of land in industrial areas and providing single-window assistance for various project clearances. By streamlining the setup process, MPIDC makes it easier for large investors to establish their operations and contribute to the state's economic development.

166. (A) Ujjain (Vikram Udyogpuri)
Vikram Udyogpuri in Ujjain is a major investment node developed under the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor project in Madhya Pradesh. It is designed as a smart industrial and knowledge township, offering high-quality infrastructure for diverse sectors. This node is critical for attracting high-tech industries and fostering an environment that integrates manufacturing with research and education, supporting long-term regional growth.

167. (D) Cement
The robust production of cement in Madhya Pradesh directly supports its booming construction and infrastructure sectors. As one of India's leading cement producers, the state has an abundant and reliable supply of this essential building material. This internal availability reduces costs for state-level projects, such as highways and housing, and facilitates the rapid expansion of urban and industrial infrastructure across the region.

168. (D) PMGSY Road Roller
A road roller used in PMGSY construction is a piece of physical machinery and is not an e-governance infrastructure service. In contrast, MP e-District, MP Online Kiosks, and the Vimarsh Portal are all digital platforms that provide various government services and information to citizens online. These digital initiatives are part of the state's comprehensive strategy to improve transparency and accessibility.

169. (A) Mandu → Ujjain → Pachmarhi → Bandhavgarh
Traveling from west to east in Madhya Pradesh, a tourist would first encounter the historical fort of Mandu, followed by the religious city of Ujjain. Continuing east, they would reach the hill station of Pachmarhi in the Satpura range, and finally, the Bandhavgarh National Park in the eastern part of the state. This route showcases the state's diverse cultural and natural landscapes.

170. (B) I, III, and IV only
Madhya Pradesh supports its startup ecosystem through a dedicated portal, venture capital networks, and marketing assistance for recognized ventures. These initiatives are designed to provide a holistic support system for entrepreneurs across various sectors. However, financial support is not restricted only to agriculture; the policy aims to foster innovation in a wide range of fields, including technology, services, and manufacturing.

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171. (C) Invest MP portal
An entrepreneur looking to set up a heavy machinery plant in Madhya Pradesh should use the Invest MP portal managed by MPIDC. This platform allows investors to view available industrial plots and apply for land allotment online. It serves as a single-point access for investment facilitation, providing a transparent and efficient way to manage the industrial land acquisition process.

172. (B) High-speed broadband for Gram Panchayats via optical fibre
The primary objective of the BharatNet project in Madhya Pradesh is to provide high-speed broadband connectivity to all Gram Panchayats using optical fiber. This infrastructure is essential for digitalizing rural governance and providing villagers with access to online services like education and healthcare. By connecting rural areas to the national digital network, the project aims to bridge the digital divide.

CHAPTER 06

Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh ODOP and Intellectual Property Rights

1. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh roadmap places strong emphasis on Good Governance.
Reason (R): Transparent and efficient delivery systems are essential to foster economic growth and citizen welfare.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

2. Which of the following is an exception to the practices promoted for self-reliance in Madhya Pradesh agriculture?
(A) Organic farming methods
(B) Micro-irrigation systems
(C) High-water monoculture
(D) Native seed variety usage

3. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan was launched as a response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
Statement II: It focuses purely on large scale corporate industries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

4. What is the primary effect of promoting local manufacturing under the Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh framework?
(A) Higher levels of national capital flight
(B) Reliance on external sources for raw materials
(C) Local jobs and lower trade deficit
(D) Sustained decline in technical innovation

5. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the application of Atma Nirbhar pillars in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Streamlining public services via technology
(B) State reliance on central grants only
(C) Improving rural and urban connectivity
(D) Leveraging skills for demographic growth

6. Under which brand name does the Madhya Pradesh government promote its handloom and handicraft products?
(A) Vindhya Valley
(B) Mrignayanee
(C) Kabira
(D) Narmada Naturals

7. What is the central objective of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan?
(A) Increase dependence on foreign markets
(B) Build economic self-reliance
(C) Promote only agricultural exports
(D) Reduce domestic manufacturing growth

8. Which specific initiative in Madhya Pradesh targets the reduction of post-harvest losses to boost agricultural self-reliance?
(A) Urban housing scheme
(B) Farm Gate Infrastructure development
(C) Highway expansion
(D) Free electricity for heavy industries

9. Which nodal agency is primarily responsible for industrial promotion and investment facilitation in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Board
(B) MP Industrial Development Corporation

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(C) MP State Agricultural Marketing Board
(D) MP Rural Road Development Authority

10. Consider the following statements regarding the vision of Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh:
I. It aims to develop a robust health and education network.
II. It discourages the decentralization of local bodies.
III. It focuses on boosting the MSME sector.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

11. A consumer in Bhopal choosing to buy a Maheshwari saree instead of an imported synthetic fabric is an application of which concept?
(A) Import substitution only
(B) Export Promotion
(C) Foreign Direct Investment
(D) Vocal for Local

12. Which of the following is the odd one out regarding the official five pillars of Atma Nirbhar Bharat?
(A) Economy
(B) Infrastructure
(C) Foreign Aid
(D) Demand

13. What is the most appropriate strategy for doubling farmer income under Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Crop diversification and value addition
(B) Increasing dependence on imported fertilizers
(C) Converting all farmland to cash crop use
(D) Prohibiting the export of farm products

14. Which pillar of the national Atma Nirbhar framework is directly addressed by Madhya Pradesh's focus on harnessing its youth population through the Mukhyamantri Seekho Kamao Yojana?
(A) Infrastructure
(B) Demand
(C) Demography
(D) System

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15. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): The Vocal for Local campaign encourages citizens to buy and promote domestically produced goods.
Reason (R): The campaign strictly prohibits the export of Indian goods to international markets.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. Which concept best defines self-reliance under the Atma Nirbhar framework?
(A) Global integration with domestic capacity
(B) Total isolation from international trade markets
(C) Prohibiting all forms of foreign direct investment
(D) Restricting trade activities to within state borders

17. Identify the correctly matched pair regarding industrial clusters in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Pithampur: Automobile and Pharma
(B) Mandideep: Heavy Marine Projects
(C) Malanpur: Specialized Diamond Work
(D) Meghnagar: Aircraft Manufacturing

18. Which of the following is NOT one of the four main pillars of the Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh roadmap?
(A) Nuclear Energy Expansion
(B) Physical Infrastructure
(C) Good Governance
(D) Economy and Employment

19. Consider the following initiatives for local food systems in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Custom Hiring Centers
II. E-NAM integration
III. PM Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises
IV. Abolition of minimum support price
V. Promotion of millets (Shree Anna)
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, III, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V

(D) I, III, IV, and V

20. Consider the following actions under the 'Economy' pillar in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Promoting agricultural exports
II. Developing industrial corridors
III. Restricting inter-state trade
IV. Enhancing credit access for MSMEs
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

21. Consider the following benefits of the 'Vocal for Local' campaign for Madhya Pradesh:
I. Revival of dying traditional arts
II. Increased carbon footprint from transport
III. Economic empowerment of rural artisans
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

22. In which year did the Madhya Pradesh government release the 'Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh' roadmap?
(A) 2018
(B) 2020
(C) 2019
(D) 2022

23. Arrange the following steps in the logical order of implementation for Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh:
I. Identification of local resources
II. Formulation of district-level strategies
III. Allocation of financial support
IV. Execution and market linkage
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

24. Select the correct order of the typical process for establishing a local manufacturing unit in Madhya Pradesh under the ease of doing business framework.
(A) Land allotment → Project approval → Online registration → Commercial production
(B) Online registration → Project approval → Land allotment → Commercial production
(C) Commercial production → Land allotment → Project approval → Online registration
(D) Project approval → Online registration → Commercial production → Land allotment

25. Match List I with List II regarding agro-climatic regions and crops in Madhya Pradesh:
List I: (Agro-climatic regions of MP)
P. Malwa Plateau
Q. Narmada Valley
R. Bundelkhand
S. Satpura Plateau
List II: (Prominent Crop)
1. Soybean
2. Wheat
3. Pulses and Oilseeds
4. Maize
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

26. Match List I with List II regarding the pillars and focus areas of Atma Nirbhar Bharat:
List I: (Pillars of Atma Nirbhar Bharat)
P. Economy
Q. Infrastructure
R. System
S. Demography
List II: (Focus Area)
1. Technology driven arrangements
2. Vibrant source of energy
3. Quantum jump, not incremental
4. Symbol of modern India
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

27. The campaign 'Vocal for Local' was prominently highlighted during which national address?
(A) Atma Nirbhar Bharat announcement 2020
(B) Independence Day 2014
(C) Republic Day 2018
(D) Make in India launch 2015

28. What is a primary expected effect of implementing the Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh roadmap on rural areas?

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regulations to ensure the safety and quality of imported goods.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. The promotion of Bamboo under ODOP in tribal districts like Harda/Betul primarily aims to generate wealth from which sector?
(A) Marine resources
(B) Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)
(C) Heavy metallurgy
(D) Petrochemicals

87. Skill development aligned with ODOP in Madhya Pradesh aims primarily to address which gap?
(A) Lack of foreign language skills
(B) Gap in modern technical knowledge
(C) Deficit in software programming
(D) Lack of weaver medical knowledge

88. Consider the following requirements for an ODOP product to be sold on major e-commerce platforms:
I. GST registration
II. Standardized packaging
III. Consistent quality control
IV. Digital bank account
V. Minimum physical shop size of 1000 sq ft
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, IV, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

89. Which scheme provides credit-linked capital subsidy to micro food processing enterprises under ODOP in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Program
(B) PM Micro Food Enterprise Scheme
(C) Ayushman Bharat Health Mission
(D) Sukanya Samriddhi Savings Plan

90. Select the correct order of steps for a Madhya Pradesh artisan to sell ODOP products on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM):
(A) Registration on GeM → Product Cataloging → Receiving Order → Delivery and Payment
(B) Receiving Order → Registration on GeM → Delivery and Payment → Product Cataloging
(C) Product Cataloging → Delivery and Payment → Registration on GeM → Receiving Order
(D) Delivery and Payment → Receiving Order → Product Cataloging → Registration on GeM

91. Select the correct sequence of GI tags awarded to Madhya Pradesh products based on historical progression (earliest to recent):
(A) Chanderi Saree → Bagh Prints → Kadaknath Chicken → Sundaraja Mango
(B) Kadaknath Chicken → Sundaraja Mango → Chanderi Saree → Bagh Prints
(C) Bagh Prints → Chanderi Saree → Sundaraja Mango → Kadaknath Chicken
(D) Sundaraja Mango → Kadaknath Chicken → Bagh Prints → Chanderi Saree

92. The artisan community weaving Maheshwari sarees is primarily located on the banks of which river?
(A) Betwa
(B) Chambal
(C) Narmada
(D) Tapti

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93. A unique brand logo designed by an MSME in Bhopal for its Zari products would be protected under which IPR?
(A) Patent
(B) Trade Secret
(C) Trademark
(D) Geographical Indication

94. Which of the following is an exception to the characteristics of authentic Bagh prints?
(A) Use of natural vegetable dyes
(B) Hand-carved wooden block usage
(C) Mass rotary machine production
(D) Local Bagh river water treatment

95. Consider the following characteristics of Chanderi fabric:
I. Sheer texture and transparency
II. Use of heavy woolen threads exclusively
III. Motifs inspired by nature and architecture
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only

(A) Basmati Rice
(B) Sugarcane
(C) Mustard
(D) Potato

39. Which of the following is an exception to the goals of the artisan development programme in Jabalpur (for Readymade Garments/Crafts)?
(A) Providing modern sewing machines
(B) Facilitating bulk raw material procurement
(C) Creating common facility centers
(D) Encouraging child labor to reduce costs

40. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): District level product mapping is essential for the ODOP scheme.
Reason (R): It helps in providing targeted infrastructure and marketing support specific to the local product's ecosystem.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. Consider the following statements regarding textile linkages in Gwalior ODOP:
Statement I: The strategy includes creating modern apparel parks to stitch garments using Chanderi fabric.
Statement II: It aims to restrict weavers from selling their products outside Gwalior.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

42. Arrange the typical implementation phases of the ODOP scheme:
I. Identification of the product
II. Preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)
III. Baseline survey of the district
IV. Disbursement of financial support
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) III, I, II, IV
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) III, II, I, IV

43. In the context of Indore's ODOP, what specific value-added industry is being heavily promoted?
(A) Industrial textile weaving
(B) Processing of potato products
(C) Traditional jaggery making
(D) Essential oil extraction

44. What is the primary material used in Zari-Zardozi craft, the ODOP of Bhopal?
(A) Hardened terracotta clay
(B) Hand-forged wrought iron
(C) Treated natural bamboo strips
(D) Metallic threads on fabric

45. Match List I with List II regarding textile terms and their descriptions:
List I: (Textile terms)
P. Chanderi
Q. Maheshwari
R. Zari
S. Loom
List II: (Associated aspect)
1. Silk and cotton blend with sheer texture
2. Hand-operated weaving device
3. Reversible border design (Bugdi)
4. Metallic thread used in borders
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

46. Match List I with List II regarding the key aspects of the One District One Product (ODOP) initiative:
List I: (Key ODOP aspects)
P. Product Identification
Q. Capacity Building
R. Market Linkage
S. Financial Assistance
List II: (Description)
1. Credit-linked capital subsidy
2. Connecting artisans to e-commerce
3. Selecting unique local items
4. Skill training for producers
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

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(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

106. An innovator in Indore invents a new highly efficient motor for processing potatoes. Which type of IPR should they apply for to protect the functional mechanism of the motor?
(A) Copyright
(B) Patent
(C) Trademark
(D) Geographical Indication

107. The Bagh print tradition is prominently practiced by which community in Dhar district?
(A) Khatri community
(B) Bhils
(C) Gonds
(D) Baigas

108. Which product from Madhya Pradesh holds a GI tag for its unique agricultural/horticultural characteristics?
(A) Chinnor Rice of Balaghat
(B) Bell Metal Ware of Datia
(C) Leather Toys of Indore
(D) Wrought Iron Crafts of Dindori

109. Consider the following statements about Maheshwari sarees:
I. Originates from Khargone district.
II. Characterized by a reversible border.
III. Created purely out of synthetic polyester.
IV. Enjoys GI protection under Indian law.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, II, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

110. Consider the following statements regarding the facilitation of GI applications:
Statement I: The Madhya Pradesh Government provides financial and administrative facilitation to artisan cooperatives to file GI applications.
Statement II: An individual person can claim exclusive ownership of a GI tag for themselves.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

111. The GI tag for 'Bhedaghat Stone Craft' from Jabalpur is associated with which type of stone?
(A) Igneous granite deposits
(B) Volcanic basalt formations
(C) Sedimentary sandstone layers
(D) Local soapstone or marble

112. Which product from Madhya Pradesh was the first to receive a Geographical Indication (GI) tag?
(A) Bagh Prints
(B) Chanderi Saree
(C) Ratlami Sev
(D) Kadaknath

113. The Chanderi fabric GI tag belongs to which broad category of goods?
(A) Foodstuffs
(B) Manufactured industrial goods
(C) Handicraft/Handloom
(D) Natural goods

114. Identify the correct pair connecting the Bagh Print dye color to its natural source:
(A) Red: Forged iron rust
(B) Red: Alum and Madder root
(C) Black: Natural alum
(D) Blue: Ground turmeric

115. Match List I with List II regarding Maheshwari Saree features and their descriptions:
List I: (Maheshwari Saree feature)
P. Bugdi
Q. Pallu
R. Fabric
S. Motifs
List II: (Description)
1. Five stripes, distinctively styled end-piece
2. Reversible border allowing it to be worn on both sides
3. Geometrical patterns inspired by the Maheshwar fort
4. Blend of silk and cotton
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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57. Though physically located in other districts, Gwalior district's ODOP strategy heavily involves trade linkages with which famous textiles?
(A) Chanderi and Maheshwari
(B) Kanjeevaram and Banarasi
(C) Patola and Bandhani
(D) Pashmina and Jamdani

58. What is the best strategy to ensure the long-term sustainability of an ODOP product in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Establishing robust forward and backward market linkages
(B) Providing one-time monetary handouts without training
(C) Restricting the sale of the product to its home district
(D) Replacing traditional methods entirely with automated foreign machines

59. Which agricultural crop is designated as the ODOP for Jabalpur district?
(A) Onion
(B) Garlic
(C) Green Peas (Matar)
(D) Turmeric

60. Match List I with List II regarding initiatives and purposes for Bhopal's ODOP:
List I: (Bhopal ODOP Initiatives)
P. Skill Upgradation
Q. Design Workshops
R. E-commerce Onboarding
S. Exhibitions
List II: (Purpose)
1. Selling directly to national consumers online
2. Showcasing products to retail buyers physically
3. Training in modern machinery and techniques
4. Aligning traditional art with contemporary trends
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

61. What is the immediate effect of integrating rural ODOP products with e-commerce portals like Amazon or Flipkart?
(A) Total elimination of local markets
(B) Massive reduction in product quality
(C) Access to global customer bases
(D) Decrease in profits for the artisans

62. Identify the correct pair linking a Madhya Pradesh ODOP product to its export potential advantage:
(A) Sharbati Wheat: Premium grain
(B) Wooden Toys: High radiation levels
(C) Jute Bags: Non-biodegradable nature
(D) Garlic: Shortest spice shelf life

63. Arrange the process of formalizing tribal forest produce under ODOP:
I. Primary collection by tribals
II. Value addition (e.g., drying, sorting)
III. Branding and packaging
IV. Sale through tribal cooperatives (like TRIFED/Vindhya Valley)
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV

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64. Who are the primary target beneficiaries for ODOP financial linkage in rural Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Large multi-national firms
(B) Commercial banking agencies
(C) SHGs, FPOs, and micro-firms
(D) Elected state legislators

65. Consider the following statements regarding the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) and ODOP in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: GeM has specific categories designed to list ODOP products to encourage government departments to buy them.
Statement II: Only large multinational corporations are allowed to sell on GeM.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

66. Consider the following statements regarding skill development and traditional artisans:
Statement I: The Mukhyamantri Seekho Kamao Yojana can be integrated with ODOP industries to provide apprenticeships to youth.
Statement II: Traditional artisans do not require any training as their methods are already perfect for modern international markets.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

67. Which tribal-dominated district in Madhya Pradesh is known for Kodo-Kutki (millets) as its ODOP product?
(A) Indore
(B) Bhopal
(C) Dindori
(D) Ujjain

68. To promote the export of ODOP products, Madhya Pradesh participates actively in which of the following?
(A) Only local village melas
(B) International trade fairs and exhibitions
(C) Political rallies
(D) Film festivals exclusively

69. What is the best description of the financial support provided to ODOP entrepreneurs?
(A) Subsidies and collateral-free loans
(B) Upfront cash with no business plan
(C) Penalties for all early-stage firms
(D) Loans from unorganized moneylenders

70. Which specific training is deemed most critical for artisans to successfully utilize e-commerce?
(A) Professional tractor driving
(B) Heavy machine operation
(C) Digital and packaging skills
(D) Traditional singing methods

71. Which state agency actively coordinates with the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) to train youth in ODOP sectors?
(A) State Skill Development Board
(B) State Election Commission
(C) State Human Rights Commission
(D) State Finance Commission

72. Identify the incorrect statement regarding tribal crafts in Madhya Pradesh's ODOP scheme.
(A) Gond painting is heavily promoted for economic upliftment.
(B) Tribal artisans are completely excluded from formal credit systems.
(C) Bhili dolls are unique handicrafts from the Jhabua region.
(D) Value addition to Mahua includes making jams and squashes.

73. Which central agency closely coordinates with the Madhya Pradesh government to facilitate agricultural ODOP exports?
(A) ISRO
(B) DRDO
(C) IRCTC
(D) APEDA

74. Which feature of the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) specifically benefits small ODOP artisans in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Turnover of at least 100 crore
(B) Physical bidding in the capital
(C) Exemption from prior experience
(D) Deposit of heavy earnest money

75. Consider the following skill training areas provided for ODOP products:
I. Quality control and standardization
II. Advanced packaging techniques
III. Digital marketing and e-commerce
IV. Operation of advanced processing machinery
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, III, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, II, III, and IV

76. Consider the following ODOP products associated with tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh:
I. Mahua products
II. Bamboo crafts
III. Kadaknath
IV. Zari Zardozi
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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(A) I, II, and III
(B) I, II, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

77. Which of the following is an exception to the allowed usage of PMFME funds for ODOP?
(A) Upgrading processing machinery
(B) Constructing common packaging facilities
(C) Branding and marketing expenditures
(D) Purchasing personal luxury vehicles

78. Match List I with List II regarding e-commerce concepts and their application in ODOP:
List I: (E-commerce concepts)
P. Digital Cataloging
Q. Payment Gateway
R. Logistics/Shipping
S. Customer Review
List II: (Application in ODOP)
1. Facilitating safe online transactions for artisans
2. Delivering the craft from MP to other states
3. Building trust for traditional MP products
4. High-quality photography of ODOP goods
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

79. Consider the following strategies for export promotion of Madhya Pradesh's ODOP products:
I. Obtaining Geographical Indication (GI) tags
II. Organizing reverse buyer-seller meets
III. Banning international quality certification
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

80. A government office in Bhopal needs to purchase traditional folders for a conference. Buying folders made of Bagh print directly from an artisan online is an application of:
(A) Foreign direct investment
(B) Local import substitution
(C) International arbitration
(D) GeM portal procurement

81. Arrange the typical skill development lifecycle for an ODOP artisan in Madhya Pradesh:
I. Needs assessment and skill gap identification
II. Certification and market linkage
III. Enrollment in a specialized training module
IV. Practical hands-on training
(A) I, III, IV, II
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, I, IV, II
(D) IV, III, II, I

82. To broaden market access, the Madhya Pradesh government is integrating ODOP products with which modern sales channel?
(A) E-commerce platforms
(B) Barter system
(C) Hawala networks
(D) Door-to-door begging

83. What does the acronym GeM stand for in the context of government procurement?
(A) Global E-commerce Market
(B) General Enterprise Management
(C) Guaranteed Export Mechanism
(D) Government e-Marketplace

84. Match List I with List II regarding financial support components and their functions:
List I: (Financial Support Component)
P. Seed Capital
Q. Capital Subsidy
R. Interest Subvention
S. Credit Guarantee
List II: (Function)
1. Protection to banks against loan defaults
2. Reduction in the interest rate burden
3. Initial fund given to SHGs for working capital
4. Direct percentage waiver on project machinery cost
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

85. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): Exporting ODOP products requires strict adherence to international quality and phytosanitary standards.
Reason (R): International markets have stringent

47. An entrepreneur in Jabalpur establishing a plant to make dehydrated green pea powder is applying which core concept of the ODOP scheme?
(A) Crop rotation
(B) Value addition and processing
(C) Import substitution
(D) Deforestation

48. Which department is primarily responsible for facilitating the ODOP program for MSME products in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Department of Higher Education
(B) Department of MSME and Export Promotion
(C) State Department of Revenue
(D) State Department of Home Affairs

49. Identify the correct statement regarding Indore's market linkage development.
(A) It leverages Indore's established identity as a 'Namkeen' hub to process and market potato-based snacks.
(B) It focuses entirely on importing foreign potatoes.
(C) It strictly prohibits the use of cold storage facilities.
(D) It isolates Indore from national supply chains.

50. Consider the following challenges faced by Bhopal's Zari-Zardozi artisans prior to ODOP intervention:
I. Lack of formal credit access
II. Exploitation by middlemen
III. Absence of modern design inputs
IV. High cost of raw materials
V. Over-dependence on export markets solely
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) I, II, IV, and V
(C) II, III, IV, and V
(D) I, III, IV, and V

51. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
Assertion (A): Gwalior is being developed as a major nodal market for Chanderi and Maheshwari handlooms.
Reason (R): Gwalior has strong historical, logistical, and commercial ties that make it an ideal trade facilitation center for these textiles.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

52. Which of the following defines an 'ODOP Product' in the context of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Item made with imported parts
(B) Item banned from world trade
(C) Item made only in state labs
(D) Product based on local value and market

53. Which of the following products is recognized as the One District One Product (ODOP) for Bhopal district?
(A) Polished sandstone flooring tiles
(B) Handcrafted bamboo furniture items
(C) Jute and Zari-Zardozi products
(D) Refined organic soybean oil

54. Consider the following interventions for Jabalpur's ODOP (Green Peas):
I. Establishment of quick-freezing units
II. Setting up pea-shelling machines
III. Banning the transport of fresh peas
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

55. Select the correct sequence for developing the market linkage of Indore's ODOP product:
(A) Farmer production → Cold storage → Processing unit → Market distribution
(B) Market distribution → Processing unit → Cold storage → Farmer production
(C) Cold storage → Farmer production → Market distribution → Processing unit
(D) Processing unit → Market distribution → Farmer production → Cold storage

56. The ODOP initiative fundamentally aims to transform each district of the country into a/an:
(A) Export hub
(B) Import hub
(C) Exclusive military zone
(D) Tax-free haven

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(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

96. What is the most distinguishing feature of the Bell Metal Ware (Dhokra art) of Datia and Tikamgarh?
(A) It is made by forging iron sheets.
(B) It uses the lost-wax casting technique.
(C) It is carved out of sandstone.
(D) It is assembled using modern welding machines.

97. What is the fundamental definition of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)?
(A) Rights to own public land areas
(B) Rights to exploit local resources
(C) Right to copy existing work freely
(D) Legal rights over mental creations

98. The origin of Maheshwari sarees is historically attributed to the patronage of which ruler?
(A) Devi Ahilyabai Holkar
(B) Rani Durgavati
(C) Rani Lakshmibai
(D) Begum Sikandar Jahan

99. Arrange the traditional process of making Bagh Prints:
I. Washing the fabric in the Bagh river
II. Soaking fabric in a mixture of goat droppings, castor oil, and water
III. Block printing using natural colors
IV. Boiling the printed fabric with flowers to fix the dye
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I

100. What is a primary economic effect of a product receiving a GI tag in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Price drop due to market oversupply
(B) Immediate loss of traditional value
(C) Protection against unauthorized use
(D) Permanent ban on all local exports

101. Select the correct sequential timeline for a geographical product to become a well-known GI brand:
(A) Historical establishment of uniqueness → Filing for GI registry → Grant of GI tag → Brand promotion & premium pricing
(B) Filing for GI registry → Brand promotion → Historical establishment of uniqueness → Grant of GI tag
(C) Grant of GI tag → Historical establishment of uniqueness → Filing for GI registry → Brand promotion
(D) Brand promotion → Grant of GI tag → Filing for GI registry → Historical establishment of uniqueness

102. Consider the following elements protected by various Intellectual Property Rights:
I. A new chemical formula for fertilizer
II. A locally written tribal folk song
III. The brand name 'Mrignayanee'
IV. Kadaknath Chicken's regional identity
V. The layout design of a semiconductor
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct regarding eligibility for IPR protection in India?
(A) I, II, III, and IV
(B) II, III, IV, and V
(C) I, III, IV, and V
(D) I, II, III, IV, and V

103. A fashion designer wants to use authentic Maheshwari fabric for an international show. To ensure authenticity, they should look for products certified by which intellectual property marker?
(A) ISO 9001
(B) GI Tag
(C) Copyright symbol
(D) Agmark

104. Who are the primary beneficiaries of the Chanderi GI tag?
(A) Traditional weaving community
(B) Software developers in Bhopal
(C) Large textile mills in Mumbai
(D) Cotton farmers in Maharashtra

105. Consider the following statements regarding GI tags:
Statement I: The economic significance of the Chanderi GI tag includes enhanced export marketability.
Statement II: GI tags have zero impact on rural tourism.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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(A) Strengthening rural economies
(B) Decreasing overall rural employment
(C) Migration of farmers to urban centers
(D) Reducing total agricultural production

29. Consider the following statements regarding industrial self-reliance in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: Import substitution is a key strategy to reduce dependency on foreign manufactured goods.
Statement II: Madhya Pradesh has banned all foreign companies from operating within the state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

30. A local startup in Betul using indigenous timber to manufacture eco-friendly furniture primarily applies to which pillar of self-reliance?
(A) Demography
(B) System
(C) Good Governance
(D) Economy

31. Consider the following criteria used for selecting ODOP products in Madhya Pradesh districts:
I. Availability of raw material
II. Number of existing artisans/producers
III. Export potential
IV. Distance from the national capital
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV
(B) I, II, and III
(C) II, III, and IV
(D) I, III, and IV

32. What is a direct effect of developing potato processing units in Indore under the ODOP scheme?
(A) Drastic reduction in potato farming
(B) Enhanced shelf life and better price realization for farmers
(C) Increase in post-harvest losses
(D) Depletion of soil fertility permanently

33. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the objectives of the ODOP scheme:
(A) Employment - Local job creation
(B) Migration - Encouraging rural to urban mass migration
(C) Economy - Boosting district-level GDP
(D) Preservation - Protecting traditional crafts

34. Find the odd one out regarding the support provided to Jabalpur artisans/farmers under ODOP:
(A) Subsidized loans
(B) Market exhibitions
(C) Packaging training
(D) Mandatory export quotas

35. Consider the following statements regarding Bhopal's ODOP:
Statement I: Zari-Zardozi is a traditional embroidery art form historically patronized by the Begums of Bhopal.
Statement II: The ODOP scheme has helped in integrating these artisans with modern fashion markets.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

36. Historically, Gwalior has served as a major commercial hub for Chanderi textiles. Chanderi itself is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Ashoknagar
(B) Guna
(C) Shivpuri
(D) Datia

37. Which national scheme provides the primary framework for the 'One District One Product' (ODOP) initiative in the food processing sector?
(A) PM Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises
(B) PM-Kisan Agricultural Support Scheme
(C) PM-SVANidhi Street Vendor Credit Plan
(D) PM-Awas Housing for All Initiative

38. Which agricultural product is primarily designated under ODOP for Indore district?

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(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

116. Match List I with List II regarding IPR types and what they protect:
List I: (IPR Type)
P. Patent
Q. Copyright
R. Trademark
S. GI Tag
List II: (Protects)
1. Product uniquely tied to a specific geographical origin
2. Brand names, logos, and symbols
3. Original literary, artistic, or musical works
4. New inventions and technical processes
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

117. Jhabua Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat obtained a GI tag for Madhya Pradesh. What is its most notable nutritional feature?
(A) High fat and low protein
(B) Elevated levels of sugar
(C) Complete absence of iron
(D) High protein and low fat

118. Find the odd one out among the following GI tagged products of Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Maheshwari Sarees
(B) Chanderi Fabric
(C) Bagh Prints
(D) Ratlami Sev

119. Bagh print, a GI tagged product of Madhya Pradesh, is renowned for what specific technique?
(A) Hand block printing: natural dyes
(B) Modern digital 3D printing style
(C) Automated industrial embroidery
(D) Synthetic chemical tie-dye method

120. Who are the primary beneficiaries of the Chanderi GI tag?
(A) Traditional weaving community
(B) Software developers in Bhopal
(C) Large textile mills in Mumbai
(D) Cotton farmers in Maharashtra

121. What specific support is provided to MSMEs in Madhya Pradesh for patent filing under state industrial policies?
(A) Subsidy on patent filing costs
(B) Total transfer of IP to state
(C) Mandatory jail for failed work
(D) Exemption from all state taxes

122. How does the TKDL protect Madhya Pradesh's tribal knowledge, such as the medicinal use of local herbs?
(A) Keeping knowledge secret
(B) Suing nations in world courts
(C) Copyrighting for the state
(D) Documenting for patent checks

123. Match List I with List II regarding the GI Tag process steps and their descriptions:
List I: (GI Tag Process Step)
P. Filing Application
Q. Preliminary Scrutiny
R. Show-cause/Hearing
S. Publication in GI Journal
List II: (Description)
1. Allowing the public 3 months to file an opposition
2. Resolving deficiencies identified by the examiner
3. Submitting proof of origin and historical records
4. Initial checking of forms and fees by the registry
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

124. What is a typical cause and effect relationship observed after sustained IP awareness campaigns in technical institutions?
(A) Decrease in local innovation
(B) Better IP understanding
(C) Loss of traditional knowledge
(D) Boycott of academic research

125. How does trademark registration specifically assist small ODOP businesses in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Monopoly over raw materials
(B) Exemption from paying all GST
(C) Becoming a public corporation

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148. A small business in Ujjain manufacturing incense sticks wants to protect its unique brand name "Mahakal Sugandh". Which IPR should it register?
(A) Trademark
(B) Patent
(C) Copyright
(D) Industrial Design

149. The documentation of biodiversity and associated traditional knowledge in Madhya Pradesh is primarily executed at the local level by which bodies?
(A) Units of the State Police
(B) Zila Parishad School Boards
(C) Biodiversity Committees (BMCs)
(D) State Election Commission

150. Which IPR is most appropriate for protecting the literary works of a regional poet from Bundelkhand?
(A) Patent
(B) Copyright
(C) Trademark
(D) Geographical Indication

151. Which of the following is an exception to the duties of an institutional IP Cell?
(A) Doing plagiarism checks
(B) Advising on copyright
(C) Judging criminal trials
(D) Keeping patent records

152. Identify the correct pair concerning the nodal implementation framework in Madhya Pradesh:
(A) Atma Nirbhar MP Roadmap - NITI Aayog exclusively
(B) ODOP MSME support - MP Police
(C) IP Awareness/GI Facilitation - MPCST
(D) E-commerce - Forest Department

153. Identify the correct pair connecting a National IPR Policy objective with a Madhya Pradesh state action:
(A) IPR Awareness - Conducting workshops through MPCST
(B) Commercialization of IPR - Banning startup funding
(C) Legal Framework - Scrapping all patent laws in Madhya Pradesh
(D) Enforcement - Promoting the sale of counterfeit goods

154. Which policy document outlines the specific targets and milestones for Madhya Pradesh's development up to the year 2023?
(A) Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh Roadmap 2023
(B) Vision Document 2050
(C) MP Industrial Policy 1990
(D) National Education Policy 2020

155. How do Intellectual Property Rights, specifically the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights (PPV&FR) Act, benefit farmer communities in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Right to save and share seeds
(B) Ban on saving farm-grown seeds
(C) Compulsory seed buys from MNCs
(D) Shift of land to state control

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156. Why is geographical mapping of products (like stone craft in Jabalpur or sandstone in Gwalior) critical?
(A) Leveraging local resources
(B) Randomly assigning project funds
(C) Rapid resource exhaustion
(D) Relocating artisans to cities

157. What is the tagline of the National IPR Policy 2016?
(A) Make in India; Sell Everywhere
(B) Protect Knowledge; Build Wealth
(C) Innovate Locally; Export Globally
(D) Creative India; Innovative India

158. Which of the following best describes the 'integrated strategy' of Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Assembling imported raw goods
(B) Protect and market local goods
(C) Ending local MSME operations
(D) Focusing only on heavy industry

159. Consider the following statements about self-reliance in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: True self-reliance means generating local value addition to raw materials rather than exporting them raw.
Statement II: The ODOP scheme discourages value addition.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

137. Identify the incorrect statement regarding IP awareness in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) It bridges the knowledge gap between rural innovators and complex legal procedures.
(B) It discourages local artisans from registering GI tags.
(C) It emphasizes the economic benefits of holding intellectual property.
(D) Workshops often include training on how to search prior art databases.

138. An engineering college student in Gwalior invents a solar-powered agricultural tool. Why is patent awareness crucial for this student before publishing the research?
(A) Publication ensures patent rights
(B) Disclosure destroys novelty
(C) Patents only for research papers
(D) College owns all personal property

139. Consider the following statements regarding the protection of tribal knowledge:
Statement I: Biopiracy is the unethical commercial exploitation of biological resources or traditional knowledge without fair compensation.
Statement II: TKDL facilitates biopiracy by freely distributing biological samples.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

140. Copyright protection in India for a literary or artistic work automatically subsists from the moment of:
(A) State government registration
(B) Paying a central government fee
(C) Local municipal body approval
(D) Creation in a tangible medium

141. How does the MP State Council of Science and Technology assist grassroots innovators?
(A) Confiscating local innovations
(B) Funding for foreign universities
(C) Technical and legal IP guidance
(D) Replacing local with foreign goods

142. Which state agency is predominantly active in conducting patent filing awareness programs for innovators in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board
(B) Road Development Corporation
(C) Power Management Company
(D) State Science Council (MPCST)

143. Which of the following is an exception to what can be registered as a trademark by a small business in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Distinctive words or phrases
(B) Unique logos or symbol marks
(C) Common generic product terms
(D) Distinctive color combinations

144. Which demographic is a key target for IPR workshops organized by universities in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Academic and student researchers
(B) Children in primary schools
(C) Retired bank staff members
(D) Active local politicians

145. Which of the following works produced in Madhya Pradesh would NOT be protected by copyright?
(A) A documentary film on the Narmada river
(B) A novel written by an author in Bhopal
(C) The functional design of a new water pump
(D) An original recorded folk song of the Baiga tribe

146. How long is the registration of a Geographical Indication valid in India before it requires renewal?
(A) 5 years
(B) 10 years
(C) 20 years
(D) Lifetime without renewal

147. Which institution houses the Patent Information Centre (PIC) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) State Science Council (MPCST)
(B) Maulana Azad Institute (MANIT)
(C) Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya
(D) Indian Institute of Management

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9. (B) MP Industrial Development Corporation
The Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation acts as the primary nodal agency for facilitating investments and industrial growth. It focuses on developing infrastructure, managing industrial lands, and providing a single-window system for entrepreneurs. By streamlining regulatory processes, the corporation helps attract domestic and foreign investments, thereby strengthening the state's economic landscape and fostering a competitive business environment for industries.

10. (C) I and III only
The Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh vision emphasizes the development of robust health and education networks to improve human capital. It specifically targets the growth of the MSME sector to generate local employment and boost production. Contrary to discouraging decentralization, the framework actually supports empowering local bodies to ensure efficient governance and service delivery at the grassroots level across the state.

11. (D) Vocal for Local
The concept of being vocal for local encourages consumers to prioritize locally produced goods over imported alternatives to support regional economies. By choosing a traditional Maheshwari saree, the consumer directly contributes to the livelihoods of local weavers and the preservation of heritage crafts. This practice strengthens domestic markets and fosters a sense of pride in indigenous craftsmanship and traditional manufacturing.

12. (C) Foreign Aid
The Atma Nirbhar Bharat framework is built upon five essential pillars: economy, infrastructure, system, demography, and demand. These pillars focus on domestic strengths and structural reforms to achieve self-reliance. Foreign aid is not part of this internal growth strategy, as the mission aims to reduce dependency on external assistance and establish India as a powerful, self-sustaining global player.

13. (A) Crop diversification and value addition
Doubling farmers' income requires moving beyond traditional cereal production to high-value crop diversification. By integrating value-added processes such as sorting, grading, and food processing, farmers can capture a larger share of the consumer price. This strategy reduces market risks and enhances profitability, making agriculture a more sustainable and economically viable profession while contributing to the state's overall food security goals.

14. (C) Demography
The Mukhyamantri Seekho Kamao Yojana directly addresses the demography pillar by harnessing the potential of the youth population. By providing skill training and on-the-job apprenticeships, the state transforms its demographic dividend into a skilled workforce. This focus ensures that the young population contributes effectively to industrial growth and economic self-reliance, aligning with the national mission of empowering the human resource.

15. (C) A is true but R is false.
The Vocal for Local campaign is designed to encourage citizens to support domestic products and help local brands become global. It focuses on strengthening the internal market and improving the quality of indigenous goods. However, it does not prohibit exports; instead, it aims to make Indian products competitive enough to dominate international markets while fulfilling domestic and global demands.

16. (A) Global integration with domestic capacity
Self-reliance in the modern context does not mean isolation or protectionism, but rather building strong domestic capacities to participate effectively in global trade. It involves strengthening local manufacturing and supply chains to reduce vulnerabilities. The framework seeks to integrate Indian industries with the global economy by ensuring that domestic products meet international standards, making the nation a resilient global partner.

17. (A) Pithampur: Automobile and Pharma
Pithampur is a well-established industrial hub in Madhya Pradesh, renowned as a major center for the automobile and pharmaceutical industries. Often referred to as a regional "Detroit," it hosts numerous large-scale manufacturing units and ancillary industries. This cluster plays a vital role in the state's economic growth by providing

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(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

160. What is a major economic consequence of counterfeit goods flooding Madhya Pradesh markets?
(A) Loss of revenue and health risks
(B) Higher tax revenue for state
(C) Boost to authentic artisans
(D) Better reputation for markets

161. Consider the following statements regarding tribal knowledge:
Statement I: The traditional knowledge of tribal healers in Madhya Pradesh cannot be patented because it is not a 'new' invention but prior art.
Statement II: Such knowledge can be protected defensively through the TKDL.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

162. What is the primary function of an IP Cell within a Madhya Pradesh university?
(A) Organizing local sports events
(B) Managing the campus cafeteria
(C) Collecting student tuition fees
(D) Evaluating research for patents

163. How does the ODOP scheme complement the GI tag initiative in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Infrastructure for protected goods
(B) Making specific products generic
(C) Providing only raw materials
(D) Unrelated goals by rival groups

164. A farmer in Sehore develops a new drought-resistant variety of wheat. What is the best legal route for them to protect and benefit from this innovation?
(A) Apply for work copyright
(B) Keep the seeds a total secret
(C) Register with Plant Authority
(D) Trademark the farming method

165. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) portal's impact on ODOP.
(A) Removal of market middlemen
(B) Guarantee of overnight wealth
(C) Transparent digital market
(D) Dedicated local craft section

166. In the context of the National IPR Policy 2016, how is Madhya Pradesh implementing its objectives at the state level?
(A) Integrating IP into education
(B) Ignoring federal guidelines
(C) Ending state IP facilitation
(D) Relying purely on central govt

167. A woman self-help group in Balaghat processes and packages Chinnor Rice. To command a premium price in urban markets, which label should prominently feature on their packaging?
(A) "Imported from China" tag
(B) "Unfit for consumption" tag
(C) A generic unregistered logo
(D) Official GI and ODOP labels

168. What term is used for goods that are unauthorized imitations, often using someone else's trademark without permission?
(A) Generic goods
(B) Second-hand goods
(C) Upcycled goods
(D) Counterfeit goods

169. Which specific product exemplifies the successful interface of tribal heritage, GI tagging, and ODOP promotion in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Kadaknath Chicken
(B) Sharbati Wheat
(C) Pithampur Automobiles
(D) Mandideep Transformers

170. What is the primary cause for the push to interface ODOP, GI tags, and Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Creating isolated economic silos
(B) Stopping technical advancements
(C) Integrated strategy for growth
(D) Relying fully on foreign imports

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194. Which authority grants patents in India?
(A) The Supreme Court of India
(B) The National Ministry of Finance
(C) The Controller General of Patents
(D) The National NITI Aayog Body

195. Which law governs the registration and protection of Geographical Indications in India?
(A) The GI of Goods Act, 1999
(B) The National Patents Act, 1970
(C) The Indian Copyright Act, 1957
(D) The National Trade Marks Act, 1999

196. The term 'Prior Art' in patent law refers to:
(A) Publicly available information
(B) Ancient cave paintings only
(C) Previously filed patents only
(D) Artistic design of a product

197. What defines a 'Trade Secret' in the context of Intellectual Property?
(A) Published government gazette info
(B) A secret treaty between nations
(C) Secret competitive business info
(D) An expired patented invention

198. What is the fundamental difference between a Patent and a Trademark?
(A) Patent for inventions, trademark for brands
(B) Patent for brands, trademark for inventions
(C) Both protect artistic literary work
(D) Differences in their protection terms

199. Consider the following statements regarding the economic impact of Intellectual Property Rights in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: Strong IPR enforcement attracts foreign direct investment and technology transfer.
Statement II: IPR protection always guarantees immediate financial success without marketing efforts.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

200. The integration of ODOP products with the tourism sector in Madhya Pradesh (e.g., selling Chanderi sarees to tourists at heritage sites) is an example of:
(A) Forward market linkage
(B) Backward market linkage
(C) Import substitution
(D) Primary sector extraction

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182. An ODOP artisan in Madhya Pradesh wants to secure working capital. Which financial instrument is most commonly facilitated by the state for this purpose under MSME schemes?
(A) Initial Public Offering
(B) Issuing corporate bonds
(C) International IMF bailouts
(D) Mudra Loans and subsidies

183. In the context of Madhya Pradesh's agriculture, what does the term 'Crop Diversification' refer to under the Atma Nirbhar strategy?
(A) Growing wheat every single year
(B) Abandoning farm work for labor
(C) Using only genetically modified seeds
(D) Growing high-value diverse crops

184. Which scheme focuses on the formalization and upgradation of unorganized micro food processing units in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) PM-SVANidhi Credit Program
(B) PM Micro Food Enterprise Scheme
(C) PM-Kisan Support Initiative
(D) PM-Fasal Bima Insurance Plan

185. What is the primary purpose of the 'Mrignayanee' emporiums managed by the Madhya Pradesh government?
(A) Selling agricultural tractors
(B) Issuing student driving licenses
(C) Selling local handlooms and ODOP
(D) Collecting monthly power bills

186. Identify the correct statement regarding copyright infringement in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Legal to sell photocopied books
(B) Only applies to digital software
(C) State immunity to copyright laws
(D) Illegal use of music for profit

187. What is a key objective of promoting 'Shree Anna' (Millets) like Kodo-Kutki under ODOP in tribal Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Replacing with synthetic food
(B) Exporting only for animal feed
(C) Tribal nutrition and empowerment
(D) Eradicating them as farm weeds

188. A GI tag granted to Ratlami Sev belongs to which specific category?
(A) Natural Product
(B) Textile
(C) Food Stuff
(D) Handicraft

189. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: The "Vocal for Local" campaign focuses only on manufacturing and ignores the service sector.
Statement II: Atma Nirbhar Bharat aims to integrate local businesses into global supply chains.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

190. What is the main characteristic of the Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh strategy regarding healthcare infrastructure?
(A) Complete privatization of hospitals
(B) Better health centers and telemedicine
(C) Reducing total medical college count
(D) Total ban on all modern medicine

191. Which global organization administers the international agreements regarding Intellectual Property Rights (like TRIPS)?
(A) WHO
(B) WTO
(C) UNESCO
(D) UNICEF

192. Which of the following is NOT a pillar of the 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat' initiative?
(A) Economy
(B) Military Expansion
(C) System
(D) Infrastructure

193. Ultimately, the successful convergence of ODOP, GI tagging, and IP protection in Madhya Pradesh serves to achieve which overarching vision?
(A) Building a self-reliant state
(B) Creating a dependent economy
(C) Rapid urban growth over heritage
(D) Ending international trade sets

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(D) Prevention of name confusion

126. Consider the following statements about MPCST:
Statement I: MPCST organizes the MP Young Scientist Congress where IPR awareness is heavily promoted.
Statement II: MPCST has no role in promoting GI tags for state products.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

127. In India, applications for a Geographical Indication tag must be filed at the GI Registry located in which city?
(A) New Delhi
(B) Mumbai
(C) Chennai
(D) Bhopal

128. How can copyright laws protect traditional tribal knowledge in Madhya Pradesh, such as Gond art?
(A) Copyrighting original paintings
(B) Patenting the general art style
(C) Trademarking tribal words only
(D) No protection for visual arts

129. What is the main objective of IP awareness campaigns conducted in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Encouraging market piracy
(B) Surrendering rights to state
(C) Promoting only foreign tech
(D) Education on IP protection

130. Identify the correct statement regarding patent support in Madhya Pradesh.
(A) Discouraging local innovators
(B) Subsidized legal IP assistance
(C) Patents only for large companies
(D) Automatic global patent validity

131. In which year was the National IPR Policy adopted by the Government of India?
(A) 2012
(B) 2016
(C) 2014
(D) 2020

132. What is the direct effect of the Madhya Pradesh government establishing GI facilitation centers?
(A) Decline in traditional artisans
(B) Transfer of IP to other nations
(C) More successful registrations
(D) Ban on traditional manufacturing

133. What is the primary purpose of the Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)?
(A) Prevent wrongful IP claims
(B) Issue patents to folk healers
(C) Sell tribal medicines online
(D) Digitize modern medical study

134. Consider the following statements regarding trademark registration:
Statement I: The Madhya Pradesh government provides subsidies for trademark registration fees for registered MSMEs.
Statement II: Trademarks must be renewed periodically to remain in force.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

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135. What is the primary role of the Patent Information Centre (PIC) in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Making advanced weaponry
(B) Clinical trials for new drugs
(C) Facilitating patent searches
(D) Issuing international passports

136. Consider the following statements regarding the facilitation of GI applications:
Statement I: The Madhya Pradesh Government provides financial and administrative facilitation to artisan cooperatives to file GI applications.
Statement II: An individual person can claim exclusive ownership of a GI tag for themselves.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct

ANSWERS

1. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh roadmap prioritizes good governance as a core pillar to ensure transparent administration. Efficient delivery systems minimize corruption and streamline public services for all citizens. This structural approach directly facilitates sustained economic development and social welfare, making the rationale for focusing on governance essential for the state's self-reliance goals.

2. (C) High-water monoculture
Self-reliant agriculture focuses on sustainable practices like organic farming and efficient micro-irrigation to conserve resources. Utilizing native seeds preserves biodiversity and reduces input costs for farmers. In contrast, high-water monoculture often leads to soil degradation and depletion of groundwater levels, contradicting the long-term sustainability goals of the regional agricultural framework and resource management.

3. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan was initiated during the global pandemic to boost domestic capabilities and reduce import dependency. While it supports large industries, its primary focus includes MSMEs, cottage industries, and laborers across various sectors. The mission aims for comprehensive economic resilience rather than being limited exclusively to large-scale corporate entities or industrial manufacturing hubs.

4. (C) Local jobs and lower trade deficit
Promoting local manufacturing under the Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh framework stimulates the regional economy by creating numerous employment opportunities. By producing goods within the state, the need for imports decreases, which effectively lowers the trade deficit. This approach fosters industrial growth, encourages entrepreneurship, and ensures that the economic benefits remain within the local community for long-term development.

5. (B) State reliance on central grants only
The Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh initiative seeks to build a self-sustaining economy through technology-driven services and improved connectivity. Relying solely on central grants would contradict the core philosophy of self-reliance and financial independence. The state aims to leverage its own demographic dividends and local resources to generate revenue and foster growth rather than remaining dependent on external funding.

6. (B) Mrignayanee
Mrignayanee is the official brand name used by the Madhya Pradesh government to promote and market traditional handloom and handicraft products. Operated by the state's handicrafts development corporation, it provides a national platform for local artisans. This branding helps preserve traditional crafts while ensuring fair market prices and economic stability for skilled workers through organized retail networks.

7. (B) Build economic self-reliance
The primary goal of the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is to transform India into a self-reliant nation by strengthening domestic production and infrastructure. This mission emphasizes five key pillars: economy, infrastructure, system, demography, and demand. By reducing dependency on foreign markets, the initiative aims to make the country a global leader in manufacturing and a critical supply chain hub.

8. (B) Farm Gate Infrastructure development
Farm Gate Infrastructure development is a specialized initiative designed to improve the efficiency of the agricultural supply chain within the state. By creating facilities for cleaning, sorting, and grading at the source, it significantly reduces post-harvest losses. This empowerment allows farmers to add value to their crops, leading to higher price realization and contributing to overall agricultural self-sufficiency.

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171. A GI tag is an IPR that primarily protects the rights of:
(A) A single individual inventor
(B) A foreign multi-national firm
(C) Specific community of producers
(D) The central government solely

172. Consider the following statements regarding IP Cells in Madhya Pradesh:
Statement I: They help researchers draft patent applications to avoid premature disclosure.
Statement II: They facilitate industry-academia linkages for the commercialization of patented technologies.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

173. A shop in Bhopal is selling fake "Maheshwari Sarees" that are machine-made in another state using synthetic threads, labeling them as authentic. This is a violation of which specific right?
(A) Individual patent rights
(B) GI and Trademark rights
(C) Protected trade secrets
(D) Unique industrial designs

174. What role does the MSME sector play in the Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh vision?
(A) Negligible role in the sector
(B) Total ban under new policies
(C) Backbone for jobs and ODOP
(D) Only for software development

175. Which of the following is the odd one out regarding the goals of integrating ODOP and GI in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Enhancing artisan income
(B) Promoting cultural tourism
(C) Preserving traditional knowledge
(D) Increasing brain drain from rural areas

176. To foster innovation, the Madhya Pradesh government mandates or strongly encourages the establishment of what specific entities in universities and technical institutions?
(A) IP Cells (Intellectual Property Cells)
(B) Political wings
(C) Heavy manufacturing plants
(D) Tax collection centers

177. Which state-level portal is designed to provide single-window clearance for setting up new ODOP/MSME units in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Vimarsh Portal
(B) Invest MP / MP Trade Portal
(C) MP Bhulekh
(D) Sambal Portal

178. Which authority is primarily responsible for the enforcement of IP rights and conducting raids against counterfeiters in Madhya Pradesh?
(A) State Department of Tourism
(B) State Police Economic Wing
(C) State Election Commission
(D) State Department of Revenue

179. The "Vocal for Local" philosophy is most effectively realized when a consumer:
(A) Buying imported airport souvenirs
(B) Investing in foreign stock markets
(C) Ordering mass-produced clothes
(D) Buying local GI-tagged products

180. Consider the following statements regarding agricultural protections:
Statement I: Traditional agricultural practices developed by tribal communities in Madhya Pradesh can be safeguarded against biopiracy through proper documentation.
Statement II: GI tags for agricultural products like Chinnor Rice ensure premium market prices for local farmers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

181. Identify the correct pair connecting the district to its designated tribal ODOP focus:
(A) Alirajpur - Mahua products
(B) Bhopal - Teak wood
(C) Indore - Kadaknath
(D) Gwalior - Kodo Kutki

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significant employment and contributing heavily to industrial production and export revenue.

18. (A) Nuclear Energy Expansion
The Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh roadmap is structured around four strategic pillars: physical infrastructure, good governance, health and education, and economy and employment. These pillars provide a comprehensive framework for holistic development across the state. While energy is important for infrastructure, nuclear energy expansion is not categorized as one of the four primary pillars specifically defined in the state's self-reliance roadmap.

19. (B) I, II, III, and V
Madhya Pradesh promotes local food systems through custom hiring centers for equipment and E-NAM for digital marketing. The PM Formalisation of Micro food processing Enterprises scheme supports small-scale units, while millet promotion enhances nutritional security. The abolition of minimum support prices is not part of this strategy, as the government continues to provide price safety nets for farmers.

20. (B) I, II and IV
Under the economy pillar, Madhya Pradesh focuses on promoting agricultural exports and developing industrial corridors to attract investment. Enhancing credit access for MSMEs is also a priority to stimulate local entrepreneurship and job creation. Restricting inter-state trade is counterproductive to growth, as the strategy aims for seamless market integration to ensure that local products reach a wider consumer base.

21. (C) I and III only
The Vocal for Local campaign significantly benefits Madhya Pradesh by reviving traditional arts and providing economic empowerment to rural artisans. By increasing demand for indigenous products, it preserves cultural heritage and improves local livelihoods. While it encourages local sourcing, the primary goal is economic and cultural sustainability rather than intentionally increasing carbon footprints through inefficient logistical transport methods.

22. (B) 2020
The Madhya Pradesh government released its comprehensive Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh roadmap in 2020. This document was created in alignment with the national call for self-reliance during the COVID-19 pandemic. It outlines specific targets for governance, infrastructure, health, and economy to be achieved by 2023, serving as a strategic blueprint for the state's rapid development and economic recovery.

23. (I, II, III, IV)
Implementing the self-reliance roadmap begins with the identification of local resources to determine economic potential. This is followed by formulating district-level strategies tailored to specific regional strengths. Once plans are ready, financial support is allocated to enable production. Finally, the process concludes with execution and establishing market linkages to ensure the commercial viability of products and services across the state.

24. (B) Online registration → Project approval → Land allotment → Commercial production
Under the ease of doing business framework, the process begins with online registration on the state's portal to ensure transparency. After registration, the project proposal undergoes a formal approval process by the relevant authorities. Once approved, the government facilitates land allotment in industrial areas. This streamlined sequence allows entrepreneurs to set up their units efficiently, leading to commercial production.

25. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
The Malwa Plateau is known for soybean production, while the Narmada Valley is a major belt for wheat. Bundelkhand region focuses on pulses and oilseeds due to its climatic conditions. The Satpura Plateau is prominent for maize cultivation. This agro-climatic mapping allows the state to implement crop-specific interventions that maximize yield and support regional agricultural self-reliance through specialized zones.

26. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The economy pillar aims for a quantum jump rather than incremental change. Infrastructure represents a modern India, while the system is built on technology-driven arrangements for efficiency. Demography utilizes the vibrant energy of the youthful population. These

98. (A) Devi Ahilyabai Holkar
The origin and popularity of Maheshwari sarees are historically attributed to the patronage of Devi Ahilyabai Holkar, the 18th-century queen of the Holkar dynasty. She invited skilled weavers from other regions to settle in Maheshwar and design unique fabrics. Her vision combined elegance with comfort, leading to the creation of the Maheshwari saree, which remains a vibrant part of state heritage.

99. (A) II, I, III, IV
The traditional making of Bagh Prints starts with soaking the fabric in a mixture of goat droppings and oils to prepare it. After this, it is washed in the Bagh river. The actual printing is done using hand-carved wooden blocks and natural dyes. Finally, the printed fabric is boiled with specific flowers to fix the colors permanently. This natural process ensures durability.

100. (C) Protection against unauthorized use
The primary economic benefit of a GI tag is the legal protection it provides against unauthorized use of the product's name. This ensures that only producers from the designated region can use the label, preventing counterfeiters from selling inferior imitations. This protection builds consumer trust and allows local producers to command a premium price, thereby increasing income and preserving traditional skills.

101. (A) Historical establishment of uniqueness → Filing for GI registry → Grant of GI tag → Brand promotion & premium pricing
Developing a GI brand begins with a product's long-standing reputation for uniqueness due to its geographical origin. Once established, an application is filed with the GI registry for legal recognition. After the tag is granted, the focus shifts to brand promotion and leveraging the tag to achieve premium pricing. This systematic progression ensures the heritage is protected and economic potential realized.

102. (D) I, II, III, IV, and V
India's IPR framework covers a wide range of creations. Patents protect chemical formulas, while copyrights safeguard literary and artistic works like tribal songs. Trademarks are used for brand names, and GI tags protect regional identities like Kadaknath Chicken. Even specialized areas like semiconductor layouts have protection. This comprehensive system ensures all forms of innovation and cultural heritage are legally recognized.

103. (B) GI Tag
To ensure the authenticity of a Maheshwari fabric, consumers and designers should look for the official Geographical Indication tag. This tag certifies that the product was made using traditional methods in the specific geographical region of Maheshwar. Unlike general quality standards, the GI tag is linked to origin and heritage, providing a reliable guarantee that the purchaser is supporting genuine artisans.

104. (A) Traditional weaving community
The primary beneficiaries of the Chanderi GI tag are the traditional weavers residing in the Chanderi region. By providing legal protection to their craft, the tag ensures that they are not undercut by machine-made imitations from other areas. This protection helps maintain the market value of their products and ensures that the economic benefits of the brand reach the actual creators.

105. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
GI tags significantly enhance the export marketability of products like Chanderi by providing an international guarantee of quality and origin. Furthermore, GI tags have a positive impact on rural tourism. They attract visitors interested in experiencing the traditional crafts and culture of the region, creating additional income opportunities for local communities. The synergy between protected products and tourism is vital.

106. (B) Patent
A patent is the most appropriate form of IPR for protecting the functional mechanism of a new and innovative machine, such as an efficient motor. It provides the inventor with the exclusive right to use, sell, and manufacture the invention for a limited period. This legal protection is essential for encouraging research and development, allowing innovators to profit from technical breakthroughs.

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modernizing this craft by providing artisans with design interventions and e-commerce platforms. This integration helps traditional workers connect with contemporary fashion markets, ensuring the survival and economic viability of this handcraft.

36. (A) Ashoknagar
Chanderi is a town of historical importance located in the Ashoknagar district of Madhya Pradesh. It is world-renowned for its traditional handloom sarees, characterized by their sheer texture and fine silk and cotton blends. Although Gwalior serves as a major commercial hub for the trade of these textiles, the actual production and the geographical origin of Chanderi fabric remain centered in Ashoknagar.

37. (A) PM Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises
The PM Formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises scheme provides the essential framework for the ODOP initiative in the food processing sector. It offers financial, technical, and business support to micro-units to help them upgrade their facilities and branding. By focusing on a specific product for each district, the scheme aims to achieve economies of scale and improve the global competitiveness.

38. (D) Potato
Potato is the designated agricultural product under the One District One Product scheme for the Indore district. Indore is a major producer of potatoes, and the focus is on developing a robust processing ecosystem. By establishing units for products like chips and starch, the initiative aims to enhance the value of the local harvest and leverage Indore's snacks hub reputation.

39. (D) Encouraging child labor to reduce costs
Artisan development programs in Jabalpur focus on modernizing production through advanced machinery and common facility centers to improve efficiency. Facilitating bulk procurement helps reduce costs legally and sustainably. However, encouraging child labor is strictly prohibited and unethical. The programs aim to provide dignified employment for adults and ensure that traditional crafts are passed down through formal training and education.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mapping products at the district level is a fundamental step in the ODOP scheme to identify regional specialties. This process allows the government to provide targeted infrastructure, such as specialized cold storages or processing units, specific to the product's needs. By understanding the local ecosystem, marketing efforts can be more effective, ensuring that each district's unique strengths are utilized.

41. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The strategy for Gwalior's ODOP involves leveraging its commercial strength by creating modern industrial clusters to process Sandstone into finished architectural products. This adds value and broadens the market reach of the stone craft. The initiative does not restrict artisans; instead, it aims to open new national and international sales channels, ensuring that traditional craftsmanship benefits from modern trade infrastructure.

42. (B) III, I, II, IV
The ODOP implementation starts with a baseline survey to understand the district's current economic landscape. Based on these findings, a specific product is identified for promotion. Subsequently, a Detailed Project Report is prepared to outline the infrastructure and financial requirements. The process culminates in the disbursement of financial support to entrepreneurs, enabling them to upgrade their units and begin scaled production.

43. (B) Processing of potato products
Indore's ODOP strategy focuses heavily on the processing of potato products to capitalize on the district's high agricultural output. By promoting industries that manufacture chips, flakes, and starch, the state encourages value addition. This focus helps farmers get better prices for their crops and establishes Indore as a specialized center for processed food, integrating with its existing reputation in snacks.

44. (D) Metallic threads on fabric
Zari-Zardozi is a traditional form of embroidery that uses metallic threads, often made of gold or silver, to create intricate designs on fabrics like silk

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or velvet. This craft has been a specialty of Bhopal for generations, involving skilled handwork. The use of these metallic elements gives the garments a royal and luxurious appearance, making it a highly valued art.

45. (A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
Chanderi is known for its sheer silk and cotton blend, while Maheshwari is famous for its reversible Bugdi border. Zari refers to the metallic thread used for decorative borders, and a loom is the essential hand-operated device used by weavers. Understanding these terms is vital for recognizing the unique characteristics and craftsmanship involved in the traditional handloom industries of the state.

46. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Product identification involves selecting unique local items, while capacity building focuses on providing skill training to producers. Market linkage is achieved by connecting artisans to modern e-commerce platforms for wider reach. Financial assistance typically includes credit-linked capital subsidies to help small units upgrade machinery. Together, these components create a comprehensive support system for developing specialized district-level industries and fostering growth.

47. (B) Value addition and processing
Converting fresh green peas into dehydrated powder is a clear example of value addition and processing. This process increases the product's shelf life and makes it suitable for diverse industrial and culinary uses. By applying this concept, entrepreneurs in Jabalpur can earn higher margins compared to selling raw produce, while also reducing waste and ensuring agricultural output efficiency.

48. (B) Department of MSME and Export Promotion
The Department of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Export Promotion is the primary body responsible for coordinating the ODOP program in Madhya Pradesh. It facilitates the registration of units, provides financial incentives, and organizes marketing events. By focusing on export promotion, the department helps local products reach national and international markets, fulfilling the objective of turning districts into export hubs.

49. (A) It leverages Indore's established identity as a 'Namkeen' hub to process and market potato-based snacks.
Indore's strategy for market linkage utilizes its existing reputation as a major hub for savory snacks to promote its ODOP product, the potato. By integrating potato processing with the established snack industry, the district can easily market new potato-based products. This synergy ensures a ready supply chain and consumer trust, helping the local potato industry grow and become competitive.

50. (A) I, II, III, and IV
Prior to the ODOP intervention, Bhopal's artisans faced significant hurdles like the lack of formal credit and exploitation by middlemen who took most of the profits. They also lacked access to modern design trends and struggled with the high cost of raw materials. While export markets were desirable, the primary issues were structural and financial, which the scheme now addresses.

51. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Gwalior is being developed as a strategic nodal market for Chanderi and Maheshwari handlooms due to its excellent logistical connectivity and historical status as a trade center. Its location allows it to serve as a bridge between weavers and major national markets. By facilitating trade and providing commercial infrastructure, Gwalior helps in the efficient distribution and promotion of these textiles.

52. (D) Product based on local value and market
An ODOP product is defined by its strong connection to a specific district's local resources, traditional skills, or agricultural strengths. It is a product that has the potential to represent the district's identity in the wider market. The selection is based on its ability to generate local employment and its viability for value addition, maximizing economic benefits for the community.

53. (C) Jute and Zari-Zardozi products
Bhopal has selected Jute and Zari-Zardozi products as its designated items under the One District One Product scheme. Zari-Zardozi is a centuries-old embroidery craft intrinsic to the city's heritage. Jute products represent a move

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towards sustainable and eco-friendly handicrafts. Together, these products showcase Bhopal's blend of traditional craftsmanship and modern utility, providing a diverse portfolio for artisans through support.

54. (A) I and II only
To support the green pea industry in Jabalpur, the government has focused on setting up quick-freezing units and pea-shelling machines. These interventions allow for better processing and preservation of the crop, extending its marketability throughout the year. Banning the transport of fresh peas would be counterproductive, as the goal is to expand market access, ensuring farmers have multiple avenues.

55. (A) Farmer production → Cold storage → Processing unit → Market distribution
The typical supply chain for Indore's potato ODOP begins with farmer production. To maintain quality and prevent spoilage, the potatoes are then kept in cold storage. From there, they are moved to processing units where they are converted into value-added products like chips. Finally, finished goods are sent through market distribution channels. This organized flow ensures efficiency and maximizes agricultural output value.

56. (A) Export hub
The fundamental vision of the One District One Product initiative is to transform every district in India into a specialized export hub. By focusing on a unique product, districts can achieve specialization, improve quality, and attract investment. This decentralized approach to industrialization aims to boost national exports, generate local employment, and ensure that every region contributes to the country's economic self-reliance.

57. (A) Chanderi and Maheshwari
Although Chanderi and Maheshwari sarees are produced in other districts, Gwalior plays a crucial role in their trade and distribution. Its well-developed commercial infrastructure and historical links with the textile industry make it a natural hub for marketing these fabrics. This linkage allows Gwalior to support the economic growth of weavers in neighboring regions by providing them with wider market access.

58. (A) Establishing robust forward and backward market linkages
Long-term sustainability for ODOP products depends on creating strong backward linkages for raw materials and forward linkages for sales. This includes ensuring a steady supply of quality inputs and developing reliable distribution channels, such as e-commerce. By building a complete ecosystem rather than providing isolated support, the government ensures that these local industries can thrive independently in a competitive market environment.

59. (C) Green Peas (Matar)
Green Peas, locally known as Matar, are the designated agricultural product for the Jabalpur district under the ODOP scheme. Jabalpur is one of the leading producers of high-quality peas in the state. The initiative focuses on establishing processing facilities to shell, freeze, and package the peas, reducing wastage and allowing the district to supply processed products to national markets.

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60. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Skill upgradation involves training artisans in modern machinery to improve productivity. Design workshops are essential to align traditional Zari-Zardozi art with contemporary trends. E-commerce onboarding allows artisans to sell directly to national consumers, while exhibitions provide a physical platform to showcase their work to retail buyers. These integrated efforts ensure that traditional crafts remain relevant and economically rewarding in contemporary retail.

61. (C) Access to global customer bases
Integrating rural ODOP products with major e-commerce platforms provides artisans with instant access to a global customer base. It bypasses traditional geographical barriers and eliminates excessive layers of middlemen, leading to higher profit margins for producers. This digital shift also encourages better packaging and quality standards, as products must meet the expectations of a diverse audience, enhancing the local brand value.

62. (A) Sharbati Wheat: Premium grain
Sharbati wheat, often called the golden grain, is a premium product of Madhya Pradesh known for its superior taste and texture. Its unique qualities

80. (D) GeM portal procurement
When a government office in Bhopal purchases traditional items like Bagh print folders directly from an artisan through an online system, it is using the Government e-Marketplace portal. This process ensures transparency and supports local craftsmanship by providing artisans direct access to government contracts. It simplifies the procurement process while fulfilling the Vocal for Local objective by prioritizing indigenous products.

81. (A) I, III, IV, II
The skill development process begins with a needs assessment to identify specific gaps in the artisan's current abilities. Following this, the artisan enrolls in a specialized training module designed to address those gaps. Practical, hands-on training is then provided to ensure mastery of new techniques. The lifecycle concludes with certification and establishing market linkages, enabling the artisan to generate higher income.

82. (A) E-commerce platforms
To broaden market access for local products, the Madhya Pradesh government is actively integrating ODOP items with modern e-commerce platforms. This digital shift allows artisans to reach customers far beyond their local districts. By partnering with major online retailers, the government ensures that traditional crafts and agricultural products are easily accessible to a national audience, fostering economic growth and empowerment.

83. (D) Government e-Marketplace
GeM stands for the Government e-Marketplace, which is a specialized online platform for the procurement of common-use goods and services by various government departments and public sector units. It was launched to enhance transparency and efficiency in public procurement. For ODOP artisans, it provides a vital channel to sell their products directly to the government, reducing the need for intermediaries.

84. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Seed capital provides initial working capital for SHGs, while capital subsidies offer a percentage waiver on machinery costs. Interest subvention reduces the overall interest burden on loans, and credit guarantees protect banks against potential defaults. These financial tools work together to lower the barrier for entry for small entrepreneurs, making it easier for them to start and grow their businesses.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Adhering to international quality and phytosanitary standards is a prerequisite for exporting ODOP products. International markets have strict regulations to protect consumer health and ensure product reliability. By meeting these standards, Madhya Pradesh's products gain credibility and can compete effectively on the global stage. This focus on quality is essential for building a sustainable export industry and establishing reputation.

86. (B) Non-Timber Forest Produce (NTFP)
The promotion of bamboo under the ODOP scheme in districts like Harda and Betul focuses on utilizing Non-Timber Forest Produce. Bamboo is a versatile resource used for furniture and handicrafts. By developing this sector, the government provides sustainable livelihoods for tribal and forest-dependent communities, turning natural resources into a significant source of wealth and regional economic development for the state.

87. (B) Gap in modern technical knowledge
Skill development under the ODOP initiative is specifically designed to bridge the gap in modern technical knowledge among traditional producers. While artisans possess ancient skills, they often lack familiarity with modern machinery and digital marketing tools. Providing this technical training allows them to improve productivity and meet the requirements of contemporary markets, which is essential for their long-term economic sustainability.

88. (A) I, II, III, and IV
To sell ODOP products on major e-commerce platforms, artisans typically need GST registration and a digital bank account for transactions. Consistent quality control and standardized packaging are also essential to ensure customer satisfaction. Unlike traditional retail, a large physical shop is not required, making e-commerce an accessible and efficient

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key agency coordinating with the National Skill Development Corporation. It focuses on identifying the skill requirements of various ODOP sectors and designing training modules. By equipping youth with industry-relevant skills, the board ensures a steady supply of trained manpower for district-level industries, vital for the roadmap's success.

72. (B) Tribal artisans are completely excluded from formal credit systems.
Tribal crafts like Gond painting and Bhili dolls are central to the ODOP initiative, with the government actively promoting them for economic upliftment. Value addition to forest produce like Mahua is also encouraged. Contrary to being excluded, the state is making concerted efforts to integrate tribal artisans into formal credit systems through SHGs and specialized loan schemes for growth.

73. (D) APEDA
The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority works closely with the Madhya Pradesh government to facilitate the export of agricultural ODOP products. It provides guidance on international quality standards, helps establish cold chains, and organizes buyer-seller meets. This coordination is essential for connecting local farmers to global markets and ensuring that products like Sharbati wheat achieve export potential.

74. (C) Exemption from prior experience
A major benefit of the Government e-Marketplace for small ODOP artisans in Madhya Pradesh is the exemption from prior experience and turnover requirements for certain categories. This policy levels the playing field, allowing talented local craftsmen to participate in government procurement without the hurdles facing new businesses. It encourages the growth of micro-enterprises by providing a reliable and transparent market.

75. (D) I, II, III, and IV
Comprehensive skill training for ODOP products covers quality control, advanced packaging, and digital marketing. It also includes training on how to operate modern processing machinery to improve efficiency and output. By addressing all these areas, training programs ensure that local producers can create high-quality, market-ready goods that meet the standards of both domestic and international consumers for sustainability.

76. (A) I, II, and III
Tribal districts in Madhya Pradesh focus on products like Mahua, bamboo crafts, and the famous Kadaknath chicken. These items are deeply rooted in tribal culture and utilize local natural resources. Zari-Zardozi, while a major craft, is primarily associated with urban heritage rather than tribal forest livelihoods. Promoting tribal-specific ODOP items helps in economic empowerment while preserving unique cultural identities.

77. (D) Purchasing personal luxury vehicles
PMFME funds are strictly intended for business-related improvements such as upgrading machinery, building common packaging facilities, and branding. These investments are designed to enhance the productivity and marketability of micro food processing units. Using these funds for personal luxury vehicles is prohibited, as the scheme's objective is to build sustainable economic assets and improve livelihoods through industrial growth.

78. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Digital cataloging involves high-quality photography to showcase ODOP goods online. Payment gateways facilitate secure transactions for artisans, while logistics ensures the delivery of products to customers in other states. Customer reviews are vital for building trust in traditional products. These e-commerce elements work together to create a professional online shopping experience, helping local crafts reach a national audience.

79. (A) I and II only
Obtaining Geographical Indication tags and organizing reverse buyer-seller meets are effective strategies for promoting the export of ODOP products. GI tags protect the product's identity and value in international markets. Reverse buyer-seller meets bring international buyers directly to producers. Banning quality certification would be counterproductive, as meeting international standards is mandatory for successful global trade and consumer acceptance of products.

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give it a significant advantage in the export market, where it commands a higher price than ordinary wheat. By promoting Sharbati wheat under the ODOP framework, the state leverages this natural advantage to boost agricultural export earnings.

63. (A) I, II, III, IV
The formalization of tribal forest produce begins with primary collection by tribal communities. The next stage involves value addition, such as drying or sorting, to improve raw material quality. Once processed, products undergo branding and packaging to meet market standards. Finally, they are sold through established tribal cooperatives like TRIFED, ensuring that trade benefits reach the grassroots collectors directly and fairly.

64. (C) SHGs, FPOs, and micro-firms
The primary beneficiaries of financial linkage under the ODOP scheme are Self-Help Groups, Farmer Producer Organizations, and micro-enterprises. These groups represent the backbone of the local economy but often lack access to formal credit. By providing them with targeted loans and subsidies, the government enables them to invest in machinery, which is essential for scaling up production and improving quality.

65. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The Government e-Marketplace has introduced dedicated categories for ODOP products to encourage procurement by government departments. This initiative provides a direct sales channel for small-scale artisans and MSMEs. Contrary to restricting access, GeM is designed to empower small sellers, including individual artisans and SHGs, by giving them equal opportunity to compete for government contracts in a transparent digital environment.

66. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
Integrating schemes like the Mukhyamantri Seekho Kamao Yojana with ODOP industries provides youth with valuable apprenticeships in traditional sectors. This ensures the transfer of skills to the next generation. While traditional methods are valuable, artisans still require training in modern designs and digital tools to meet international market demands. Continuous learning is essential for maintaining the competitiveness of heritage crafts.

67. (C) Dindori
Dindori is a tribal-dominated district in Madhya Pradesh that has gained recognition for Kodo and Kutki millets as its primary ODOP products. These ancient grains are highly nutritious and climate-resilient, making them ideal for the local terrain. The government is promoting their cultivation and processing to empower tribal farmers economically and provide healthy food options, aligning with the national focus.

68. (B) International trade fairs and exhibitions
To boost the export of ODOP products, Madhya Pradesh actively participates in international trade fairs and exhibitions. These platforms allow local artisans and entrepreneurs to showcase their unique products to global buyers and understand market trends. Such participation is crucial for building brand awareness, establishing international trade contacts, and showcasing the state's diverse craftsmanship and agricultural wealth to the world.

69. (A) Subsidies and collateral-free loans
Financial support for ODOP entrepreneurs in Madhya Pradesh typically includes credit-linked subsidies and collateral-free loans under various schemes. This assistance reduces the financial burden on small-scale units, allowing them to modernize operations. By providing easier access to capital, the government encourages entrepreneurship at the district level, which is essential for creating jobs and achieving the goals of the self-reliance mission.

70. (C) Digital and packaging skills
For artisans to succeed on e-commerce platforms, training in digital and packaging skills is most critical. Digital skills enable them to manage online stores and handle digital payments. Effective packaging ensures that products reach customers safely and present a professional image. These skills bridge the gap between traditional production and modern retail, allowing local crafts to compete in the marketplace.

71. (A) State Skill Development Board
The Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development and Employment Generation Board is the

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channel for small-scale producers to reach a wide audience.

89. (B) PM Micro Food Enterprise Scheme
The PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises scheme provides credit-linked capital subsidies to small-scale food units. This financial assistance helps them upgrade machinery, improve packaging, and achieve food safety standards. By focusing on ODOP products, the scheme ensures that each district's unique food specialty is supported, leading to better value addition and increased income for local processors in Madhya Pradesh.

90. (A) Registration on GeM → Product Cataloging → Receiving Order → Delivery and Payment
Selling on the Government e-Marketplace begins with the artisan's registration on the portal. Once registered, they must catalog their products with detailed descriptions and pricing. After a government department places an order, the artisan fulfills it through delivery. The process concludes with the receipt of payment through the digital system. This structured approach ensures a transparent and efficient government supply chain.

91. (A) Chanderi Saree → Bagh Prints → Kadaknath Chicken → Sundaraja Mango
Madhya Pradesh has a rich history of GI tagging, starting with the Chanderi Saree, which was the first to receive protection. This was followed by Bagh Prints, known for their unique block printing. More recently, the Kadaknath Chicken from Jhabua and the Sundaraja Mango from Rewa have been recognized. This timeline reflects ongoing efforts to protect and promote diverse state heritage.

92. (C) Narmada
The artisan community weaving Maheshwari sarees is primarily settled in the town of Maheshwar, located on the banks of the sacred Narmada river. The river and its surrounding environment have historically inspired the patterns and designs of the fabric. The presence of the river also provides the necessary water for various stages of the textile's traditional production and cultural identity.

93. (C) Trademark
A unique brand logo used by an MSME to identify its products is protected under Trademark law. This right ensures that no other business can use a similar mark that might confuse consumers. For a Zari-Zardozi business, a trademark helps build brand loyalty and reputation. It provides legal protection against competitors who might try to exploit the business's identity.

94. (C) Mass rotary machine production
Authentic Bagh prints are characterized by the use of hand-carved wooden blocks and natural vegetable dyes. The process involves washing the fabric in the local Bagh river, which is essential for print quality. Mass rotary machine production is an exception, as it contradicts the traditional handcrafting nature of the art. GI protection ensures only traditional manual methods are genuine.

95. (C) I and III only
Chanderi fabric is renowned for its sheer texture, lightness, and transparency, which are achieved through fine weaving techniques. Its motifs are often inspired by nature and the architectural beauty of the Chanderi region. Contrary to being made only of wool, the fabric is typically a blend of silk and cotton. These characteristics make it a preferred choice for high-end fashion.

96. (B) It uses the lost-wax casting technique.
Bell Metal Ware, also known as Dhokra art, is famous for using the ancient lost-wax casting technique. This process involves creating a detailed wax model, covering it with clay, and then replacing the wax with molten metal. Each piece is unique because the mold must be broken to retrieve the product. This traditional method results in intricate and rustic metal crafts.

97. (D) Legal rights over mental creations
Intellectual Property Rights refer to the legal protections granted to individuals or organizations for their mental creations. This includes inventions, literary and artistic works, designs, symbols, names, and images used in commerce. IPR allows creators to benefit from their work by giving them exclusive control over its use for a specified period, which is essential for encouraging innovation and creativity.

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thematic alignments define the strategic direction of the national mission, ensuring that each pillar contributes to the unified goal of building resilience.

27. (A) Atma Nirbhar Bharat announcement 2020
The Vocal for Local campaign was prominently introduced during the Prime Minister's address to the nation in May 2020 while announcing the Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. This call to action emphasized the importance of supporting local products to make them global. It served as a fundamental strategy to revive the economy and empower small-scale producers facing pandemic-related challenges.

28. (A) Strengthening rural economies
The Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh roadmap focuses on strengthening rural economies by promoting local industries and agriculture. By creating infrastructure and market linkages within rural districts, the initiative aims to increase local income and reduce migration to cities. This holistic approach ensures that rural communities become self-sufficient hubs of production, contributing significantly to the overall economic growth of the state.

29. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
Import substitution is a vital strategy for industrial self-reliance as it encourages the manufacturing of goods locally to reduce dependency on foreign imports. However, the state does not ban foreign companies; instead, it invites them to invest locally. This approach combines foreign investment with local production to boost the economy, create jobs, and enhance the state's technical capabilities.

30. (D) Economy
A startup utilizing local resources like indigenous timber to create products directly contributes to the economy pillar. By adding value to raw materials within the district, it generates local revenue and creates employment. This entrepreneurship aligns with the goal of building a self-reliant economic base where local production meets market demand, reducing the need for transported industrial goods.

31. (B) I, II, and III
Selecting products for the One District One Product scheme involves assessing the availability of local raw materials and the existing base of skilled artisans. The export potential of the product is also a crucial factor to ensure long-term commercial success and global reach. Distance from the national capital is irrelevant, as the scheme focuses on the inherent strengths of each district.

32. (B) Enhanced shelf life and better price realization for farmers
Developing potato processing units in Indore directly benefits farmers by providing facilities to convert raw produce into value-added items like chips. This process enhances the shelf life of the agricultural product, preventing spoilage during surplus seasons. Consequently, farmers achieve better price realization and more stable incomes, reducing their vulnerability to market price fluctuations and significant post-harvest losses.

33. (B) Migration - Encouraging rural to urban mass migration
The One District One Product scheme aims to create local employment opportunities to discourage mass migration from rural areas to urban centers. By boosting district-level GDP and preserving traditional crafts, it allows residents to find sustainable livelihoods within their home regions. Encouraging migration would contradict the goal of balanced regional development and the revitalization of local economies through specialized clusters.

34. (D) Mandatory export quotas
Artisans and farmers under the ODOP scheme receive various forms of support, including subsidized loans for equipment and training in modern packaging. Market exhibitions are also organized to help them reach broader audiences. However, the government does not impose mandatory export quotas, as the primary aim is to facilitate growth and provide choices, allowing producers to decide their target markets.

35. (C) Both statements are correct
Zari-Zardozi is a historic embroidery art that flourished under the patronage of the Begums of Bhopal, making it a unique cultural asset. The ODOP scheme has played a vital role in

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107. (A) Khatri community
The Bagh print tradition in the Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh is prominently practiced by the Khatri community. They have preserved this ancient block-printing art for generations, passing down the intricate techniques of using natural dyes and river-washing. Their expertise in creating geometric and floral patterns on fabrics has made Bagh prints a globally recognized art form and cultural identity.

108. (A) Chinnor Rice of Balaghat
Chinnor Rice from the Balaghat district holds a GI tag for its unique agricultural and horticultural qualities, such as its distinct aroma and taste. This recognition highlights the product's deep connection to local soil and climate. While other items are protected as handicrafts, Chinnor rice is a prime example of a natural product whose value is tied to its geographical origin.

109. (B) I, II, and IV
Maheshwari sarees originate from the Khargone district and are famous for their unique reversible borders, which allow them to be worn on both sides. They enjoy legal protection under the GI Act. Contrary to being synthetic, authentic Maheshwari sarees are made from high-quality silk and cotton blends. This natural composition, combined with traditional weaving techniques, defines the fabric's luxury and comfort.

110. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The Madhya Pradesh government actively facilitates the filing of GI applications by providing financial and administrative support to artisan cooperatives and producer groups. This collective approach ensures the entire community of producers benefits from the protection. A GI tag cannot be claimed by an individual for themselves, as it is a collective right intended to protect a product's regional identity.

111. (D) Local soapstone or marble
Bhedaghat Stone Craft from Jabalpur primarily uses the local soapstone and soft marble found in the Narmada river valley. This material is prized for its ease of carving and fine finish, allowing artisans to create intricate sculptures and decorative items. The GI tag recognizes the unique skill of local artisans and the specific quality of mineral deposits essential for these artworks.

112. (B) Chanderi Saree
The Chanderi Saree was the first product from Madhya Pradesh to be granted a Geographical Indication tag. This landmark recognition in the mid-2000s paved the way for other traditional crafts to seek similar legal protection. The GI tag has been instrumental in preserving the unique identity of Chanderi fabric and protecting the traditional weaving community from the competition of unauthorized imitations.

113. (C) Handicraft/Handloom
Chanderi fabric is categorized under the handicraft and handloom sector for its GI registration. This classification highlights the manual skill and traditional techniques involved in its production, distinguishing it from mass-produced industrial textiles. The GI protection specifically covers the hand-woven silk and cotton blends that have made Chanderi famous for centuries, ensuring the legacy is legally safeguarded for weavers.

114. (B) Red: Alum and Madder root
In traditional Bagh printing, the vibrant red color is achieved using a combination of alum and madder root. This natural process is a hallmark of the craft, which avoids synthetic chemicals. Black is typically derived from fermented iron rust, while other colors are sourced from plants and minerals. This mastery of natural dyes ensures the production process remains eco-friendly and sustainable.

115. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The Bugdi is the distinctive reversible border of the Maheshwari saree, while the Pallu often features five stripes. The fabric itself is a fine blend of silk and cotton, providing a unique texture. Motifs used in these sarees are frequently inspired by the architectural designs and geometric patterns found on the walls of the Maheshwar fort, defining the technical excellence.

116. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Patents are designed to protect new inventions and technical processes, while copyrights safeguard original literary and artistic works. Trademarks provide legal protection for brand

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significantly improved the livelihoods of tribal farmers in national markets.

170. (C) Integrated strategy for growth
The push to interface ODOP, GI tags, and the roadmap is driven by the need for an integrated strategy for economic growth. By combining legal protection with infrastructure development and targeted marketing, the state ensures a comprehensive support system. This synergy prevents isolated efforts and maximizes the impact of government schemes to build a resilient and self-reliant state economy.

171. (C) Specific community of producers
A Geographical Indication tag is a collective intellectual property right that protects the interests of a specific community of producers in a defined region. Unlike a patent belonging to an individual, a GI tag belongs to all artisans in that area who follow traditional methods. This ensures the reputation and economic benefits of regional specialties are shared among all genuine local creators.

172. (C) Both statements are correct
IP Cells in Madhya Pradesh universities help researchers draft patent applications to protect their work from premature disclosure. They also facilitate linkages between academia and industry to ensure patented technologies can be effectively commercialized. This support system is vital for transforming laboratory research into real-world products. By managing the transition, IP cells help ensure creative output contributes significantly to industrial growth.

173. (B) GI and Trademark rights
Selling machine-made, synthetic sarees as authentic Maheshwari Sarees is a direct violation of both GI and Trademark rights. The GI tag legally protects the name for products made in that specific region using traditional handloom methods. Using this name for inferior imitations deceives consumers and unfairly exploits reputations. Such illegal practices are punishable by law to protect traditional communities.

174. (C) Backbone for jobs and ODOP
The MSME sector is the backbone of the Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh vision, as it is the primary source of employment and the foundation of the ODOP scheme. Small and micro-enterprises are uniquely positioned to utilize local raw materials and traditional skills. By providing jobs in rural areas, MSMEs help reduce migration and foster development. Supporting this sector is essential for building resilience.

175. (D) Increasing brain drain from rural areas
The integration of ODOP and GI aims to enhance artisan income, promote cultural tourism, and preserve traditional knowledge. These goals are designed to revitalize local economies and provide sustainable livelihoods within home districts. Increasing brain drain from rural areas is an exception, as the strategy is intended to create attractive opportunities locally so that skilled youth remain in their home communities.

176. (A) IP Cells (Intellectual Property Cells)
To foster a culture of innovation, the Madhya Pradesh government encourages the establishment of Intellectual Property Cells in all universities and technical institutions. These cells serve as a resource for students, providing guidance on how to protect creative and technical work. By facilitating patent filings, IP Cells ensure intellectual output is properly recognized and can be used to drive economic development.

177. (B) Invest MP / MP Trade Portal
The Invest MP portal, also known as the MP Trade Portal, is the primary platform for single-window clearance for setting up new businesses in Madhya Pradesh. It streamlines the application process for various licenses needed by ODOP and MSME units. This digital system increases transparency and makes it easier for entrepreneurs to start ventures. The portal plays a vital role in improving business ease.

178. (B) State Police Economic Wing
The State Police Economic Wing is the primary authority responsible for the enforcement of intellectual property rights and conducting raids against counterfeiters in Madhya Pradesh. They handle cases related to trademark infringement and the sale of fake goods violating IPR laws. This enforcement is crucial for protecting the brand value of local products and ensuring that legitimate artisans are not harmed.

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ensures that customers can easily identify the authentic source of the goods, which is essential for building brand loyalty and preventing others from profiting.

126. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology is highly active in promoting IPR awareness through events like the Young Scientist Congress. It plays a central role in educating the public about protecting their work. Furthermore, MPCST is deeply involved in facilitating GI tag registrations for state products, providing technical and administrative support needed to protect unique state assets and crafts.

127. (C) Chennai
In India, the Geographical Indications Registry is located in Chennai, Tamil Nadu. It is the central authority responsible for the administration of the GI Act and the registration of all geographical indications. All applications from Madhya Pradesh and other states must be submitted to this registry for examination. The location in Chennai serves as the national headquarters for protecting regional identities.

128. (A) Copyrighting original paintings
Copyright law protects original artistic works, such as individual Gond paintings, from the moment they are created. This ensures that the artist has the exclusive right to reproduce and sell their specific work. While general tribal art styles cannot be patented, the unique expressions in a tangible medium are legally safeguarded. This protection allows tribal artists to control the commercial use.

129. (D) Education on IP protection
The primary objective of IP awareness campaigns in Madhya Pradesh is to educate the public, students, and entrepreneurs about various forms of intellectual property protection. These workshops explain the benefits of patents, trademarks, copyrights, and GI tags. By increasing knowledge, the government aims to encourage local innovation and ensure that creators can legally safeguard their work, essential for a knowledge-driven economy.

130. (B) Subsidized legal IP assistance
Madhya Pradesh provides subsidized legal assistance to help local innovators and MSMEs navigate the complex process of patent filing. This support includes help with patent searching and drafting applications. By reducing financial and technical barriers to obtaining a patent, the state encourages a more innovative environment and ensures that valuable inventions from the region are properly protected for potential commercial success.

131. (B) 2016
The Government of India officially adopted the National Intellectual Property Rights Policy in 2016. This comprehensive policy aims to foster a predictable IPR environment that encourages innovation and creativity. It provides a strategic roadmap for strengthening the country's framework across all sectors. Since adoption, there has been a significant increase in IPR awareness and filings nationwide, contributing to national innovation goals.

132. (C) More successful registrations
The establishment of GI facilitation centers in Madhya Pradesh has led to a higher number of successful Geographical Indication registrations. These centers provide expert guidance to producer groups on documentation. By simplifying the application process and providing administrative support, the government ensures that more traditional state products receive legal protection, which is vital for preserving heritage and enhancing regional specialty value.

133. (A) Prevent wrongful IP claims
The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library is designed to prevent the granting of wrongful patents on traditional knowledge. It provides a searchable database of ancient medicinal knowledge in multiple languages. When a patent application is filed, examiners can use the TKDL to check if the invention is part of existing traditional knowledge. This ensures that tribal wisdom is protected from unauthorized exploitation.

134. (C) Both statements are correct
The Madhya Pradesh government offers subsidies for trademark registration fees to registered MSMEs to encourage brand protection. This

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names and logos. GI tags are unique because they protect products that are intrinsically tied to a specific geographical origin. This variety of IPR types ensures that different forms of human creativity are appropriately recognized and protected.

117. (D) High protein and low fat
The Jhabua Kadaknath chicken is world-famous for its black meat, which is highly valued for its unique nutritional profile. It contains significantly higher protein levels and much lower fat and cholesterol compared to regular chicken breeds. These health benefits, along with its distinct taste, have led to a high demand for Kadaknath meat in premium markets and GI protection.

118. (D) Ratlami Sev
Among the list, Maheshwari sarees, Chanderi fabric, and Bagh prints are all categorized as textiles or handicrafts. Ratlami Sev is the odd one out because it belongs to the foodstuffs category of GI products. While all of them are iconic protected products of Madhya Pradesh, they represent different sectors of the economy—the culinary arts versus the traditional handloom industries.

119. (A) Hand block printing: natural dyes
Bagh print is a traditional Indian handicraft characterized by hand block printing using natural dyes. The process involves intricate carving of wooden blocks, which are then used to stamp designs onto fabric. This technique is known for its geometric and floral patterns and its deep connection to the environment, as the dyes are derived from plants and minerals for unique art.

120. (A) Traditional weaving community
The Chanderi GI tag primarily benefits the local weaving community by preventing the sale of counterfeit products and ensuring that the brand's reputation is maintained. This protection leads to better market prices and a more stable income for artisans. By safeguarding traditional hand-weaving techniques, the GI tag helps preserve a significant cultural asset and ensures gains remain within the region.

121. (A) Subsidy on patent filing costs
To encourage innovation among small businesses, the Madhya Pradesh government offers subsidies on the costs associated with filing patent applications. This financial support helps MSMEs protect their inventions without being burdened by high legal fees. By making IPR protection more affordable, the state fosters a culture of research and development, enabling local firms to build a portfolio of intellectual property.

122. (D) Documenting for patent checks
The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library protects the knowledge of tribal communities by documenting it in a digital format. This record serves as prior art during patent examinations worldwide. If a foreign company tries to patent a traditional medicinal use of a local herb, patent examiners can use the TKDL to find evidence of its prior existence, preventing biopiracy and wrongful claims.

123. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
The GI registration starts with filing an application that includes historical proof of the product's origin. The registry then conducts a preliminary scrutiny of the forms and fees. Any deficiencies identified lead to a show-cause hearing for resolution. Finally, the application is published in the GI Journal to allow the public to file oppositions, ensuring only genuine products receive the tag.

124. (B) Better IP understanding
Sustained IP awareness campaigns in technical institutions lead to a significantly better understanding of intellectual property rights among students and faculty. This education helps researchers recognize when their work is patentable and how to protect it before public disclosure. Consequently, there is an increase in the number of patent filings and a strategic approach to innovation, ensuring that technologies are legally safeguarded.

125. (D) Prevention of name confusion
Trademark registration is vital for small ODOP businesses as it prevents name confusion in the marketplace. By securing a unique brand name or logo, a business can distinguish its products from those of competitors. This legal protection

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143. (C) Common generic product terms
Businesses can register distinctive words, logos, and unique color combinations as trademarks to protect their brand identity. However, common generic terms that describe the product itself cannot be registered. This rule ensures that basic language remains free for everyone to use while allowing businesses to protect the unique names and marks that help consumers distinguish their specific brand from other market competitors.

144. (A) Academic and student researchers
University IPR workshops in Madhya Pradesh primarily target academic and student researchers involved in creating new knowledge and technologies. These individuals are most likely to generate patentable inventions or copyrightable works. By educating this demographic, the state aims to increase high-quality patent filings from educational institutions and ensure that intellectual output is effectively protected and translated into real-world applications and commercial ventures.

145. (C) The functional design of a new water pump
Copyright protection covers original literary and artistic works like films, novels, and recorded music. However, it does not apply to the functional or technical designs of industrial products, such as a water pump. Such inventions are instead protected by patents or industrial design rights. This distinction ensures artistic expression is protected by one set of laws, while functional innovations have different frameworks.

146. (B) 10 years
The registration of a Geographical Indication in India is initially valid for a period of ten years. After this time, it can be renewed indefinitely for successive ten-year periods by paying the prescribed renewal fees. This ensures legal protection for traditional products and their geographical identity remains in force. Regular renewal keeps the GI registry accurate and ensures the protection remains active.

147. (A) State Science Council (MPCST)
The Patent Information Centre for the state of Madhya Pradesh is housed within the Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology in Bhopal. This center serves as a specialized resource for all IPR-related activities. By being located within the MPCST, it can effectively coordinate with scientific and technical communities, providing necessary tools for patent searching and serving as a central hub.

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148. (A) Trademark
A business wanting to protect its unique brand name, such as Mahakal Sugandh for incense sticks, should register it as a trademark. This legal protection prevents other manufacturers from using the same or a confusingly similar name. It helps build a distinct brand identity and reputation. A trademark ensures consumers can trust the product source, essential for long-term growth and success.

149. (C) Biodiversity Committees (BMCs)
Biodiversity Management Committees are responsible for documenting local biodiversity and traditional knowledge at the local level. They prepare People's Biodiversity Registers in consultation with the local community. These registers serve as vital records for protecting traditional knowledge and ensuring benefit sharing. This grassroots approach is essential for safeguarding Madhya Pradesh's natural heritage and preventing unauthorized exploitation of biological wisdom and resources.

150. (B) Copyright
Copyright is the most appropriate form of intellectual property right for protecting the literary works of a poet. It gives the author exclusive rights over the publication, reproduction, and distribution of their poems. This protection lasts for the author's lifetime plus sixty years, ensuring they and their heirs can benefit. For a regional poet, copyright ensures unique literary contributions are legally recognized.

151. (C) Judging criminal trials
Institutional IP Cells are responsible for educating researchers on intellectual property, advising on copyright, and maintaining records of patent filings. They also perform plagiarism checks to ensure academic integrity. However, they have no legal authority to judge criminal trials. Legal disputes and criminal matters are handled by the court system, while the IP Cell focuses on the administrative aspects of management.

financial help makes it easier for small businesses to secure identity. Furthermore, trademark registrations must be renewed every ten years to remain legally valid. This dual approach ensures that businesses can protect their brands over the long term while the registry remains updated.

135. (C) Facilitating patent searches
The Patent Information Centre in Madhya Pradesh plays a crucial role in facilitating patent searches for researchers and innovators. Before filing an application, it is essential to check if a similar invention already exists to ensure novelty. The PIC provides access to international patent databases and offers technical guidance. This service increases the success rate of patent applications filed from the state.

136. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The government of Madhya Pradesh provides critical financial and administrative assistance to producer groups to facilitate the registration of GI tags. This support is vital for documenting the unique characteristics and historical significance of local products. A GI tag is a collective right belonging to the entire community of producers; it cannot be owned or exclusively claimed by individuals.

137. (B) It discourages local artisans from registering GI tags.
IP awareness programs in Madhya Pradesh help rural innovators bridge the gap between creations and complex legal procedures. These workshops emphasize significant economic benefits of holding intellectual property. Contrary to discouraging them, programs actively encourage artisans to register GI tags to protect traditional crafts. Training also includes practical skills like searching databases, empowering individuals to understand the competitive landscape of innovation.

138. (B) Disclosure destroys novelty
Patent awareness is essential for students because any public disclosure of an invention, such as publishing a research paper, destroys the novelty required for a patent. If the invention is disclosed before an application is filed, it becomes prior art and cannot be protected. Understanding this rule allows students to manage research publications and ensure technical innovations are legally safeguarded before sharing.

139. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
Biopiracy refers to the unethical commercialization of biological resources and traditional knowledge without providing fair compensation to originating communities. The TKDL is designed to prevent this practice by documenting traditional knowledge for patent examiners. By providing evidence of existing knowledge, the TKDL blocks unauthorized patent claims, ensuring tribal wisdom is protected from exploitation and legally recognized as their cultural heritage.

140. (D) Creation in a tangible medium
In India, copyright protection automatically begins the moment an original work is created in a tangible medium, such as being written on paper. There is no mandatory requirement for registration or fees for protection to exist. While registration provides stronger legal evidence, the right is inherent to the creator as soon as the work is produced, ensuring immediate protection for creations.

141. (C) Technical and legal IP guidance
The Madhya Pradesh State Council of Science and Technology provides essential technical and legal guidance to grassroots innovators. This support helps them understand how to refine inventions and protect them through proper IPR channels. By offering expert advice on patent filing and searches, MPCST empowers local inventors to secure their rights. This assistance transforms grassroots ideas into legally protected and commercially viable products.

142. (D) State Science Council (MPCST)
The Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology is the primary state agency responsible for conducting awareness programs about patent filing. It organizes workshops for students, faculty, and entrepreneurs to explain the importance of intellectual property. Through its Patent Information Centre, MPCST provides necessary tools and knowledge to navigate the patent system, ensuring the state's technical breakthroughs are properly recognized and protected.

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can undermine the reputation of traditional crafts. Strong IPR enforcement is essential to protect artisan livelihoods and safety.

161. (C) Both statements are correct
Traditional knowledge used by tribal healers cannot be patented as it is considered prior art. However, this knowledge is valuable and must be protected from biopiracy. The TKDL provides a defensive form of protection by documenting this knowledge for patent examiners globally. This ensures that no company can claim exclusive rights to this ancient wisdom, keeping it accessible to traditional communities.

162. (D) Evaluating research for patents
The primary role of an IP Cell within a university in Madhya Pradesh is to evaluate the research output of students and faculty for potential patentability. The cell provides guidance on how to document findings and file applications. By identifying and protecting intellectual property early, the cell helps prevent premature disclosure and ensures innovations can be effectively commercialized to drive growth.

163. (A) Infrastructure for protected goods
The ODOP scheme and GI tag initiative complement each other by providing the physical infrastructure and marketing support needed to promote protected local products. While the GI tag provides legal recognition, the ODOP scheme ensures that producers have the machinery and processing units needed to meet market demand. This integrated approach ensures traditional goods of Madhya Pradesh can be marketed to global audiences.

164. (C) Register with Plant Authority
A farmer who develops a new plant variety should register it with the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority. This registration provides legal protection similar to a patent, allowing the farmer to control the production and sale. This ensures the farmer can benefit financially from their innovation while also having the right to save and share seeds for traditional use.

165. (B) Guarantee of overnight wealth
The GeM portal provides a transparent digital marketplace that removes middlemen and offers a dedicated section for local crafts, significantly benefiting ODOP artisans. However, like any business platform, it does not guarantee overnight wealth. Success requires quality products, competitive pricing, and efficient order fulfillment. GeM is a tool for long-term business growth rather than a shortcut to instant financial success.

166. (A) Integrating IP into education
Madhya Pradesh is implementing the National IPR Policy by integrating intellectual property education into its universities and technical institutions. This approach aims to create an IP-conscious generation of students. By fostering an understanding of patents and trademarks early on, the state encourages a culture of innovation. This educational focus ensures that the state's future workforce is equipped to protect their work.

167. (D) Official GI and ODOP labels
For products like Chinnor Rice from Balaghat, using official GI and ODOP labels on packaging is essential to command a premium price. These labels serve as a guarantee of the product's unique origin, quality, and traditional processing. They help consumers distinguish authentic products and build trust. By featuring these markers, self-help groups can effectively market their goods and maximize their income.

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168. (D) Counterfeit goods
Counterfeit goods are unauthorized imitations of a product that often use someone else's trademark or brand name without permission. These items are designed to deceive consumers into thinking they are buying genuine, high-quality products. Counterfeiting is a serious violation of intellectual property rights and causes significant economic loss to original producers. In Madhya Pradesh, counterfeits can damage traditional brand reputations.

169. (A) Kadaknath Chicken
Kadaknath Chicken is a prime example of a product that successfully combines tribal heritage with GI and ODOP initiatives. Originating from Jhabua, it is recognized for its unique nutritional value. The GI tag provides it with legal protection, while the ODOP scheme supports its production and processing infrastructure. This interface has

152. (C) IP Awareness/GI Facilitation - MPCST
The Madhya Pradesh Council of Science and Technology is correctly matched as the nodal body for IP awareness and GI facilitation. It provides the technical and administrative expertise needed to protect local innovations and traditional crafts. While other departments handle different aspects of governance, the MPCST's specialized focus makes it the ideal agency for managing and promoting diverse intellectual property portfolios.

153. (A) IPR Awareness - Conducting workshops through MPCST
The National IPR Policy objective of increasing IPR awareness is being actively implemented in Madhya Pradesh through workshops conducted by the MPCST. These events educate students and researchers about the importance of protecting creations. This local action directly supports the national mission of creating an IP-conscious society, helping build a competitive economy that values and protects human creativity and technical breakthroughs.

154. (A) Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh Roadmap 2023
The Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh Roadmap 2023 is the primary policy document that outlines the state's development goals and milestones. It provides a structured path for recovery and growth following the pandemic. The roadmap focuses on four key pillars: physical infrastructure, good governance, health and education, and economy and employment, serving as a guide for all government coordinated efforts.

155. (A) Right to save and share seeds
The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act provides Indian farmers with the unique right to save, use, and share seeds from their own harvest. This provision is vital for maintaining traditional farming practices and ensuring seed sovereignty for rural communities in Madhya Pradesh. It protects farmers from restrictive intellectual property regimes, allowing them to continue age-old practices while benefiting from innovations.

156. (A) Leveraging local resources
Geographical mapping of products is critical for identifying and leveraging the unique local resources and skills of each region. By understanding where specific crafts or crops are concentrated, the government can plan targeted interventions and infrastructure. For example, knowing stone craft is centered in Jabalpur allows for specialized training centers. This strategic approach ensures regional strengths are utilized to boost development.

157. (D) Creative India; Innovative India
The tagline of the National IPR Policy 2016 is Creative India; Innovative India. This slogan reflects the policy's twin goals of promoting creativity in arts and fostering innovation in science. It aims to build a culture where both traditional heritage and modern technical breakthroughs are legally protected, seeking to transform India into a leading knowledge-based economy with a strong framework.

158. (B) Protect and market local goods
The integrated strategy of Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh focuses on protecting and marketing local goods through initiatives like ODOP and GI tagging. By adding value to raw materials and creating strong brand identities, the state aims to increase producer income. This comprehensive approach combines infrastructure development, financial support, and marketing assistance to ensure local industries compete effectively and foster self-reliance.

159. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
True self-reliance is achieved by generating local value addition to raw materials within the state, rather than simply exporting them in their raw form. This process creates more jobs and keeps profit within the local economy. The ODOP scheme actually encourages this value addition by providing necessary infrastructure. By transforming raw materials into finished goods, each district can maximize its economic potential.

160. (A) Loss of revenue and health risks
Counterfeit goods cause significant economic damage by depriving legitimate businesses and the government of tax revenue. They also pose serious health and safety risks to consumers, as products are often made without quality controls. In Madhya Pradesh, the prevalence of fake goods

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179. (D) Buying local GI-tagged products
The Vocal for Local philosophy is most effectively realized when consumers choose to purchase local GI-tagged products. By doing so, they provide direct economic support to traditional artisans and farmers whose livelihoods depend on these unique regional specialties. This practice helps preserve cultural heritage and encourages the growth of indigenous industries. Choosing these products ensures that wealth remains within the local community.

180. (C) Both statements are correct
Proper documentation is essential for safeguarding traditional agricultural knowledge of tribal communities against biopiracy. Simultaneously, GI tags for products like Chinnor Rice provide a powerful marketing tool that ensures premium prices for farmers. These two strategies work together to protect heritage and improve the economic status of rural producers. By combining legal protection with market incentives, the state creates sustainability.

181. (A) Alirajpur - Mahua products
Alirajpur is correctly matched with its ODOP focus on Mahua products. Mahua is a vital part of the tribal economy and culture in this region. The government is promoting the processing of Mahua flowers into value-added items like squashes and jams. This initiative helps tribal communities earn more from traditional forest-based activities. By focusing on naturally abundant products, the scheme leverages local strengths.

182. (D) Mudra Loans and subsidies
To secure working capital, ODOP artisans in Madhya Pradesh often utilize Mudra loans, which are specifically designed to meet the financial needs of micro-enterprises. These loans, combined with subsidies, provide funds for purchasing raw materials and managing daily operations. This financial support is crucial for units that may lack traditional collateral. By facilitating access to formal credit, the government enables production growth.

183. (D) Growing high-value diverse crops
Crop diversification under the Atma Nirbhar strategy refers to moving away from growing only one or two staple crops like wheat. Instead, farmers are encouraged to grow a variety of high-value crops, such as fruits and medicinal plants. This approach reduces market and climatic risks and can lead to higher incomes. Diversification is essential for making agriculture more resilient and profitable for farmers.

184. (B) PM Micro Food Enterprise Scheme
The PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises scheme focuses on the upgradation of unorganized micro-units. It provides financial and technical support to help these small businesses adopt better hygiene standards and improve packaging. By targeting the food processing sector, the scheme enables local entrepreneurs to add more value to agricultural produce, increasing their competitiveness and contributing to industrial development.

185. (C) Selling local handlooms and ODOP
Mrignayanee emporiums serve as the official retail outlets of the Madhya Pradesh government for promoting and selling local handlooms and handicrafts, including various ODOP items. These stores provide a national platform for artisans to reach urban consumers. By offering a curated selection of authentic goods, emporiums help build brand awareness and ensure artisans receive fair prices. They play a key role.

186. (D) Illegal use of music for profit
Copyright infringement occurs when someone uses a protected work, such as music, for profit without permission. This includes public performances or digital distribution for commercial purposes. In Madhya Pradesh, such actions are illegal and can lead to legal penalties. Protecting musical works is essential for ensuring creators are fairly compensated. Strong enforcement of copyright laws encourages a vibrant cultural sector by safeguarding rights.

187. (C) Tribal nutrition and empowerment
Promoting Shree Anna or millets like Kodo-Kutki under the ODOP scheme aims to empower tribal communities while improving their nutritional status. These grains are traditional staples in tribal areas and are highly resistant to pests. By encouraging cultivation and commercial processing, the state provides tribal farmers with sustainable income and preserves heritage. High

nutritional value contributes to better health outcomes for consumers.

188. (C) Food Stuff
Ratlami Sev is registered under the Geographical Indication category for foodstuffs. This recognition protects the unique recipe and preparation method of this spicy snack that has been a specialty of the Ratlam region for over a century. The GI tag ensures that only Sev made in the Ratlam district following traditional processes can be sold using the Ratlami name, preserving reputation.

189. (B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
The Vocal for Local campaign is broad and covers both the manufacturing and service sectors, including tourism. It encourages use of local skills across all areas. Similarly, Atma Nirbhar Bharat does not aim for isolation but focuses on integrating strong domestic businesses into global supply chains. By building high-quality local capacity, the mission seeks to make India a resilient and competitive global partner.

190. (B) Better health centers and telemedicine
The Atma Nirbhar Madhya Pradesh strategy for healthcare emphasizes the creation of a robust and accessible health network through better-equipped health centers and telemedicine. This approach aims to bridge the gap between urban and rural medical services, providing quality care in remote areas. By leveraging technology and improving infrastructure, the state seeks to build a resilient healthcare system available to all citizens.

191. (B) WTO
The World Trade Organization is the international body that administers the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. This agreement sets minimum standards for various forms of IP protection that member nations must follow. By providing a common global framework, the WTO ensures that intellectual property is protected in a predictable way across borders. This system is essential for facilitating global trade.

192. (B) Military Expansion
Atma Nirbhar Bharat is built on five core pillars: economy, infrastructure, system, demography, and demand. These pillars focus on internal economic strength and structural reforms to achieve national self-reliance. While a strong defense industry is part of the goal, Military Expansion is not listed as one of the five primary strategic pillars defined by the government. The focus remains on transforming the nation's systems.

193. (A) Building a self-reliant state
The convergence of ODOP, GI tagging, and intellectual property protection is a strategic effort aimed at building a self-reliant state. By protecting traditional heritage and promoting specialized district products, the state fosters sustainable economic growth at the grassroots level. This integrated approach creates jobs and increases rural incomes. Ultimately, these initiatives work together to ensure that Madhya Pradesh's unique resources and skills are effectively utilized.

194. (C) The Controller General of Patents
In India, the authority responsible for granting patents is the Controller General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks. This office operates under the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. It oversees the examination of patent applications and ensures they meet legal requirements for novelty. The Controller General's office is the central body for managing industrial property, playing a vital role in protecting innovations.

195. (A) The GI of Goods Act, 1999
The registration and protection of Geographical Indications in India are governed by the Geographical Indications of Goods Registration and Protection Act, 1999. This law was enacted to provide legal protection to products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities due to that origin. By providing a structured legal framework, the Act ensures that traditional regional specialties are protected from unauthorized use.

196. (A) Publicly available information
In patent law, Prior Art refers to any information that is publicly available before the filing date of a patent application. This includes previously

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granted patents, published research papers, and public demonstrations. To be patentable, an invention must be novel, meaning it cannot be part of the prior art. Patent examiners search international databases for prior art to ensure only truly new inventions are granted protection.

197. (C) Secret competitive business info
A trade secret is any confidential business information which provides an enterprise with a competitive edge. This can include manufacturing processes or chemical formulas. Unlike patents made public in exchange for protection, trade secrets remain confidential as long as they are kept hidden. They are protected by law against unauthorized disclosure. Protecting trade secrets is a vital part of maintaining market advantage and competitiveness.

198. (A) Patent for inventions, trademark for brands
The fundamental difference between a patent and a trademark is what they protect. A patent is granted for a new invention or a technical process, providing exclusive rights over its functional use. A trademark protects brand names, logos, and symbols that distinguish one business's goods from another. While patents encourage technical innovation, trademarks build brand identity. Both are essential forms of intellectual property serving complementary roles.

199. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
Strong enforcement of intellectual property rights is crucial for attracting foreign direct investment, as it provides a safe environment for businesses. It ensures innovations will be legally protected. However, simply holding an IPR does not guarantee immediate financial success. Profitability still depends on product quality and market demand. IPR is a powerful tool for protection, but must be combined with a sound business strategy.

200. (A) Forward market linkage
Integrating ODOP products with the tourism sector is an example of a forward market linkage. It involves creating a direct path for the product to reach final consumers, in this case, tourists. By selling items like Chanderi sarees at heritage sites, the state provides artisans with a reliable sales channel and increases visibility. This synergy enhances visitor experience while simultaneously boosting the local economy and ensuring livelihoods.

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(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

51. What is the overarching vision of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 regarding Higher Education?
(A) To strictly separate arts and sciences with no multidisciplinary learning
(B) To mandate English as the only medium of instruction in all universities
(C) To ban foreign universities from setting up campuses in India
(D) To increase higher education GER to 50% by 2035

52. What is the best description of the primary goal of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme?
(A) To provide unemployment allowances to industrial factory workers
(B) To permanently close down non-profitable public sector units
(C) To increase the import of electronic goods from neighboring countries
(D) To create domestic champions and global competitiveness

53. Which of the following is a primary objective of the PM Gati Shakti National Master Plan?
(A) Providing free electricity to all eligible rural households
(B) Nationalizing various private transportation companies in India
(C) Breaking departmental silos through multimodal connectivity
(D) Subsidizing aviation fuel for all operational domestic airlines

54. How does the expansion of fintech platforms affect the traditional banking sector in India?
(A) It isolates traditional banks from retail customers entirely.
(B) It illegally circumvents RBI regulations, destabilizing the economy.
(C) It enhances service delivery through bank-fintech partnerships
(D) It only caters to the extremely wealthy, leaving the middle class unaffected.

55. Find the odd one out in the context of India's infrastructure sectors under the National Infrastructure Pipeline.
(A) Retail trade
(B) Energy
(C) Roads
(D) Urban infrastructure

56. What defines "Import Substitution" in the context of the Atmanirbhar Bharat initiative?
(A) Replacing imports with domestic goods to reduce foreign dependency
(B) Exporting goods at a much lower price to competitive foreign markets
(C) Banning all forms of international trade with major global partners
(D) Subsidizing imported goods for the benefit of domestic consumers

57. Which of the following is an incorrect pair regarding the impact of the pandemic on specific sectors?
(A) IT sector - Sharp decline in remote working tools
(B) E-commerce - Accelerated growth
(C) Tourism and Hospitality - Severe contraction initially
(D) Healthcare - Increased public and private investment

58. Arrange the following core industries in descending order according to their weightage in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP):
I. Petroleum Refinery Products
II. Electricity
III. Steel
IV. Coal
Choose the correct order from the options given below:
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) III, I, IV, II
(D) II, I, III, IV

59. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding India's digital economy?
(A) India has the lowest data consumption per smartphone user globally.
(B) E-commerce is strictly restricted to urban metropolitan cities only.
(C) NPCI developed the Unified Payments

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9. Which of the following is NOT a pillar of the natural farming push at the national level?
(A) Use of Jeevamrutha
(B) Heavy reliance on synthetic urea
(C) Mulching
(D) Whapasa (soil moisture maintenance)

10. The Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural commodities in India is recommended by which of the following bodies?
(A) National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)
(B) The Central Food Corporation of India (FCI) Authorities
(C) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
(D) Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry Departments

11. Consider the following statements regarding the Make in India initiative:
I. It aims to increase the manufacturing sector's growth rate.
II. It targets the creation of 100 million additional manufacturing jobs.
III. It seeks to increase the manufacturing sector's contribution to GDP to 25 percent.
IV. It focuses exclusively on defense manufacturing.
V. It aims to enhance global competitiveness of the Indian manufacturing sector.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and V only
(C) IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Agricultural Schemes)
P. PM KISAN
Q. PM Fasal Bima Yojana
R. eNAM
S. PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
List II: (Primary Objective)
1. Electronic trading portal for agricultural commodities
2. Income support to landholding farmers
3. Crop insurance coverage against natural calamities
4. Improving on-farm water use efficiency
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

13. Find the odd one out based on India's top agricultural export destinations in recent years.
(A) Antarctica
(B) USA
(C) China
(D) Bangladesh

14. A sudden restriction on the export of wheat by the Government of India in recent years is a concept application of which policy objective?
(A) Maximising foreign exchange reserves
(B) Complying with World Trade Organization mandates
(C) Ensuring domestic food security and price stability
(D) Punishing domestic farmers for overproduction

15. What is the approximate contribution of the industry sector to India's GDP in recent years?
(A) 15 percent
(B) 28 percent
(C) 45 percent
(D) 55 percent

16. Consider the following statements regarding the structural transformation of the Indian economy:
Statement I: India bypassed the traditional manufacturing-led growth phase and shifted directly from an agriculture-dominated economy to a services-dominated economy.
Statement II: The share of employment in the agriculture sector has declined proportionally to its share in the GDP.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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17. Which Indian state has been at the forefront of the zero-budget natural farming movement, significantly influencing national policy?
(A) Andhra Pradesh
(B) Punjab
(C) West Bengal
(D) Haryana

18. Which of the following is not a primary cause of agricultural distress in India?
(A) High institutional credit penetration
(B) Fragmented land holdings
(C) Over-dependence on monsoons
(D) Price volatility of agricultural produce

19. Consider the following statements regarding agricultural exports from India:
I. India is among the top 10 agricultural exporting nations in the world.
II. Marine products constitute a major share of India's agricultural exports.
III. India is a net importer of agricultural products.
IV. Basmati rice is one of the top exported agricultural commodities from India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

20. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The share of the agriculture sector in total employment in India remains disproportionately high compared to its contribution to the GDP.
Reason (R): The manufacturing and industrial sectors have not created sufficient jobs to absorb the surplus agricultural labour force.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

21. Which of the following is a correct pair regarding the Make in India initiative?
(A) Primary Objective - Maximizing imports
(B) Nodal Agency - Ministry of Agriculture
(C) Launch Year - 2014
(D) Foreign Direct Investment - Banned in manufacturing

22. The recent trend of achieving record food grain production in India is primarily attributed to which of the following?
(A) Extensive large-scale conversion of forest land into agricultural land
(B) Better access to credit, HYV seeds, and improved irrigation systems
(C) High penetration of genetically modified food crops across all states
(D) Complete mechanisation of all small and marginal Indian farm holdings

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23. Which of the following is the correct statement regarding India's buffer stock policy?
(A) The buffer stock is maintained exclusively for exporting food grains to neighboring countries.
(B) Buffer stocking has successfully eliminated all price inflation in agricultural commodities.
(C) The central government procures all agricultural commodities produced in the country for the buffer stock.
(D) FCI acts as the nodal agency for procurement and maintenance of stocks.

24. Consider the following statements regarding the 2020 Farm Laws:
Statement I: The three Farm Laws passed in 2020 were heavily protested and subsequently repealed by the Government of India.
Statement II: The Farm Laws were primarily designed to nationalize all agricultural land and abolish the APMC system completely.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

25. Which of the following best defines the term "Contract Farming"?
(A) Farming done by the government on public land
(B) Production based on agreements between buyers and farmers
(C) Leasing out agricultural land to foreign multi-national corporations for permanent ownership
(D) Farming without the use of chemical fertilizers

26. In the context of the Indian economy, the concept of disguised unemployment is most prominently visible in which of the following sectors?
(A) Information Technology
(B) Organised Manufacturing
(C) Financial Services
(D) Agriculture

27. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the government promoting sustainable agriculture in recent years?
(A) To mitigate soil degradation and ecological damage from chemicals
(B) To increase the overall cost of cultivation for marginal farmers
(C) To decrease total food grain output and increase current market prices
(D) To shift rural populations to urban areas through forced urbanization

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Electronic National Agriculture Market (eNAM):
I. It is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis.
II. It promotes uniformity in agriculture marketing by streamlining procedures.
III. It completely abolishes the physical delivery of agricultural produce.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

29. What is the primary effect of the recently implemented land reforms focusing on digitization of land records (like the SVAMITVA scheme)?
(A) Immediate conversion of agricultural land to industrial hubs
(B) Abolition of private property rights in villages
(C) Lessened property disputes and easier rural credit access
(D) Increase in the physical size of land holdings

30. What is the primary focus of the PM Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)?
(A) Providing interest-free loans to farmers for buying tractors
(B) Giving pension to farmers above the age of 60
(C) Promoting organic farming across the country
(D) Comprehensive insurance cover against crop failure

31. The Atmanirbhar Bharat package announced during the COVID-19 pandemic utilized which economic concept to boost the MSME sector?
(A) Implementation of a contractionary monetary policy
(B) Levying heavy taxation on all small businesses
(C) Collateral-free automatic loans and credit guarantees
(D) Complete deregulation of national environmental norms

32. As of recent data, India's services sector accounts for approximately what percentage of the Gross Value Added (GVA)?
(A) 25-30 percent
(B) 35-40 percent
(C) 53-55 percent
(D) 70-75 percent

33. Consider the following statements regarding the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme:
Statement I: The PLI scheme provides financial incentives to companies based on incremental sales from products manufactured in India.
Statement II: The PLI scheme is restricted only to foreign multinational companies setting up plants in India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct

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(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

34. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The tourism sector in India suffered a severe contraction during the 2020-2021 period.
Reason (R): Global and domestic travel restrictions were imposed to contain the COVID-19 pandemic.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

35. Consider the following statements regarding the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP):
Statement I: The National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP) envisions a joint funding mechanism by the Central Government, State Governments, and the private sector.
Statement II: The NIP focuses exclusively on developing social infrastructure like schools and hospitals, ignoring economic infrastructure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

36. Find the odd one out among these initiatives related to the digital economy.
(A) PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
(B) ONDC (Open Network for Digital Commerce)
(C) UPI (Unified Payments Interface)
(D) e-Rupi

37. The base year currently used for calculating the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) in India is:
(A) 2004-05
(B) 2011-12
(C) 2015-16
(D) 2018-19

38. The significant increase in digital payments via UPI has directly led to which of the following effects in the Indian economy?
(A) An increase in the black market economy
(B) A decline in the telecom sector's profitability
(C) The complete elimination of physical currency
(D) Economy formalization and enhanced financial inclusion

39. Which organization operates the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) system in India?
(A) The State Bank of India
(B) National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog)
(C) Union Ministry of Finance
(D) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)

40. What is the current investment limit for a manufacturing or services enterprise to be classified as a 'Micro' enterprise in India?
(A) Up to Rs 1 crore
(B) Up to Rs 5 crore
(C) Up to Rs 10 crore
(D) Up to Rs 50 crore

41. Consider the following statements regarding Medical Tourism in India:
I. India offers high-quality medical treatment at a fraction of the cost compared to developed nations.
II. Ayurveda, Yoga, and Naturopathy (AYUSH) act as major pull factors for international patients.
III. The government has introduced a special e-Medical Visa to facilitate medical tourism.
IV. Medical tourism decreases the foreign exchange reserves of India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and III
(D) I, III and IV

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42. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the launch of these major economic initiatives?
(A) Make in India - Startup India - Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan
(B) Startup India - Make in India - Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan
(C) Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan - Make in India - Startup India
(D) Make in India - Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan - Startup India

43. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the PM Gati Shakti plan?
(A) Use of geographic information system (GIS) based spatial planning
(B) Isolated planning by individual ministries without coordination
(C) Analytical decision-making for logistics efficiency
(D) Focus on multi-modal connectivity

44. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding India's Startup ecosystem?
(A) India has the third-largest startup ecosystem in the world globally.
(B) A "Unicorn" is a startup company with a valuation of over $1 billion.
(C) The Startup India initiative provides tax exemptions for a specified period to recognized startups.
(D) Funding is strictly government-based with zero private venture capital

45. The term "Medical Tourism" refers to which of the following?
(A) Doctors traveling abroad for conferences
(B) Importing medicines from foreign countries
(C) Travel for treatment due to cost or quality advantages
(D) Establishing medical colleges in rural areas

46. Which of the following sectors is NOT included in the eight core industries of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP)?
(A) Coal
(B) Information Technology
(C) Steel
(D) Electricity

47. Which sub-sector within the services industry is considered a major foreign exchange earner for India?
(A) Domestic real estate and various professional services
(B) IT and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services
(C) Traditional domestic retail trade operations
(D) General public administration functions

48. Which of the following statements regarding the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is incorrect?
(A) It is the second-largest employer in India after agriculture.
(B) It contributes nearly zero percent to India's total exports.
(C) The definition of MSMEs was recently revised to include both investment and annual turnover criteria.
(D) It plays a crucial role in reducing regional industrial imbalances.

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Information Technology and IT enabled Services (IT/ITES) sector in India:
I. It is the largest private-sector employer in India.
II. It contributes significantly to India's total service exports.
III. The sector has completely shifted away from foreign markets to rely solely on domestic clients.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

50. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Startup/Industry Terms)
P. Unicorn
Q. Decacorn
R. Angel Investor
S. Venture Capital
List II: (Definition/Meaning)
1. Valuation over $10 billion
2. Early-stage high-risk funding by individuals
3. Valuation over $1 billion
4. Institutional funding for scaling businesses

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CHAPTER 07

Recent Trends in Indian Economy : Agriculture, Industry and Services

1. Which of the following is the odd one out in the context of recent agricultural policy reforms aimed at direct market access for farmers?
(A) eNAM
(B) APMC bypass regulations
(C) Contract farming promotion
(D) PM KISAN

2. Under the PM KISAN scheme, what is the financial benefit provided per year to eligible farmer families?
(A) Rs 4,000
(B) Rs 6,000
(C) Rs 8,000
(D) Rs 10,000

3. Which of the following statements regarding India's GDP growth rate is incorrect?
(A) The services sector has been the primary driver of India's GDP growth in the last decade.
(B) During the COVID-19 pandemic (2020-21), the agriculture sector registered positive growth while other major sectors contracted.
(C) The manufacturing sector currently contributes over 30 percent to India's GDP.
(D) India has emerged as one of the fastest-growing major economies in the post-pandemic recovery phase.

4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Agricultural Concepts)
P. Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
Q. eNAM
R. PM KISAN
S. PMFBY
List II: (Related to)
1. Direct Benefit Transfer
2. Organic Farming
3. Agricultural Marketing
4. Risk Mitigation
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

5. As per recent trends, which state is consistently among the highest contributors to the central pool of wheat procurement, significantly boosting India's buffer stock?
(A) The southern coastal state of Kerala
(B) Madhya Pradesh
(C) The industrial state of Tamil Nadu
(D) The eastern coastal state of Odisha

6. If the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) shows a significant continuous decline over several quarters, what macroeconomic condition does it indicate?
(A) Economic boom
(B) Industrial slowdown or recession
(C) Hyperinflation
(D) Rapid agricultural expansion

7. What is the approximate share of the agriculture and allied sector in India's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices for the year 2022-23?
(A) 12 to 14 percent
(B) 18 to 20 percent
(C) 25 to 28 percent
(D) 32 to 35 percent

8. Which of the following is an incorrect pair regarding agricultural export commodities and their category?
(A) Basmati Rice - Cereal export
(B) Cotton - Food grain export
(C) Marine products - Non-vegetarian export
(D) Spices - Plantation crop export

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Interface (UPI) system
(D) Fintech expansion has reduced the availability of credit to small merchants.

60. The emergence of 'Unicorns' in the Indian economy signifies which of the following?
(A) High levels of public sector dominance
(B) Rapid growth, innovation, and investor confidence in startups
(C) The total failure of the traditional national banking system
(D) An absolute shift towards an agriculture-based rural economy

61. The Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) is conducted by which organization in India?
(A) Reserve Bank of India
(B) NITI Aayog
(C) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) under MoSPI
(D) Labour Bureau

62. The term "Second Generation Reforms" in the Indian economy typically refers to:
(A) Post-2000 structural reforms like labor and land laws
(B) Reforms implemented immediately after independence in 1947
(C) The abolition of the zamindari system
(D) The nationalization of the coal industry

63. Consider the following statements regarding the inflation framework in India:
Statement I: The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) operates under a flexible inflation targeting framework.
Statement II: The statutory target for CPI inflation is set at 4 percent with a tolerance band of +/- 2 percent.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

64. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Economic Initiatives/Terms)
P. Asset Recycling
Q. Import Substitution
R. ESG Investing
S. Green Economy
List II: (Related Context)
1. Atmanirbhar Bharat
2. National Monetization Pipeline
3. Low carbon and resource-efficient development
4. Corporate environmental and social governance
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

65. Which of the following is considered a negative consequence of a consistently high fiscal deficit?
(A) Private investment crowding out and inflation risks
(B) Increase in foreign direct investment
(C) Decrease in national debt
(D) Lower interest rates in the economy

66. Which of the following is NOT an element of ESG investing?
(A) Evading corporate taxes legally
(B) Environmental sustainability
(C) Social responsibility towards employees and communities
(D) Corporate Governance

67. The high rate of inflation recorded in the Indian economy in the immediate aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic was primarily due to:
(A) Massive overproduction of agricultural goods
(B) Significant decrease in domestic demand for all goods
(C) Supply chain disruptions and high global commodity prices
(D) A strict contractionary monetary policy by the RBI

68. What is the most appropriate definition of the Balance of Payments (BoP)?
(A) A statement of the total tax revenue collected by the government
(B) Systematic record of economic transactions with the world
(C) The balance amount pending for loan

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repayment by farmers to public sector banks
(D) The total amount of foreign currency held by the RBI

69. Consider the following statements regarding global indices:
Statement I: The Global Competitiveness Index is published by the World Economic Forum.
Statement II: India's ranking in global economic indices has consistently declined over the last decade without any improvements.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

70. Which of the following correctly describes a major regulatory challenge regarding gig workers in India?
(A) They are heavily overtaxed compared to formal workers.
(B) They are mandated by law to join central trade unions.
(C) Lack of employer-employee ties and social benefits
(D) They earn salaries that are legally capped by the government.

71. Consider the following statements regarding ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) trends in the Indian corporate sector:
I. SEBI has mandated Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting (BRSR) for top listed companies.
II. ESG compliance reduces access to global capital for Indian firms.
III. Green financing is an integral part of improving environmental metrics under ESG.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

72. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Inflation Concepts)
P. Headline Inflation
Q. Core Inflation
R. Deflation
S. Stagflation
List II: (Definition)
1. High inflation combined with high unemployment and stagnant demand
2. Measure of total inflation within an economy including volatile commodities
3. Sustained decrease in the general price level of goods and services
4. Inflation measure excluding volatile food and energy prices
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

73. Which of the following statements about India's economic reforms of 1991 is incorrect?
(A) They were initiated in response to a severe Balance of Payments crisis.
(B) They introduced the paradigm of Liberalization, Privatization, and Globalization (LPG).
(C) They dismantled the "License Raj" for most industries.
(D) They resulted in the nationalization of private banks.

74. Consider the following statements regarding fiscal targets in India:
Statement I: The FRBM Act was enacted to bring fiscal discipline and limit the fiscal deficit of the central government.
Statement II: The COVID-19 pandemic forced the government to relax the FRBM fiscal deficit targets to accommodate increased health and economic relief spending.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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75. Find the odd one out in relation to the primary sectors targeted under the National Monetization Pipeline (NMP).
(A) Roads
(B) Railways
(C) Power Transmission
(D) Primary Agriculture

76. Which of the following indices is NOT used to measure inflation in India?
(A) Consumer Price Index (CPI)
(B) Wholesale Price Index (WPI)
(C) GDP Deflator
(D) Index of Industrial Production (IIP).

77. The National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) primarily aims to:
(A) Print new currency notes to fund government deficit
(B) Sell off complete ownership of public sector banks to foreign investors
(C) Confiscate black money stored in foreign banks
(D) Unlock brownfield asset value through revenue rights transfer

78. The concept of the "Gig Economy" is most closely associated with which of the following?
(A) Permanent, pensionable government jobs
(B) Agricultural daily wage labor
(C) Organized manufacturing employment
(D) Short-term contracts and freelance platform work

79. Arrange the following economic milestones in India in chronological order:
I. Implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST)
II. Nationalization of 14 major commercial banks
III. Introduction of the LPG Reforms
IV. Enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)
Choose the correct order from the options given below:
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) III, II, IV, I
(C) II, III, IV, I
(D) III, IV, II, I

80. Which of the following options represents the correct sequence of India's top foreign direct investment (FDI) source countries in recent years, from highest to lowest?
(A) Singapore - Mauritius - USA - UAE
(B) USA - Singapore - UAE - Mauritius
(C) Mauritius - USA - Singapore - UAE
(D) UAE - Mauritius - Singapore - USA

81. Sovereign Green Bonds, recently issued by the Government of India, are used to finance:
(A) Defense equipment procurement
(B) Salaries of government employees
(C) Projects with positive environmental impacts
(D) Recapitalization of loss-making public sector enterprises

82. What is the best strategy adopted by the RBI to curb rising inflation in the economy?
(A) Increasing the Repo Rate
(B) Decreasing the Repo Rate
(C) Buying government securities in the open market
(D) Printing more currency notes

83. What is the meaning of "Fiscal Deficit"?
(A) The difference between total exports and total imports
(B) The total debt owed by the country to the IMF
(C) The surplus money left after government expenditure
(D) The gap between total spending and non-borrowed receipts

84. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) index?
(A) It was historically published by the World Bank.
(B) India made significant improvements in its EoDB ranking before the report was discontinued.
(C) The index is currently managed and published by the BRICS bank
(D) It measured regulations directly affecting businesses.

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85. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India has recently seen major liberalization. In which sector is FDI legally prohibited?
(A) Insurance
(B) Defense Manufacturing
(C) Real Estate Business and Farm House Construction
(D) Telecommunications

86. What is the primary difference between CPI and WPI in India?
(A) WPI includes both goods and services, while CPI includes only goods.
(B) CPI reflects retail prices; WPI measures wholesale prices
(C) WPI is published by the RBI, while CPI is published by the Ministry of Finance.
(D) WPI is calculated daily, whereas CPI is calculated annually.

87. What effect does a high fiscal deficit have on the Current Account Deficit (CAD) in an open economy (often referred to as 'twin deficits')?
(A) A high fiscal deficit always reduces the CAD to zero.
(B) High borrowing can appreciate currency and widen the CAD
(C) It eliminates the need for foreign exchange reserves.
(D) It restricts citizens from travelling abroad.

88. Consider the following statements regarding India's employment and unemployment trends:
I. The PLFS measures employment indicators on both Usual Status and Current Weekly Status.
II. Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) has shown a declining trend in recent years.
III. Jobless growth refers to an economic situation where GDP grows but employment does not expand proportionally.
IV. Disguised unemployment is virtually non-existent in rural India.
V. The gig economy provides high flexibility but lacks job security.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) III, IV and V only
(D) I, II and V only

89. How does India's economic growth story generally compare to China's over the last three decades?
(A) India's growth was heavily manufacturing-led, while China's was services-led.
(B) China led with manufacturing; India followed with services
(C) India has consistently maintained a higher GDP than China since 1990.
(D) Neither country has experienced significant economic growth due to heavy communist policies.

90. Current Account Deficit (CAD) occurs when:
(A) Imports of goods and services exceed total exports
(B) A country exports more goods and services than it imports.
(C) A country's total government revenue exceeds its expenditure.
(D) The foreign exchange reserves of a country double within a year.

91. What is "Buffer Stock" in the context of Indian agriculture?
(A) Excess seeds discarded by farmers
(B) Government grain reserves for security and stability
(C) The amount of grain lost to pests and poor storage
(D) A financial reserve fund for compensating crop losses

92. Which sector attracts the highest share of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) equity inflows in India in recent years?
(A) Agriculture and Allied Activities
(B) Mining
(C) Computer Software and Hardware
(D) Textiles

93. Regarding the agriculture sector of Madhya Pradesh, which of the following is a recent trend observed in its economic contribution?
(A) The agriculture growth rate of MP has been consistently lower than the national average for the last decade.
(B) The state has entirely shifted to a manufacturing-based economy, phasing out agriculture.
(C) High growth driven by wheat and soybean

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production
(D) MP imports more food grains than it produces.

94. Which of the following represents the correct order of the major components of the Consumer Price Index (CPI-Combined) based on their weightage, from highest to lowest?
(A) Food and beverages - Housing - Fuel and light - Clothing and footwear
(B) Housing - Food and beverages - Clothing and footwear - Fuel and light
(C) Food and beverages - Fuel and light - Housing - Clothing and footwear
(D) Clothing and footwear - Housing - Food and beverages - Fuel and light

95. Which of the following statements about India's inflation targeting is NOT correct?
(A) It is carried out by the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC).
(B) The target is reviewed and set every year by the World Bank.
(C) The primary objective is to maintain price stability while keeping in mind the objective of growth.
(D) The anchor for inflation targeting is the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

96. Which statement is incorrect regarding India's current debt position?
(A) Public debt consists of internal and external debt.
(B) Most central debt is external and foreign-denominated
(C) High public debt-to-GDP ratio limits the fiscal space for developmental expenditure.
(D) The pandemic led to a sudden spike in the debt-to-GDP ratio due to increased borrowing and contracted GDP.

97. Which of the following represents a correct statement regarding foreign trade trends of India recently?
(A) India is a net exporter of crude oil.
(B) India's merchandise exports are entirely immune to global recessions.
(C) Trade deficit occurs when total exports exceed total imports.
(D) Trade surplus with the USA, a major trading partner

98. What is the most appropriate reason for the government promoting the "National Monetization Pipeline"?
(A) Raising greenfield capital without raising fiscal deficit
(B) To completely privatize all public sector undertakings permanently
(C) To distribute government assets free of cost to marginal farmers
(D) To reduce the operational efficiency of existing infrastructure

99. Which of the following is NOT an indicator used in calculating the Ease of Doing Business Index historically?
(A) Starting a business
(B) National Olympic medal counts
(C) Dealing with construction permits
(D) Enforcing contracts

100. The "Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan" was launched primarily in response to the economic disruption caused by:
(A) The 2008 Global Financial Crisis
(B) The 1991 Balance of Payments crisis
(C) The COVID-19 pandemic
(D) The Asian Financial Crisis of 1997

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101. Arrange the following sectors in descending order according to their percentage share in India's Gross Value Added (GVA) at present:
I. Industry
II. Services
III. Agriculture
Choose the correct order from the options given below:
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) III, I, II
(D) II, III, I

102. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Make in India initiative emphasizes improving the Ease of Doing Business in the country.
Reason (R): Complex regulatory frameworks and bureaucratic delays deter foreign direct

Statement I: Post-pandemic, the Indian tourism sector recovered instantly to pre-2019 levels within one month.
Statement II: Domestic tourism played a vital role in driving the recovery of the hospitality sector after the COVID-119 lockdowns were lifted.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

137. The concept of "Fiscal Federalism" in India is best reflected by the functions of which constitutional body?
(A) Election Commission of India
(B) Finance Commission
(C) Union Public Service Commission
(D) Comptroller and Auditor General

138. What concept does "Financial Inclusion" primarily refer to in India's recent economic development?
(A) Providing high-value loans only to large corporate houses
(B) Access to affordable financial products for all groups
(C) Closing down regional rural banks
(D) Banning foreign banks from operating in India

139. Consider the following statements regarding the 1991 Economic Reforms:
I. It dismantled the License Raj.
II. It liberalized the foreign trade and investment regime.
III. It led to a drastic devaluation of the Rupee.
IV. It resulted in the immediate banning of foreign brands like Coca-Cola from India.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) I, II and III
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

140. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Reserve Bank of India increased the repo rate multiple times during 2022-2023.
Reason (R): High retail inflation, driven by global supply shocks, exceeded the RBI's upper tolerance limit.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. Find the correct pair regarding sectors and their nature of work.
(A) Primary Sector - Banking and Insurance
(B) Tertiary Sector - Agriculture and Mining
(C) Secondary Sector - Manufacturing and Construction
(D) Quaternary Sector - Unskilled manual labor

142. Which policy response is the most appropriate to address agricultural distress caused by price volatility at the time of harvest?
(A) Banning all farmers from selling in markets
(B) Forcing farmers to switch entirely to manufacturing jobs instantly
(C) Imposing high export duties on all agricultural goods
(D) Strong MSP combined with efficient procurement operations

143. Which of the following factors has NOT been a major driver of the recent expansion of the Fintech sector in India?
(A) Widespread smartphone penetration
(B) Government initiatives like India Stack and Aadhaar
(C) High cost of internet data
(D) The push for digital payments during and after demonetization

144. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding India's Current Account Deficit (CAD)?
(A) High global crude oil prices generally narrow India's CAD
(B) Remittances from Indians working abroad

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3. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)
4. National Statistical Office (NSO / MoSPI) [for general CPI]

(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

111. A structural shift from agriculture to services without adequate growth in manufacturing is often criticized because:
(A) Services sector does not contribute to GDP.
(B) Services require high foreign exchange outgo.
(C) The agriculture sector produces no exportable surplus.
(D) Manufacturing best absorbs mass low-skilled surplus labor

112. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched regarding recent economic concepts?
(A) Gig Economy - Freelance and temporary contracts
(B) PLFS - Measurement of industrial output
(C) Unicorn - Startup valued at over 1 billion USD
(D) eNAM - National agriculture market portal

113. Which resultant factor primarily causes the "Crowding Out" effect in an economy?
(A) High levels of private savings
(B) Excessive foreign direct investment
(C) High government borrowing limiting private funds
(D) Complete elimination of fiscal deficit

114. Consider the following statements regarding platform-based gig workers in India:
Statement I: Platform-based gig workers in India enjoy full statutory benefits like Provident Fund and Gratuity by default under traditional labor laws.
Statement II: The Code on Social Security, 2020, for the first time, defined gig workers and proposed a social security fund for them.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

115. The concept of "Asset Recycling" involves:
(A) Melting down old currency coins to make new ones
(B) Banning the use of plastics in government offices
(C) Foraging old non-performing assets of public sector banks
(D) Leasing public assets to fund new infrastructure projects

116. The shift from a traditional economy to a digital economy in India is best highlighted by the exponential growth of:
(A) Barter trade in rural mandis
(B) Physical gold hoarding
(C) Use of postal money orders
(D) Growth of E-commerce and UPI payment systems

117. The concept of "Jobless Growth" in an economy indicates that:
(A) GDP is declining while employment is increasing
(B) Both GDP and employment are stagnant
(C) People voluntarily choose not to work despite abundant job availability
(D) Growth occurs while employment generation lags significantly

118. Consider the following statements regarding the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme:
I. It is aimed at making domestic manufacturing globally competitive.
II. It is offered in over a dozen sectors including electronics, pharmaceuticals, and automobiles.
III. Incentives are calculated based on the decline in sales of domestic companies.
IV. It encourages both foreign companies to set up units in India and domestic companies to expand.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) II, III and IV
(D) I, III and IV

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investment and domestic manufacturing growth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

103. Which statement is incorrect regarding the Startup India initiative?
(A) It provides self-certification compliance under labor and environmental laws.
(B) Every registered startup is guaranteed a minimum revenue from the government.
(C) Startups are exempt from income tax for 3 consecutive years out of their first 10 years, subject to conditions.
(D) A dedicated Fund of Funds for Startups (FFS) was created under SIDBI.

104. Consider the following statements regarding E-commerce expansion in India:
Statement I: E-commerce expansion in India has been restricted exclusively to Tier-1 metropolitan cities.
Statement II: The COVID-19 pandemic accelerated digital adoption, expanding e-commerce significantly into Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

105. What primarily differentiates "FDI" from "FPI" (Foreign Portfolio Investment)?
(A) FDI is done by domestic citizens abroad, while FPI is done by foreigners in India.
(B) FDI is completely tax-free, whereas FPI is taxed at 50%.
(C) FDI entails long-term control; FPI involves short-term assets
(D) FDI is restricted to the agriculture sector, while FPI is for the service sector.

106. What was the approximate valuation of a "Decacorn" in the startup ecosystem?
(A) 1 million dollars
(B) 100 million dollars
(C) 1 billion dollars
(D) 10 billion dollars

107. The demographic dividend in India can best be utilized by:
(A) Skilling the youth and generating adequate productive employment
(B) Encouraging early retirement for all workers
(C) Increasing the dependency ratio
(D) Shifting the entire workforce to the agricultural sector

108. Find the odd one out among these Indian initiatives targeted at the manufacturing sector.
(A) PM KISAN
(B) PLI Scheme
(C) Make in India
(D) National Manufacturing Policy

109. Consider the following statements regarding the MSME sector in India:
I. It contributes nearly 30% to India's GDP.
II. It accounts for a significant portion of India's total exports.
III. The MSME definition is based solely on the number of employees.
IV. The Udyam Registration portal was launched to facilitate the formalization of MSMEs.
V. MSMEs faced major operational challenges during the COVID-19 lockdowns.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V

110. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Economic Index/Data)
P. CPI
Q. IIP
R. PLFS
S. WPI
List II: (Publishing Agency)
1. National Statistical Office (NSO / MoSPI)
2. Office of Economic Adviser (DPIIT)

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imported technological goods.

129. Consider the following statements regarding the Goods and Services Tax (GST):
Statement I: The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a destination-based consumption tax.
Statement II: GST has replaced multiple indirect taxes levied by the Central and State Governments, promoting a unified national market.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

130. Which of the following correctly pairs an economic initiative with its target beneficiary?
(A) PM KISAN - IT professionals
(B) PM SVANidhi - Street vendors
(C) Make in India - Agricultural laborers
(D) eNAM - Medical tourists

131. Consider the following challenges faced by the MSME sector in India:
I. Lack of access to timely and adequate credit
II. High cost of raw materials
III. Technological obsolescence
IV. Heavy reliance on foreign workers
V. Delayed payments from large corporate buyers
Which of the above statement(s) highlights the correct challenges?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, III, IV and V
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, II, IV and V

132. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Types of Unemployment)
P. Frictional
Q. Structural
R. Cyclical
S. Disguised
List II: (Characteristics)
1. Caused by economic recession or downturns
2. More people employed than actually needed
3. Mismatch between worker skills and available jobs
4. Temporary phase during transition between jobs
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

133. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the healthcare sector's recent trends.
(A) Public expenditure on healthcare in India is consistently over 10% of the GDP
(B) The Ayushman Bharat scheme is aimed at providing universal health coverage.
(C) The pandemic exposed vulnerabilities in the rural healthcare infrastructure.
(D) The pharmaceutical industry in India is known as the "pharmacy of the world" due to high volume generic drug exports.

134. Consider the following statements regarding Medical tourism in India:
Statement I: Medical tourism in India is hampered by the extremely high cost of medical procedures compared to Western countries.
Statement II: India is recognized globally for its highly skilled medical professionals and advanced healthcare infrastructure in major cities.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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135. What does the term "Balance of Trade" refer to?
(A) The total value of a country's foreign exchange reserves
(B) The ratio of the government's fiscal deficit to its revenue deficit
(C) Difference between visible exports and visible imports
(D) The parity in trade relations between two neighboring states

136. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian tourism sector post-pandemic:

119. Which among the following items has the highest weight in the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) in India?
(A) Manufactured Products
(B) Primary Articles
(C) Fuel and Power
(D) Services

120. Which of the following is the largest contributor to India's total service exports?
(A) Software / IT Services
(B) Tourism and Travel
(C) Financial Services
(D) Transportation Services

121. Which organization is responsible for calculating and publishing the GDP data of India?
(A) National Statistical Office (NSO)
(B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(C) NITI Aayog
(D) Finance Commission

122. In the context of India's demographic profile, the term "Dependency Ratio" means:
(A) The ratio of the rural population dependent on agriculture
(B) The ratio of imports to exports
(C) The ratio of government debt to GDP
(D) Ratio of non-working to working-age populations

123. Which of the following is a false statement about the higher education reforms under NEP 2020?
(A) It proposes a multidisciplinary approach to higher education.
(B) It suggests the phasing out of affiliated colleges and moving towards autonomous degree-granting colleges.
(C) It introduces a multiple entry and exit system with appropriate certification.
(D) It enforces a rigid separation between vocational and academic streams.

124. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Economic Policies/Initiatives)
P. PM Gati Shakti
Q. NIP
R. NMP
S. PLI
List II: (Focus Area)
1. Asset Recycling
2. Infrastructure Pipeline Investment
3. Multimodal Connectivity Master Plan
4. Manufacturing Incentives
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

125. Which of the following represents a negative impact of the expansion of the gig economy?
(A) Increased flexibility for workers
(B) Expansion of service availability for consumers
(C) Reduction in the number of unemployed youth
(D) Lack of income stability and social security benefits

126. The "V-shaped recovery" frequently mentioned in recent Indian Economic Surveys refers to:
(A) A long, stagnant period of slow growth
(B) An economic growth that only benefits the richest population
(C) A continuous decline in the GDP over a decade
(D) Rapid economic decline followed by a strong recovery

127. The "Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC)" was initiated primarily to:
(A) Monopolize the e-commerce market under government control
(B) Ban all foreign e-commerce giants from India
(C) Transition from platform-centric to open network models
(D) Facilitate the illegal trade of digital currencies

128. Which of the following statements about the "Atmanirbhar Bharat" initiative is the most appropriate?
(A) Integrating strong domestic and global supply chains
(B) It advocates for complete isolationism and closing the Indian economy to the world.
(C) It focuses solely on boosting agricultural exports while completely ignoring manufacturing.
(D) It aims to make India entirely dependent on

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help in reducing the CAD.
(C) Software services export revenue is a positive contributor to the Current Account.
(D) A high CAD can put depreciation pressure on the Indian Rupee.

145. Which index tracks the performance of the core industries in India?
(A) Consumer Price Index
(B) Wholesale Price Index
(C) Index of Industrial Production (IIP)
(D) GDP Deflator

146. The term "Unicorn" in the context of recent economic trends refers to:
(A) A rare agricultural pest affecting wheat crops
(B) Privately held startups valued at over US$ 1 billion
(C) A public sector enterprise making continuous losses for a decade
(D) A new variety of high-yielding rice developed in India

147. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of "Base Effect" in the context of calculating inflation or GDP growth?
(A) Distortions caused by abnormal reference period values
(B) The effect of a change in the base year on historical data
(C) The impact of basic raw material prices on final goods
(D) The baseline tax rate applied to basic consumer goods

148. Consider the following statements regarding the "Green Economy" initiatives in India:
I. India has committed to achieving net-zero emissions by 2070.
II. The National Green Hydrogen Mission aims to make India a global hub for the production of green hydrogen.
III. Sovereign Green Bonds are a tool used to raise funds for green infrastructure.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

149. The economic strategy of "Import Substitution" was prominent in India during which period?
(A) Post-1991 reforms period
(B) The Pre-1991 planned economic era
(C) During the COVID-19 pandemic only
(D) Under the Make in India initiative exclusively

150. Which of the following defines the "Repo Rate"?
(A) The rate at which the RBI borrows money from commercial banks
(B) Short-term lending rate from the RBI to commercial banks
(C) The rate at which commercial banks lend to their most favored customers
(D) The interest rate offered to citizens on their savings accounts

151. The "Twin Balance Sheet problem" frequently discussed in Indian economics refers to:
(A) The trade deficit and fiscal deficit
(B) The balance sheets of the Central Government and the State Governments
(C) Indebted corporates and bank non-performing assets
(D) The assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of India

152. Which of the primary purpose of the "e-Shram" portal launched by the government?
(A) To sell electronic goods at subsidized rates
(B) To monitor the attendance of government employees
(C) National database for registering unorganized workers
(D) To track international tourist arrivals

153. Consider the following statements regarding organic farming:
Statement I: Organic farming heavily relies on chemical fertilizers and genetically modified seeds.
Statement II: Sikkim is the first state in India to be declared fully organic.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is

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correct

154. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): India's foreign exchange reserves witnessed significant accumulation in the years following the 1991 reforms.
Reason (R): The transition to a market-determined exchange rate and liberalization of FDI and FPI norms attracted substantial foreign capital inflows.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

155. Consider the following statements regarding disinvestment:
Statement I: Disinvestment refers to the process where the government buys shares of private companies.
Statement II: Strategic disinvestment implies the sale of a substantial portion of government shareholding accompanied by a transfer of management control.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

156. Find the odd one out among these initiatives meant to formalize the Indian economy.
(A) Encouraging cash transactions in real estate
(B) Implementation of GST
(C) Demonetization of high-value currency notes in 2016
(D) Expansion of digital payments (UPI)

157. Which of the following measures is NOT an example of a structural reform?
(A) Deregulation of an industry
(B) Privatization of state-owned enterprises
(C) Implementation of flexible labor laws
(D) Temporary reduction in the central bank repo rate

158. A rapid transition to electric vehicles (EVs) in India will primarily have which macroeconomic effect?
(A) Increase in the agricultural GDP
(B) Lower crude oil import bills and narrowed CAD
(C) Immediate collapse of the digital economy
(D) Complete elimination of the fiscal deficit

159. Which of the following indices is primarily used by the RBI as the nominal anchor for its inflation targeting framework?
(A) WPI (All Commodities)
(B) CPI (Combined)
(C) CPI (Industrial Workers)
(D) CPI (Agricultural Labourers)

160. Which sector is technically classified as an IT Enabled Service (ITES)?
(A) BPO operations and various call center services
(B) Heavy industrial machinery manufacturing plants
(C) Commercial deep sea fishing in international waters
(D) Controlled cultivation of essential medicinal plants

161. Consider the following statements regarding the "Blue Economy":
I. It relates to the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth.
II. It includes fisheries, maritime transport, and marine tourism.
III. India's Deep Ocean Mission is a step towards harnessing the blue economy.
IV. It advocates for the complete extraction of all marine resources regardless of environmental impact.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I, II and III
(D) I, III and IV

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162. Which of the following represents the correct order of the stages of a standard economic business cycle?
(A) Expansion - Peak - Contraction - Trough
(B) Trough - Contraction - Peak - Expansion
(C) Peak - Expansion - Trough - Contraction
(D) Contraction - Trough - Expansion - Peak

163. Which of the following is a negative consequence of an appreciating Indian Rupee?
(A) Less competitive and more expensive national exports
(B) Imported goods become cheaper
(C) The cost of overseas travel for Indians decreases
(D) Foreign debt repayment becomes cheaper in Rupee terms

164. Which of the following is incorrect regarding the Minimum Support Price (MSP)?
(A) MSP is announced before the sowing season.
(B) It serves as a floor price to protect farmers from distress sales.
(C) Legal mandate for 100% procurement of all MSP crops
(D) Sugarcane pricing is managed through a Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) system.

165. Which of the following represents a correct pair regarding employment generation programs?
(A) PM-EGP - Exclusively for IT sector professionals
(B) Guaranteed 100 days of rural wage employment - MGNREGA
(C) DDU-GKY - Urban infrastructure development
(D) PLI Scheme - Direct recruitment in government schools

166. Which statement is incorrect regarding the PM Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)?
(A) It is restricted only to farmers who cultivate cash crops
(B) It is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from Government of India.
(C) The fund is transferred directly into the bank accounts of the beneficiaries.
(D) It provides an income support of Rs. 6000 per year in three equal installments.

167. The "MUDRA" Yojana primarily focuses on:
(A) Providing massive loans to large corporate houses
(B) Printing new plastic currency
(C) Developing ports and maritime infrastructure
(D) Funding micro-enterprises and small businesses

168. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the National Education Policy 2020?
(A) Introduction of 5+3+3+4 curricular structure
(B) Establishment of a Higher Education Commission of India (HECI)
(C) Emphasis on mother tongue or regional language as the medium of instruction till at least Grade 5
(D) Complete ban on online and digital education.

169. Consider the following statements regarding Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in India:
I. 100% FDI is permitted under the automatic route in the agriculture sector.
II. FDI brings in non-debt creating capital.
III. It facilitates technology transfer and management expertise.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

170. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Types of Deficit)
P. Fiscal Deficit
Q. Revenue Deficit
R. Primary Deficit
S. Effective Revenue Deficit
List II: (Formula / Meaning)
1. Revenue expenditure minus Revenue receipts
2. Total expenditure minus (Revenue receipts + Non-debt creating capital receipts)
3. Fiscal Deficit minus Interest payments
4. Revenue Deficit minus Grants for creation of capital assets
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

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drop in revenue and employment in these sectors. The recovery process was gradual and dependent on the lifting of various safety protocols and travel bans.

35. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Large-scale infrastructure development involves coordinated funding from various sources, including central and state governments along with private investors. This comprehensive plan covers both economic areas like energy and transport, as well as social sectors like education and healthcare. By improving both types of infrastructure, the policy aims to drive overall economic growth and enhance the quality of life for citizens.

36. (A) PM Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
Modern economic initiatives often leverage digital technology to improve transparency and accessibility. Systems for unified payments and open networks for commerce are designed to foster a digital ecosystem. In contrast, programs focusing on on-farm water management and irrigation efficiency are part of the physical agricultural infrastructure, aiming to improve productivity rather than directly facilitating digital trade or financial transactions.

37. (B) 2011-12
Economic indicators are periodically updated to reflect the changing structure of the industrial sector. The current reference year used for measuring industrial production was chosen to provide a more accurate and contemporary picture of manufacturing and mining activities. Updating the base year ensures that the index remains relevant for policy making and reflects the current technological and economic environment in the country.

38. (D) Economy formalization and enhanced financial inclusion
The rapid adoption of digital payment systems has simplified transactions for millions, including small merchants and rural residents. This shift towards electronic banking helps in documenting financial activities, which was previously difficult in a cash-heavy environment. By bringing more people into the formal financial system, these technologies improve access to credit and support more transparent economic growth across various sectors.

39. (D) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)
A specialized umbrella organization facilitates the operation of retail payment systems across the country. Developed by this entity, the unified interface allows for instant, real-time money transfers between bank accounts through mobile devices. This institutional framework ensures the security and efficiency of the digital payment ecosystem, which has become a foundational element of the modern Indian economy and financial services.

40. (A) Up to Rs 1 crore
Small businesses are classified into categories based on specific financial thresholds for investment and annual turnover. For the smallest category, the investment in plant and machinery or equipment must not exceed a certain low limit to qualify for various government benefits and protections. These definitions help in targeting support schemes effectively toward businesses that need help with growth and sustainability.

41. (C) I, II and III
India has become a preferred destination for international patients seeking high-quality healthcare at competitive prices. The availability of advanced surgical procedures alongside traditional wellness systems like Ayurveda and Yoga acts as a major attraction. To support this growth, specialized visa categories have been introduced, facilitating easier travel for individuals coming to the country for diverse medical and wellness treatments.

42. (A) Make in India - Startup India - Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan
Major economic policies were launched in a specific sequence to address different national priorities over time. The push for global manufacturing began first, followed by a dedicated initiative to foster a vibrant ecosystem for new entrepreneurs. The more recent focus on self-reliance was introduced later, particularly as a response to global disruptions, aiming to strengthen domestic supply chains and local industries.

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(C) There is absolutely no difference; they are synonymous.
(D) Natural farming prohibits external inputs unlike organic

180. The primary objective of issuing "Soil Health Cards" to farmers is to:
(A) Grant them ownership of the land
(B) Use it as a mandatory document to sell land
(C) Determine the market price of their agricultural produce
(D) Advise on fertilizer dosage to improve soil fertility

181. Which sector is the primary target of the "FAME II" scheme in India?
(A) Pharmaceuticals
(B) Traditional agriculture
(C) Textile exports
(D) Electric Vehicles manufacturing and adoption.

182. The "FRBM Act" sets a target for the central government to restrict the fiscal deficit to what percentage of the GDP under normal circumstances?
(A) 0 percent
(B) 3 percent
(C) 6 percent
(D) 10 percent

183. Consider the following statements regarding the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC):
Statement I: The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) was enacted to consolidate laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons.
Statement II: The IBC has led to a slower and more complicated resolution process, heavily increasing non-performing assets.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

184. Which statement is incorrect regarding India's export performance in recent times?
(A) India achieved its highest-ever merchandise target 2021-22
(B) Permanent trade surplus due to goods exports exceeding imports
(C) Engineering goods consistently form a major part of India's merchandise exports.
(D) The USA and UAE are among the top destinations for Indian exports.

185. A higher Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education as envisioned by NEP 2020 will likely lead to which economic outcome?
(A) A decrease in the skilled workforce
(B) A sharp increase in primary sector employment
(C) Improved human capital quality driving economic growth
(D) A continuous decline in the services sector GDP

186. What does "Depreciation" of the Indian Rupee in the forex market signify?
(A) The Rupee becomes more valuable relative to the US Dollar.
(B) The RBI has fixed the exchange rate at a lower level.
(C) The inflation in India has dropped to zero.
(D) Loss of Rupee value relative to foreign currencies

187. The term "Financial Repression" in the context of banking refers to:
(A) High interest rates paid to depositors
(B) Complete deregulation of the banking sector
(C) Policies channelling funds to government at low rates
(D) The expansion of rural bank branches

188. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List I: (Economic Committees / Entities)
P. Monetary Policy Committee
Q. NITI Aayog
R. Finance Commission
S. CACP
List II: (Primary Function)
1. Setting the Repo Rate
2. Recommending MSP
3. Recommending distribution of tax revenues
4. Think tank for policy formulation

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transition toward ecological farming methods to improve farmer profitability and environment.

18. (A) High institutional credit penetration
Agricultural distress is primarily caused by structural issues such as fragmented land holdings, extreme dependence on erratic weather patterns, and significant price fluctuations for crops. Conversely, having robust access to loans from formal banking institutions is a solution intended to reduce the financial burden on farmers. This access helps prevent reliance on informal moneylenders and promotes better investment in farming.

19. (B) I, II and IV
India has established itself as a significant player in the global agricultural market, ranking among the top exporters worldwide. Marine products and premium rice varieties represent a major portion of these shipments, reflecting the country's diverse production capabilities. Despite high internal demand, the nation remains a net exporter of agricultural goods, consistently earning substantial foreign exchange through global trade.

20. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
A structural imbalance exists in the economy because a vast majority of the population relies on farming for livelihoods, even though the sector's economic output is relatively low. This situation persists because the industrial and manufacturing sectors have struggled to grow fast enough to absorb surplus labor. Consequently, workers remain in agriculture, leading to low productivity and rural distress.

21. (C) Launch Year - 2014
The national initiative to transform the country into a global manufacturing hub was introduced in the year twenty-fourteen. It aims to encourage domestic and foreign investment by simplifying regulations and improving infrastructure. This program covers multiple sectors and is managed by the department responsible for industrial promotion, focusing on enhancing ease of doing business to attract sustainable capital.

22. (B) Better access to credit, HYV seeds, and improved irrigation systems
Consistent growth in food grain production is driven by advancements in agricultural technology and better resource management. Providing farmers with high-quality seeds, reliable irrigation, and easier access to formal financial services has significantly enhanced yields. These improvements, combined with supportive government policies and procurement mechanisms, have allowed the country to achieve record production levels and maintain stable food reserves.

23. (D) FCI acts as the nodal agency for procurement and maintenance of stocks.
Ensuring food security requires a robust mechanism for the procurement and storage of essential grains. A specific national corporation is tasked with managing these operations, buying produce at support prices to maintain a strategic reserve. This buffer stock is used to supply the public distribution system and intervene in the market during periods of high price volatility or emergencies.

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24. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Significant legislative changes introduced in twenty-twenty aimed at liberalizing agricultural trade faced widespread opposition and were eventually withdrawn by the government. These laws sought to provide farmers with more selling options outside traditional markets but did not intend to nationalize land or completely end existing systems. The withdrawal reflected the complexities involved in reforming the agricultural marketing infrastructure in India.

25. (B) Production based on agreements between buyers and farmers
Agreements where agricultural production is carried out according to a pre-defined contract between a buyer and a farmer involve specific quality standards and pricing. This system provides farmers with guaranteed markets and technical support while ensuring a steady supply of raw materials for the buyer. It reduces price volatility and risk by formalizing the relationship between stakeholders in the value chain.

197. Which of the following bodies is responsible for clearing Foreign Direct Investment proposals that require government approval in India?
(A) Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB) - Currently active
(B) NITI Aayog
(C) Concerned Administrative Ministries/ Departments
(D) Supreme Court of India

198. The "Stand-Up India" scheme is aimed at promoting entrepreneurship specifically among:
(A) SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs
(B) Large-scale industrialists
(C) Foreign institutional investors
(D) Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)

199. Consider the following statements regarding the core sectors in the Index of Industrial Production (IIP):
I. They consist of eight key industries.
II. Petroleum Refinery Products carry the highest weight.
III. Fertilizers carry the lowest weight.
IV. They comprise nearly 40% of the weight of items included in the IIP.
V. IT services are a recently added core sector.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V

200. In the context of economic policies, "Austerity Measures" generally refer to:
(A) Spending cuts and tax hikes to reduce budget deficits
(B) Rapid increase in government spending to boost growth
(C) Distribution of free agricultural land
(D) Massive printing of currency by the central bank

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(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

171. What was the central theme of the "Green Revolution" which structurally transformed Indian agriculture in the past?
(A) Promotion of organic and natural farming techniques
(B) Focus on horticulture and floriculture exports
(C) HYV seeds, assured irrigation, and chemical fertilizers
(D) Abolition of the Minimum Support Price system

172. In recent years, India's rank in various global startup ecosystem indices has shown which trend?
(A) A continuous downward slide due to high taxation
(B) Upward trajectory reflecting a mature environment
(C) Complete stagnation with no new entries
(D) Wild volatility dropping out of top 50

173. A situation where an increase in the government spending leads to a fall in private sector investment is known as:
(A) Multiplier Effect
(B) Crowding Out Effect
(C) Trickle-down Effect
(D) Substitution Effect

174. Consider the following statements regarding the "Kisan Credit Card (KCC)" scheme:
Statement I: The "Kisan Credit Card (KCC)" scheme aims to provide adequate and timely credit support from the banking system to farmers.
Statement II: The KCC scheme has recently been extended to include fisheries and animal husbandry farmers.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

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175. Find the odd one out among the pillars of the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.
(A) Economy
(B) Infrastructure
(C) Demography
(D) Monarchy

176. What is the main cause of the phenomenon known as "brain drain" in the context of the Indian education and services sector?
(A) Migration of high-skilled individuals for better work
(B) High levels of illiteracy in rural areas
(C) The transition of agricultural workers into the manufacturing sector
(D) The decline in the quality of domestic primary education

177. What is the fundamental rationale behind the "Vocal for Local" campaign?
(A) To strictly ban the consumption of all foreign goods
(B) Promoting domestic products to boost self-reliance
(C) To force local industries to export all their produce
(D) To use local languages in all official communications

178. Arrange the following employment status categories sequentially from highest job security to lowest job security generally observed in India:
I. Permanent Government Employee
II. Formal Private Sector Employee
III. Gig Worker
IV. Daily Wage Laborer
Choose the correct order from the options given below:
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

179. Which statement correctly identifies a key difference between Natural Farming and Organic Farming?
(A) Organic farming uses chemical pesticides, whereas natural farming does not.
(B) Natural farming is done on water without soil, whereas organic farming needs soil.

to maintain soil health. Techniques like mulching and maintaining soil moisture are central to this approach, reducing the need for external chemical interventions. Relying on manufactured chemical fertilizers contradicts the core principles of natural farming, which seeks to eliminate artificial additives and promote ecological balance.

10. (C) Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)
Price stability for agricultural produce is managed through formal recommendations made by a specialized advisory body. This organization analyzes production costs, market trends, and demand-supply dynamics to suggest support prices for various crops. These recommendations guide the central government in ensuring that farmers receive a fair return on their investment while protecting consumers from extreme food price inflation.

11. (C) IV only
The national manufacturing initiative focuses on multiple sectors beyond defense, aiming to enhance global competitiveness and create significant job opportunities. Key targets include increasing the manufacturing sector's growth rate and its overall contribution to the national economy. This multi-sectoral approach is designed to transform India into a global design and manufacturing hub by encouraging both domestic and foreign investment.

12. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Major agricultural schemes address diverse challenges ranging from financial stability to resource management. Income support programs provide direct cash transfers to landholders, while insurance schemes protect against crop loss from natural causes. Marketing portals facilitate electronic trade for better price discovery, and irrigation initiatives focus on enhancing water use efficiency on farms to ensure sustainable and productive agricultural growth.

13. (A) Antarctica
India's agricultural export strategy targets major global economies with high demand for produce like rice, spices, and marine products. Primary destinations include the United States, China, and neighboring countries like Bangladesh due to established trade routes and market requirements. Remote regions without permanent human settlements or significant commercial markets do not represent viable destinations for the country's large-scale agricultural shipments.

14. (C) Ensuring domestic food security and price stability
Trade restrictions are often implemented to manage internal supply and prevent sharp increases in local prices for essential commodities. By limiting exports during periods of global uncertainty or domestic production fluctuations, the government ensures that enough grain remains available for the domestic population. This policy prioritizes national food requirements over foreign exchange earnings to protect consumers from inflation.

15. (B) 28 percent
The industrial sector, including manufacturing, mining, and construction, contributes significantly to the national economic output. Recent data indicates that this sector accounts for roughly over one-quarter of the total gross domestic product. Strengthening this area is a primary focus of national policy, as it is essential for creating large-scale employment and reducing the economy's reliance on the services sector.

16. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
India's economic transition is unique because the services sector grew rapidly while the manufacturing share remained relatively stagnant. However, the shift in employment has not kept pace with the changes in output. A very large portion of the workforce remains dependent on the agricultural sector, despite its shrinking contribution to the overall gross domestic product over the last decades.

17. (A) Andhra Pradesh
Southern states have been pioneers in adopting innovative agricultural practices that eliminate the use of chemical fertilizers. By promoting soil health through natural microorganisms and traditional techniques, these regions have set a precedent for sustainable farming nationwide. This movement has significantly influenced central policies, encouraging other states to

(A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

189. An unexpected surge in portfolio investment (FPI) into India's stock markets will generally lead to:
(A) A severe balance of payments crisis
(B) An appreciation of the Indian Rupee
(C) A drastic fall in stock market indices
(D) An immediate increase in the rural unemployment rate

190. Consider the following statements regarding Special Economic Zones (SEZs):
Statement I: Special Economic Zones (SEZs) are geographically delineated areas subject to different economic regulations than other regions within the same country.
Statement II: The primary goal of establishing SEZs in India is to promote the import of luxury goods.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
(C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

191. Which statement is incorrect regarding India's demographic transition?
(A) India is currently experiencing a "demographic dividend."
(B) Dramatic acceleration of national population growth rates
(C) The proportion of the working-age population is expanding relative to dependents.
(D) The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in many Indian states has fallen below the replacement level of 2.1.

192. Which of the following is NOT considered a non-tax revenue receipt of the Central Government?
(A) Dividends and profits from public sector enterprises
(B) Income Tax collected from individuals
(C) Interest receipts on loans given by the central government
(D) Fees and fines collected by government departments

193. Arrange the following economic reforms/events of India in their correct chronological order:
I. Demonetization of Rs 500 and Rs 1000 notes
II. Liberalization of the economy (LPG reforms)
III. Implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST)
IV. Nationalization of Air India
Choose the correct order from the options given below:
(A) IV, II, I, III
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) IV, I, II, III
(D) II, I, III, IV

194. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the launch of these major national missions?
(A) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - Digital India - PM Gati Shakti
(B) Digital India - Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - PM Gati Shakti
(C) PM Gati Shakti - Digital India - Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
(D) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - PM Gati Shakti - Digital India

195. Which of the following is the best description of "Capital Expenditure" (Capex) in the central government budget?
(A) Spending that creates assets or reduces liabilities
(B) Expenditure incurred on daily administrative functions and salaries
(C) Expenditure on interest payments for past debts
(D) Expenditure on subsidies for food and fertilizers

196. A significant increase in global crude oil prices negatively affects the Indian economy primarily through:
(A) Increased subsidy burdens and a widened national CAD
(B) Decreasing the Current Account Deficit
(C) Appreciating the value of the Indian Rupee
(D) Lowering the inflation rate significantly

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26. (D) Agriculture
A situation where more workers are employed in a sector than are actually required to maintain production is common in rural areas. In this scenario, the marginal productivity of additional workers is essentially zero. This phenomenon is most prevalent in the farming sector, where family members often participate in work due to a lack of better opportunities elsewhere in the economy.

27. (A) To mitigate soil degradation and ecological damage from chemicals
Promoting ecological farming practices is essential for protecting the long-term health of the environment and maintaining agricultural productivity. Prolonged use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has led to significant soil depletion and water contamination. By shifting toward sustainable methods, the government aims to restore natural fertility and ensure that farming remains viable for future generations without harming the ecosystem.

28. (A) I and II only
A digital trading platform connects traditional markets across the country, allowing for a more transparent and efficient marketing system for farmers. This initiative aims to standardize procedures and ensure better price discovery through an online bidding process. While it facilitates digital transactions and networking, the physical handling and delivery of agricultural produce remain necessary parts of the actual trade process.

29. (C) Lessened property disputes and easier rural credit access
Modernizing land records through digital technology and drone mapping provides rural residents with clear documentation of their property. This clarity significantly reduces the likelihood of long-term legal disputes and allows owners to use their land as collateral for bank loans. Enhancing the accuracy of records fosters greater financial inclusion and empowers villagers to invest in their homes and businesses.

30. (D) Comprehensive insurance cover against crop failure
Providing a safety net for farmers against the unpredictability of nature is a key policy objective. The national crop insurance program covers losses caused by pests, diseases, and extreme weather events like droughts or floods. By offering financial protection, this initiative ensures that farmers can recover from setbacks and continue their agricultural activities without falling into a cycle of debt.

31. (C) Collateral-free automatic loans and credit guarantees
Supporting small and medium businesses during economic downturns often involves ensuring they have sufficient liquidity to maintain operations. By providing loans that do not require traditional security and offering government-backed guarantees, the policy helps businesses stay afloat. This approach encourages banks to lend more freely to smaller enterprises, which are crucial for employment and maintaining the national supply chain.

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32. (C) 53-55 percent
The tertiary sector has become the engine of growth for the national economy, consistently providing over half of the total gross value added. This dominance is driven by robust performance in sub-sectors like information technology, financial services, and telecommunications. This shift highlights a structural transition where services contribute significantly more to economic output than the combined agricultural and industrial sectors.

33. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Financial incentives based on the incremental growth of manufactured goods are designed to boost local production and attract global investors. This policy is open to both domestic companies looking to expand and international firms planning to set up operations in India. By rewarding higher sales of locally made products, the scheme aims to make Indian manufacturing more competitive on a global scale.

34. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The hospitality and travel industry experienced a significant downturn during the recent health crisis as movement was severely restricted to ensure public safety. Both international and domestic tourism were halted, leading to a sharp

ANSWERS

1. (D) PM KISAN
Market access reforms focus on providing farmers with platforms to sell produce directly, bypassing intermediaries. Initiatives like eNAM and contract farming facilitate this by creating digital networks and formal agreements. Conversely, income support programs offer direct financial assistance to supplement farming incomes without altering the structural marketing or distribution mechanisms of agricultural commodities.

2. (B) Rs 6,000
The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi is a central sector scheme designed to provide financial stability to landholding farmer families across the country. Eligible beneficiaries receive an annual sum distributed in three equal installments through direct benefit transfer. This initiative aims to meet the domestic requirements and farm input costs of small and marginal farmers.

3. (C) The manufacturing sector currently contributes over 30 percent to India's GDP.
While India has witnessed significant growth, the manufacturing sector's share of the national output has historically hovered around sixteen to seventeen percent. This trend remains well below the ambitious targets set by various industrial policies. In contrast, the services sector has emerged as the dominant force, contributing significantly more to the overall gross domestic product annually.

4. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Agricultural initiatives target specific goals to improve productivity and stability. Organic farming focuses on traditional practices and sustainability, while digital platforms streamline the marketing of produce across states. Income support relies on direct financial transfers to farmers, and crop insurance provides a safety net against natural disasters, ensuring that financial risks associated with farming are effectively mitigated.

5. (B) Madhya Pradesh
Regional contributions to national food security vary based on crop specialization and procurement policies. In recent years, central India has emerged as a major hub for wheat production, with certain states consistently providing high volumes to the national buffer stock. This trend supports the public distribution system and helps stabilize food prices across the country during periods of shortage.

6. (B) Industrial slowdown or recession
The Index of Industrial Production serves as a key barometer for monitoring the health of the manufacturing and mining sectors. A sustained decline in this index indicates that factory output is shrinking, which often reflects reduced consumer demand or supply chain issues. Such patterns are indicative of broader economic challenges, potentially leading to a period of industrial stagnation.

7. (B) 18 to 20 percent
The primary sector remains a critical component of the national economy, contributing nearly one-fifth of the total gross domestic product. This share reflects the ongoing importance of farming and related activities in providing livelihoods and ensuring food security. While the industrial and services sectors grow, agriculture continues to play a foundational role in the overall economic structural framework.

8. (B) Cotton - Food grain export
Export commodities are categorized based on their primary usage and biological characteristics. While specialized rice varieties are staples in cereal exports, other items like fiber crops are classified as non-food commercial commodities. Accurate categorization is essential for trade policy, as food grains are monitored for domestic security, whereas commercial fibers like cotton are treated primarily as industrial raw materials.

9. (B) Heavy reliance on synthetic urea
Sustainable farming practices emphasize the use of natural inputs and biological processes

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43. (B) Isolated planning by individual ministries without coordination
Modern logistics planning utilizes advanced spatial technology and data-driven analysis to improve efficiency. The primary goal is to integrate the efforts of various departments to ensure seamless multi-modal connectivity across the nation. This approach moves away from fragmented planning, focusing instead on a unified strategy that reduces transport costs and enhances the overall competitiveness of the Indian industrial sector.

44. (D) Funding is strictly government-based with zero private venture capital
The ecosystem for new businesses in India has grown rapidly, becoming one of the largest globally and producing numerous high-value companies. While the government provides various tax benefits and support, private investment from venture capitalists and angel investors plays a critical role in scaling these businesses. This mix of public support and private capital drives innovation and expansion across many diverse industrial sectors.

45. (C) Travel for treatment due to cost or quality advantages
Individuals frequently cross international borders to access healthcare services that may be more affordable or superior in quality compared to their home countries. This trend involves a combination of medical procedures and wellness therapies provided by skilled professionals in modern facilities. Such travel contributes to the host country's economy through foreign exchange earnings and supports the growth of the local healthcare industry.

46. (B) Information Technology
The Index of Industrial Production tracks several vital sectors that form the foundation of the industrial economy. These include energy sources like coal and electricity, as well as raw materials like steel. While high-tech services are crucial for overall economic growth, they are not categorized as part of the specific group of eight core heavy industries used to measure the nation's monthly industrial performance.

47. (B) IT and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) services
Specialized service sectors have emerged as the primary drivers of international trade for the country. By providing technical support, software development, and professional business solutions to global clients, these industries generate significant foreign exchange. Their high export value and global competitiveness have made them essential components of the national economy, contributing heavily to the overall balance of payments and employment.

48. (B) It contributes nearly zero percent to India's total exports.
Small and medium-sized enterprises are essential for economic balance and employment, trailing only agriculture in the number of people they employ. These businesses are major contributors to the country's international trade, accounting for nearly half of the total exports. Recent policy changes have updated their classification criteria to ensure that they can grow while still receiving necessary government support and incentives.

49. (A) I and II only
The technology sector has become the largest employer within the private industry, providing millions of jobs to skilled professionals. It remains heavily oriented toward international markets, with a vast majority of its revenue coming from clients located outside the country. This strong export orientation helps maintain a healthy trade balance and solidifies the nation's reputation as a global leader in technical services.

50. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
The business ecosystem uses specific terms to classify companies based on their market value and the nature of their funding. High-growth startups are categorized by reaching significant valuation milestones in the billions. Funding sources also differ, ranging from individuals who provide initial high-risk capital to larger institutional firms that invest later to help businesses scale their operations and market reach.

51. (D) To increase higher education GER to 50% by 2035
Modern educational reforms aim to transform the academic landscape by promoting a more

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and enforcing contracts, which are critical for attracting investment.

85. (C) Real Estate Business and Farm House Construction
Foreign investment regulations allow for significant participation in most economic areas, including insurance and defense manufacturing. However, certain sectors remain off-limits for international investors to protect specific national interests or prevent speculative bubbles. Activities related to trading in land and the construction of farmhouses are currently prohibited for foreign entities, ensuring domestic control over these sensitive agricultural and residential assets.

86. (B) CPI reflects retail prices; WPI measures wholesale prices
Inflation is monitored through different lenses to understand how price changes affect different parts of the economy. One metric focuses on the prices paid by consumers at the retail level, which directly impacts the daily cost of living. Another measure tracks the price of goods traded in large quantities between businesses. Both are essential for policymakers to get a complete picture of price movements.

87. (B) High borrowing can appreciate currency and widen the CAD
Large gaps in the government budget can influence the national trade balance by affecting exchange rates and domestic demand. Increased public borrowing may lead to higher interest rates, which can attract foreign capital and increase the value of the national currency. This makes imports cheaper and exports more expensive, potentially leading to a larger deficit in the country's current account transactions with the world.

88. (B) II and IV only
Understanding labor trends requires careful analysis of survey data and the changing nature of work. Recent findings indicate that female participation in the workforce has shown some positive shifts, contrary to older declining trends. Additionally, while the modern economy offers new opportunities, traditional issues like disguised unemployment in rural farming still persist, and the rise of flexible work models brings new challenges for job security.

89. (B) China led with manufacturing; India followed with services
The two largest emerging economies in Asia followed different developmental paths. One achieved rapid growth by becoming a global manufacturing powerhouse, focusing on large-scale production and exports. The other saw its greatest expansion in the services sector, particularly in technology and professional services. Both countries have transformed their economies over the last three decades, but the primary sectors driving their growth have been quite distinct.

90. (A) Imports of goods and services exceed total exports
A situation where a country spends more on foreign goods, services, and transfers than it earns from its own exports creates a shortfall in its current account. This deficit must be covered by capital inflows or by using foreign exchange reserves. Monitoring this balance is crucial for maintaining external economic stability and ensuring that the nation can meet its international financial obligations without excessive debt.

91. (B) Government grain reserves for security and stability
Ensuring food security requires a robust mechanism for the procurement and storage of essential grains. A specific national corporation is tasked with managing these operations, buying produce at support prices to maintain a strategic reserve. This buffer stock is used to supply the public distribution system and intervene in the market during periods of high price volatility or emergencies.

92. (C) Computer Software and Hardware
Foreign investment in the country is heavily concentrated in specific high-growth sectors that drive technological advancement. In recent years, the industry focused on digital infrastructure and technical services has attracted the largest portion of international capital. This trend reflects global confidence in the nation's technology ecosystem and its potential for long-term growth, contributing significantly to the overall modernization of the national economy and services.

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innovation has significantly improved financial access and helped formalize the economy by moving millions of daily payments from cash to digital formats.

60. (B) Rapid growth, innovation, and investor confidence in startups
The proliferation of high-value startups indicates a vibrant and maturing business environment where new ideas can quickly scale. Achieving significant valuation milestones reflects strong belief from global and domestic investors in the potential of these companies. This trend showcases the nation's capability for innovation and its attractiveness as a destination for venture capital, driving job creation and technological advancement in various sectors.

61. (C) National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) under MoSPI
Tracking employment and labor trends requires regular and systematic data collection through specialized surveys. This responsibility is handled by a national office that operates under the ministry focused on statistics and program implementation. The data gathered provides essential insights into workforce participation and unemployment rates, which are crucial for policymakers to design effective economic and social welfare programs for the population.

62. (A) Post-2000 structural reforms like labor and land laws
Following the initial liberalization of the early nineties, a new phase of economic policy focused on more complex structural changes. These later initiatives addressed foundational areas such as the labor market, land acquisition regulations, and the privatization of state-owned enterprises. These efforts aim to further improve efficiency and attract investment by removing deeper systemic barriers to business operations and overall national economic growth.

63. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The central bank manages monetary stability by aiming for a specific rate of price increase over time. This framework includes a primary target with a defined range to allow for some flexibility in response to economic fluctuations. By maintaining inflation within this specified band, the policy aims to ensure price stability while still supporting the objective of sustainable economic growth.

64. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Modern economic strategies involve various methods to optimize resources and promote sustainable growth. These include unlocking the value of existing public assets to fund new projects and focusing on domestic manufacturing to reduce external reliance. Additionally, there is a growing emphasis on corporate responsibility toward the environment and society, alongside long-term goals for a resource-efficient and low-carbon national economy.

65. (A) Private investment crowding out and inflation risks
When the government borrows heavily to cover its spending, it often competes with private businesses for available funds, which can drive up interest rates. This situation may discourage private investment and lead to higher overall prices in the economy. Managing the gap between revenue and expenditure is therefore critical to maintaining a stable financial environment that supports both public and private sector growth.

66. (A) Evading corporate taxes legally
Sustainable business practices involve a commitment to environmental protection, social equity, and ethical management. Companies are increasingly evaluated on how they handle ecological impacts, treat their employees, and maintain transparent leadership. These principles aim to create long-term value for all stakeholders and do not include practices that undermine the financial health or legal obligations of the corporation to the state or society.

67. (C) Supply chain disruptions and high global commodity prices
Sharp increases in the cost of living after the global health crisis were primarily driven by external factors that made essential goods more expensive. Bottlenecks in international transport and the rising cost of raw materials and energy on the world market filtered through to the domestic economy. These supply-side pressures led to higher prices for consumers, even as demand was still recovering from the lockdowns.

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68. (B) Systematic record of economic transactions with the world
A country's total financial dealings with the rest of the world are documented in a comprehensive statement covering trade in goods, services, and capital movements. This record shows the inflow and outflow of funds and helps in assessing the national currency's strength and the overall external health of the economy. It is a vital tool for making informed decisions regarding trade and investment policies.

69. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Various international organizations publish reports that compare the economic performance and business environments of different countries. While some of these indices are produced by groups like the World Economic Forum, others are managed by different global bodies. India's performance in these rankings has varied, with significant improvements seen in several key areas due to recent regulatory reforms and infrastructure developments.

70. (C) Lack of employer-employee ties and social benefits
The rise of short-term, platform-based work has introduced new challenges regarding labor protection and worker security. Many individuals in this sector do not have formal contracts that provide traditional benefits like health insurance or pension schemes. Addressing the regulatory gap for these workers is essential to ensure they have adequate social safety nets while maintaining the flexibility that this type of modern employment offers.

71. (B) I and III only
Regulatory bodies are increasingly requiring large companies to report on their sustainability and social impact to ensure greater transparency. This focus on ethical practices is becoming a key factor for attracting global investors who prioritize long-term environmental and social health. Funding for eco-friendly projects is also growing, as green finance becomes an essential part of the modern corporate strategy to meet global environmental standards.

72. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Inflation measurements differ based on the components included or excluded from the calculation. Comprehensive metrics track price changes across all goods and services, including volatile items. Conversely, specialized measures exclude food and energy to identify underlying trends. Economic conditions like stagnant growth combined with rising prices or a general decline in price levels are also categorized using distinct technical terminology.

73. (D) They resulted in the nationalization of private banks.
The major economic shift in the early nineties was prompted by a severe external financial crisis and focused on opening up the economy. It involved reducing government control over industries and encouraging private participation and international trade. This era moved away from state-run systems, unlike earlier periods which had seen the government take over major financial institutions to increase its control over national resources.

74. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Legal frameworks were established to ensure the government maintains fiscal discipline and limits its borrowing. However, during times of unprecedented national emergencies, such as a major health crisis, these rules are often adjusted to allow for increased spending on relief and healthcare. This flexibility is necessary to support the economy and protect the population when traditional revenue sources are disrupted and expenditures spike.

75. (D) Primary Agriculture
National plans to unlock value from existing public infrastructure focus on brownfield assets that can generate steady revenue. Key sectors included in this strategy are transportation networks like roads and railways, as well as energy transmission lines. These projects are already operational and can be leased to private partners, unlike the farming sector, which operates under a completely different ownership and economic structure.

76. (D) Index of Industrial Production (IIP).
Tracking price changes in the economy involves several specialized indices that look at retail

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markets, wholesale trade, and overall national output. These tools help in monitoring inflation from different perspectives. In contrast, the measurement of physical output from factories and mines focuses on the volume of production rather than price movements, serving as an indicator of industrial growth rather than inflation.

77. (D) Unlock brownfield asset value through revenue rights transfer
Optimizing the use of state-owned infrastructure involves transferring the rights to operate and earn revenue from these assets to private entities for a fixed period. This strategy allows the government to raise capital for new projects without selling permanent ownership or increasing its debt. The funds generated are reinvested into building fresh infrastructure, driving further economic development while utilizing existing assets more efficiently.

78. (D) Short-term contracts and freelance platform work
A modern labor market trend involves individuals working on flexible, task-based assignments rather than holding permanent, full-time positions. This system is often facilitated by digital platforms that connect workers with specific jobs or services for a limited duration. While providing flexibility for both parties, it often lacks the traditional job security and social benefits associated with formal long-term employment in other sectors.

79. (C) II, III, IV, I
India's economic history is marked by several key events that changed its structural framework. These began with the state taking control of major banks, followed by a major shift toward liberalization in the nineties. More recently, new legal frameworks for business resolution were established, and a unified national tax system was implemented to simplify the indirect tax structure and promote a common market.

80. (A) Singapore - Mauritius - USA - UAE
Foreign investment comes into the country from various global partners, with certain nations consistently acting as the primary sources of capital. These inflows are often driven by bilateral tax treaties and established financial links that make certain jurisdictions more attractive for routing investments. Understanding these patterns is crucial for trade diplomacy and for designing policies that continue to attract long-term capital for national growth.

81. (C) Projects with positive environmental impacts
Specialized financial instruments are used by the government to raise funds specifically for initiatives that support sustainability. These include projects focused on renewable energy, pollution reduction, and the protection of ecosystems. By dedicating the capital from these bonds to ecological goals, the nation can meet its climate commitments and transition toward a more resource-efficient and environmentally friendly economic model for the future.

82. (A) Increasing the Repo Rate
Managing the money supply is a key tool for controlling the rate at which prices rise. When the central bank makes it more expensive for commercial banks to borrow funds, the overall cost of loans in the economy increases. This reduction in available liquidity helps to cool down demand and slow the pace of inflation, ensuring that the economy remains stable and price increases stay within acceptable limits.

83. (D) The gap between total spending and non-borrowed receipts
The total amount of borrowing required by the government to cover its expenses when its revenues are insufficient is a key indicator of fiscal health. This figure represents the excess of total expenditure over the sum of revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts. Monitoring this gap is essential for maintaining economic stability and ensuring that national debt levels remain manageable over the long term.

84. (C) The index is currently managed and published by the BRICS bank
For many years, an international financial organization published a widely cited report that ranked countries based on how easily businesses could operate within their borders. India saw significant improvements in these rankings before the publication was eventually discontinued. The index focused on various regulatory factors like the ease of starting a company, obtaining permits,

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enough opportunities for the growing workforce. Addressing this imbalance is essential to ensure that the benefits of growth are shared more broadly and that social stability is maintained.

118. (B) I, II and IV
Financial incentives based on the incremental growth of manufactured goods are designed to boost local production and attract global investors. This policy is open to both domestic companies looking to expand and international firms planning to set up operations in India. By rewarding higher sales of locally made products, the scheme aims to make Indian manufacturing more competitive on a global scale through technological and industrial advancement.

119. (A) Manufactured Products
The measurement of wholesale prices is based on a basket of goods where different categories are given weights reflecting their share in the market. Items that undergo industrial processing represent the largest portion of this index, followed by primary articles and fuel. This structure ensures that the index accurately reflects the cost of doing business and provides a clear picture of price movements within the industrial sector.

120. (A) Software / IT Services
Specialized service sectors have emerged as the primary drivers of international trade for the country. By providing technical support, software development, and professional business solutions to global clients, these industries generate significant foreign exchange. Their high export value and global competitiveness have made them essential components of the national economy, contributing heavily to the overall balance of payments and employment for millions of skilled professionals.

121. (A) National Statistical Office (NSO)
Tracking the total economic output of a country involves a specialized agency responsible for collecting and analyzing data from various sectors. This organization follows international standards to calculate the total value of goods and services produced within the nation over a specific period. This information is fundamental for assessing the health of the economy and for making informed decisions regarding national policy and resource allocation.

122. (D) Ratio of non-working to working-age populations
Demographic indicators help in understanding the economic burden on the productive segment of a society. This specific ratio compares individuals who are generally not in the labor force, such as children and the elderly, to those in the working-age group. A lower ratio suggests a larger proportion of people can potentially contribute to economic growth and development through active participation in the various labor force sectors.

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123. (D) It enforces a rigid separation between vocational and academic streams.
Modern educational reforms aim to transform the academic landscape by promoting a more inclusive and flexible learning environment. A major goal is to significantly boost the percentage of the population enrolled in advanced studies over the next decade. By encouraging multidisciplinary approaches and integrating practical skills with traditional subjects, the policy seeks to build a highly skilled workforce capable of driving long-term national economic growth.

124. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
National economic strategies involve various methods to optimize resources and promote sustainable growth. These include unlocking the value of existing public assets to fund new projects and focusing on domestic manufacturing to reduce external reliance. Additionally, there is a growing emphasis on integrated logistics planning through multimodal connectivity and establishing a long-term pipeline for infrastructure investment to drive overall national productivity.

125. (D) Lack of income stability and social security benefits
The rise of short-term, platform-based work has introduced new challenges regarding labor protection and worker security. Many individuals in this sector do not have formal contracts that provide traditional benefits like health insurance or pension schemes. Addressing the regulatory gap for these workers is essential to

93. (C) High growth driven by wheat and soybean production
Regional agricultural performance often stands out due to the successful cultivation of specific major crops. In central India, one state has seen exceptional growth by focusing on high-yield varieties of grains and oilseeds. This strong performance has made the region a major contributor to the national food supply and a leader in agricultural development, significantly boosting the local economy through increased farming productivity and income.

94. (A) Food and beverages - Housing - Fuel and light - Clothing and footwear
The measurement of consumer prices is based on a basket of goods and services where each item is given a weight reflecting its importance in an average household's budget. Essential requirements like nourishment carry the highest weight, as they form the largest part of daily spending. Other major expenses like accommodation and energy also significantly influence the overall index, determining how inflation impacts people's lives.

95. (B) The target is reviewed and set every year by the World Bank.
Managing price stability is a domestic policy responsibility handled by the central bank and the government. They work together to set and maintain an inflation target that supports both economic growth and stable prices for consumers. This target is periodically reviewed within the country to ensure it aligns with national economic goals and is not dictated by international financial organizations or foreign banks.

96. (B) Most central debt is external and foreign-denominated
The composition of national debt is a key factor in economic stability, with most of the government's borrowing occurring within the domestic market in local currency. This helps reduce the risk associated with fluctuations in international exchange rates. While external debt exists, its share is relatively small compared to internal borrowing, which is primarily funded through bonds and other domestic financial instruments and government programs.

97. (D) Trade surplus with the USA, a major trading partner
Trade relations between countries are reflected in the balance of exports and imports. While some major economies have trade deficits with many partners, they may maintain a surplus with specific large markets. This surplus occurs when the value of goods and services exported to a partner exceeds the value of what is imported from them, contributing positively to the overall current account of the nation.

98. (A) Raising greenfield capital without raising fiscal deficit
Unlocking the value of existing infrastructure through leasing or revenue rights allows the government to generate funds for building new assets. This strategy avoids the need for permanent sales of state-owned enterprises or increasing the public debt. The capital raised is then used to finance fresh development projects, driving further economic growth while ensuring that the government maintains long-term control over its core infrastructure assets.

99. (B) National Olympic medal counts
For many years, an international financial organization published a widely cited report that ranked countries based on how easily businesses could operate within their borders. India saw significant improvements in these rankings before the publication was eventually discontinued. The index focused on various regulatory factors like the ease of starting a company, obtaining permits, and enforcing contracts, which are critical for attracting investment.

100. (C) The COVID-19 pandemic
The self-reliance mission was introduced as a comprehensive economic package to mitigate the severe financial disruptions caused by the global health crisis. It focused on five pillars: economy, infrastructure, systems, vibrant demography, and demand. The initiative aimed to strengthen domestic industries and integrate India more effectively into global supply chains while fostering local manufacturing capabilities and reducing dependency on foreign goods.

101. (B) II, I, III
The structural composition of the economy shows the relative importance of different

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inclusive and flexible learning environment. A major goal is to significantly boost the percentage of the population enrolled in advanced studies over the next decade. By encouraging multidisciplinary approaches and expanding access, the policy seeks to build a highly skilled workforce capable of driving long-term national economic growth.

52. (D) To create domestic champions and global competitiveness
Providing financial rewards to companies that increase their manufacturing output is a strategic move to boost local industry. This initiative encourages businesses to achieve economies of scale and improve their technological capabilities. By supporting the growth of leading domestic firms, the policy aims to make Indian products more competitive internationally, reducing reliance on imports and strengthening the national industrial base.

53. (C) Breaking departmental silos through multimodal connectivity
Efficient logistics require a unified approach where different modes of transport like roads, rail, and ports are planned together. A master plan that integrates the efforts of various ministries ensures that infrastructure projects are executed smoothly and without delays. This coordination reduces transport costs and time, enhancing the ease of doing business and supporting the overall growth of the national industrial sector.

54. (C) It enhances service delivery through bank-fintech partnerships
The rise of digital financial technology has transformed how banking services are accessed by the public. By collaborating with innovative technology firms, traditional banks can offer more efficient and user-friendly digital solutions to their customers. These partnerships improve financial inclusion and service quality, allowing for faster transactions and broader access to credit for previously underserved segments of the population and small businesses.

55. (A) Retail trade
National planning for long-term development focuses on critical physical sectors like energy, transportation, and urban utilities. These areas require massive capital investment to build the foundation for economic growth. While the exchange of goods is a vital economic activity, it is generally considered a service and is not included as a primary sector in large-scale infrastructure investment pipelines.

56. (A) Replacing imports with domestic goods to reduce foreign dependency
Strengthening internal manufacturing capabilities is a key strategy for achieving economic self-reliance. This involves developing local alternatives for products that were previously purchased from international markets. By boosting domestic production, the nation can reduce its vulnerability to global supply chain disruptions and keep more wealth within the country, while also creating new employment opportunities for the local workforce.

57. (A) IT sector - Sharp decline in remote working tools
During the recent global health crisis, different industries experienced varying levels of impact. While travel and hospitality were severely hit, the technology sector actually saw an increase in demand for digital tools that facilitate distance communication and online operations. The necessity of working from home accelerated the adoption of software and internet services, driving growth for companies providing these essential digital solutions.

58. (A) I, II, III, IV
The core industries represent the most significant sectors of the industrial infrastructure, with specific weights assigned based on their economic importance. Petroleum refinery products hold the largest share, followed by electricity generation and steel production. Coal and other commodities like crude oil and natural gas have comparatively lower weights within the index, reflecting their relative contribution to overall industrial performance.

59. (C) NPCI developed the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) system
The digital financial landscape in India has been transformed by a specialized organization that manages retail payment systems. By creating an interface that allows for instant transfers between bank accounts, this entity has fostered a massive increase in electronic transactions. This

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thirty percent of the gross domestic product. They represent a significant portion of total exports and drive industrialization in rural areas. While the registration portal facilitates formalization, these units faced major operational hurdles during recent lockdowns due to disrupted supply chains and liquidity issues across many diverse industrial sectors.

110. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Statistical data in India is published by various designated organizations to ensure accuracy and transparency. General consumer price indices and industrial production indices are typically handled by the national statistical body. Meanwhile, employment surveys are managed by the sample survey office, and wholesale price movements are tracked by the office of the economic adviser under specific ministries for regular economic monitoring.

111. (D) Manufacturing best absorbs mass low-skilled surplus labor
A structural shift from agriculture to services without adequate growth in manufacturing is often criticized because manufacturing best absorbs mass low-skilled surplus labor. This sector provides a bridge for workers transitioning from low-productivity farming to higher-productivity roles. Without a strong industrial base, the economy struggles to provide sufficient employment for a large population that may lack the specialized skills required for service-oriented jobs.

112. (B) PLFS - Measurement of industrial output
Economic indicators are designed to track different aspects of a country's performance. While some tools measure the volume of production in factories, others focus on the employment status and labor force trends within the population. Accurate pairing of these terms with their functions is essential for understanding whether a specific set of data relates to manufacturing health or the job market's overall condition.

113. (C) High government borrowing limiting private funds
When the state borrows large amounts of money from the financial market, it reduces the pool of funds available for private companies. This competition for capital can lead to higher interest rates, making it more expensive for businesses to invest in new projects or expansion. Managing the national deficit is therefore critical to ensure that private investment is not discouraged by excessive public sector borrowing requirements.

114. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Traditional labor laws were designed for formal, long-term employment and often did not cover people in flexible, task-based roles. Recent legal changes have for the first time defined these modern workers and proposed creating a dedicated fund to provide them with social security. This shift recognizes the changing nature of work and aims to provide essential protections to a large and growing segment of the workforce.

115. (D) Leasing public assets to fund new infrastructure projects
Unlocking the value of existing infrastructure through leasing or revenue rights allows the government to generate funds for building new assets. This strategy avoids the need for permanent sales of state-owned enterprises or increasing the public debt. The capital raised is then used to finance fresh development projects, driving further economic growth while ensuring that the government maintains long-term control over its core infrastructure assets.

116. (D) Growth of E-commerce and UPI payment systems
The transition toward a modern economy is most visible in the rapid adoption of digital technologies for daily transactions and shopping. Systems that allow for instant money transfers and online marketplaces have changed how people interact with businesses. This growth has helped in bringing more activities into the formal financial system and has made the economy more efficient and accessible for a larger portion of the population.

117. (D) Growth occurs while employment generation lags significantly
An economic situation where the total output of a country increases without a proportional rise in the number of jobs is a major concern for policymakers. This pattern suggests that while the economy is expanding, it is not creating

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sectors in generating value. The tertiary sector is currently the largest contributor, followed by the industrial and manufacturing sector. While agriculture remains vital for employment and food security, its share of the total gross value added is the smallest among the three main categories, reflecting a modernizing and diversifying national economy.

102. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Improving the environment for business is a core part of the strategy to boost domestic manufacturing. By simplifying complex regulations and reducing administrative delays, the government aims to make the country more attractive for both local and international investors. These reforms are essential because a streamlined regulatory framework encourages companies to set up and expand operations, leading to job creation and growth.

103. (B) Every registered startup is guaranteed a minimum revenue from the government.
Government initiatives to support new businesses focus on providing a conducive environment through tax exemptions and simplified compliance rules. Specialized funding mechanisms are also established to provide the necessary capital for innovative projects. However, these programs do not provide direct income guarantees, as the success and revenue of these companies are determined by market competition and the effectiveness of their business models.

104. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Digital adoption has expanded rapidly beyond the biggest cities, especially as a result of changes in consumer behavior during recent global disruptions. Improvements in internet connectivity and the growth of mobile payments have allowed e-commerce to reach smaller towns and rural areas. This shift has transformed the retail landscape, providing a wider range of goods and services to populations that previously had limited access.

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105. (C) FDI entails long-term control; FPI involves short-term assets
International investment into a country can take different forms based on the investor's intent and duration. Some capital is brought in to establish a lasting presence and exert significant influence over a local business. Other types of investment focus on buying financial assets like stocks or bonds for shorter periods, primarily to earn returns from market fluctuations without seeking a direct management role in the companies.

106. (D) 10 billion dollars
The business ecosystem uses specific terms to classify companies based on their market value and the nature of their funding. High-growth startups are categorized by reaching significant valuation milestones in the billions. Funding sources also differ, ranging from individuals who provide initial high-risk capital to larger institutional firms that invest later to help businesses scale their operations and market reach to global levels.

107. (A) Skilling the youth and generating adequate productive employment
A large young population offers a unique opportunity for rapid economic growth if managed effectively. To benefit from this situation, it is essential to provide the workforce with the right training and education needed for modern industries. Creating enough productive jobs ensures that this young talent can contribute to the economy, driving innovation and increasing national productivity over the coming decades.

108. (A) PM KISAN
Programs designed to boost the manufacturing sector focus on providing financial incentives for production and improving the overall business environment. These initiatives aim to attract investment and make domestic products more competitive globally. In contrast, schemes providing direct income support to landholding farmer families are part of agricultural welfare policy and do not directly target industrial output or manufacturing expansion within the national economy.

109. (B) I, II, IV and V
Micro, small, and medium enterprises are vital for the national economy, contributing nearly

ensure they have adequate social safety nets while maintaining the flexibility that this type of modern employment offers.

126. (D) Rapid economic decline followed by a strong recovery
Economic cycles sometimes involve sharp downturns followed by equally quick returns to previous levels of activity. This pattern is often seen after temporary external shocks that disrupt the entire economy for a short period. Once the cause of the disruption is removed, the rapid rebound reflects the inherent resilience of the national system and the effectiveness of the government's supportive policy interventions and financial measures.

127. (C) Transition from platform-centric to open network models
Digital commerce is evolving from a system dominated by a few large platforms to a more open and decentralized network. This initiative aims to provide small businesses and individual merchants with better access to online markets by standardizing the technical framework for trade. By promoting competition and transparency, the policy helps in creating a more inclusive digital economy where a wider range of sellers can participate.

128. (A) Integrating strong domestic and global supply chains
Strengthening internal manufacturing capabilities is a key strategy for achieving economic self-reliance. This involves developing local alternatives for products that were previously purchased from international markets. By boosting domestic production and integrating with global partners, the nation can reduce its vulnerability to disruptions and keep more wealth within the country, while also creating new employment opportunities for the local workforce.

129. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
The implementation of a unified indirect tax system has transformed the national market by replacing multiple state and central levies. This tax is applied at the point where goods and services are consumed, rather than where they are produced. By streamlining the tax structure, the policy promotes a more efficient trade environment and helps in creating a common national market for businesses.

130. (B) PM SVANidhi - Street vendors
Various government programs target specific groups to provide financial assistance and improve their livelihoods. Some initiatives focus on providing low-cost credit to urban micro-entrepreneurs who sell goods in public spaces. These schemes are designed to help marginalized workers recover from economic shocks and formalize their businesses, contributing to greater financial inclusion and social stability across the broader urban economic landscape.

131. (A) I, II, III and V
Small businesses face multiple challenges that hinder their growth and sustainability. These include difficulty in obtaining timely loans, the high price of raw materials, and using outdated technology. Furthermore, many of these enterprises suffer from long delays in receiving payments for the goods they supply to larger companies. Addressing these issues is critical for the survival and success of these vital economic units.

132. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Different types of unemployment reflect various structural and temporary issues in the labor market. Some people are temporarily out of work while changing jobs, while others face a lack of opportunities due to economic downturns or a mismatch in skills. Additionally, some sectors employ more workers than necessary, leading to low productivity. Understanding these categories is essential for designing targeted employment policies.

133. (A) Public expenditure on healthcare in India is consistently over 10% of the GDP
Government spending on the health sector has historically been relatively low, typically remaining well below three percent of the national economic output. While recent policies aim to achieve universal coverage and strengthen rural infrastructure, the actual allocation has not reached double-digit percentages. The pharmaceutical industry remains a global leader, but public investment in direct healthcare services continues to face budgetary constraints for many decades.

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the national output to ensure long-term stability. While some flexibility is allowed during national emergencies, maintaining this target is critical for controlling debt and preventing high inflation.

183. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
A unified legal framework for resolving business failures has been established to simplify the process of reorganization and insolvency. This system aims to protect the interests of creditors and ensure that distressed companies can be resolved quickly. By improving the efficiency of debt recovery, the policy helps in reducing bad loans on bank balance sheets and encourages a more healthy flow of credit to the economy.

184. (B) Permanent trade surplus due to goods exports exceeding imports
International trade involves the movement of various commodities and services, with the nation achieving record high merchandise exports in recent years. While certain products like engineering goods are major earners and the country has a surplus with specific partners, the overall trade in physical goods often remains in deficit. This is because the value of imported energy and raw materials frequently exceeds the total value of exported merchandise.

185. (C) Improved human capital quality driving economic growth
Increasing the percentage of the population enrolled in advanced studies is a key strategy for improving the quality of the workforce. Higher education provides individuals with the specialized skills needed for modern industries and services, driving innovation and productivity. This investment in people leads to long-term economic growth by creating a more capable and competitive labor force that can handle complex technical and professional tasks.

186. (D) Loss of Rupee value relative to foreign currencies
In a market-determined exchange rate system, the value of a currency fluctuates based on global demand and supply dynamics. When the national currency becomes less expensive compared to international counterparts, it indicates a weakening of its purchasing power. This trend can make exports more competitive in global markets while increasing the cost of imports, significantly affecting the national trade balance and overall inflation rates.

187. (C) Policies channelling funds to government at low rates
Certain financial regulations can be used to direct capital toward the government's needs, often at interest rates lower than those found in the open market. This can involve requirements for banks to invest a specific portion of their deposits in government bonds. While this helps fund public spending, it may also reduce the returns for savers and limit the amount of capital available for private businesses.

188. (A) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
Different specialized bodies handle key aspects of national economic management. Some focus on setting interest rates to control inflation, while others recommend the fair price for agricultural crops. Additionally, there are organizations that provide expert advice on policy formulation and constitutional bodies that decide how tax revenues should be shared between different levels of government, ensuring a balanced and efficient economic framework.

189. (B) An appreciation of the Indian Rupee
A sudden increase in foreign investment into the national stock market leads to a higher demand for the local currency. This increased demand drives up the value of the currency compared to international counterparts. While this can make imports cheaper, it also makes the country's exports more expensive for foreign buyers, affecting the competitive position of domestic businesses in the global marketplace.

190. (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
Specially designated economic areas are established to promote exports and attract investment through simplified regulations and tax benefits. These zones are geographically defined and offer a more business-friendly environment than other parts of the country. The primary goal is to boost manufacturing and international trade, rather than focusing on the import of luxury goods, which does not support the goal of industrial growth.

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142. (D) Strong MSP combined with efficient procurement operations
Price stability for agricultural produce is managed through formal support prices for various crops. These mechanisms guide the central government in ensuring that farmers receive a fair return on their investment while protecting them from market fluctuations during harvest. Effective procurement by state agencies is essential to make these support prices meaningful, preventing distress sales and supporting long-term food security and farming profitability.

143. (C) High cost of internet data
The rapid expansion of digital financial services has been driven by several key factors, including the widespread availability of smartphones and low-cost internet access. Government initiatives providing digital identity and payment infrastructure have also played a crucial role. This combination of affordable technology and supportive policy has allowed millions to access banking and payment tools that were previously unavailable to them in the traditional system.

144. (A) High global crude oil prices generally narrow India's CAD
A country's total financial dealings with the rest of the world are documented in a comprehensive statement covering trade in goods and services. Large expenses on essential imports like energy can significantly increase the gap between total spending and foreign earnings. While remittances and technical service exports help offset some of this cost, external factors like rising commodity prices put pressure on the national current account balance.

145. (C) Index of Industrial Production (IIP)
The measurement of physical output from factories and mines focuses on the volume of production, serving as a primary indicator of industrial growth. This index tracks various sectors, including the eight core industries that form the foundation of the national infrastructure. Monitoring these production levels is essential for policymakers to assess the health of the manufacturing sector and to design effective industrial and economic strategies.

146. (B) Privately held startups valued at over US$ 1 billion
The proliferation of high-value startups indicates a vibrant and maturing business environment where new ideas can quickly scale. Achieving significant valuation milestones reflects strong belief from global and domestic investors in the potential of these companies. This trend showcases the nation's capability for innovation and its attractiveness as a destination for venture capital, driving job creation and technological advancement in many diverse sectors.

147. (A) Distortions caused by abnormal reference period values
Economic indicators are often influenced by the performance of the preceding year used for comparison. If the previous period saw unusually high or low activity, it can make the current growth rate appear more dramatic or muted than it actually is. This phenomenon must be considered when analyzing data like inflation or national output to ensure a realistic understanding of current economic trends.

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148. (D) I, II and III
Specialized financial instruments are used by the government to raise funds specifically for initiatives that support sustainability and meeting global climate commitments. These include projects focused on renewable energy and making the country a hub for clean fuel production. By dedicating capital to these goals, the nation can transition toward a more resource-efficient and environmentally friendly economic model, ensuring long-term ecological and financial health.

149. (B) The Pre-1991 planned economic era
Strengthening internal manufacturing capabilities by replacing foreign goods with locally made alternatives was a central feature of national policy for several decades. This approach aimed to build a self-reliant economy and reduce vulnerability to international market fluctuations. High trade barriers and government control over industries were common during this period, focusing on developing the domestic industrial base before the economy was opened up.

refinery products, electricity, and steel. These sectors collectively account for approximately forty percent of the overall industrial production measurement. While fertilizers are part of this group, information technology is classified under the services sector and is not included as a core industry in this specific manufacturing-focused index used for monthly monitoring.

200. (A) Spending cuts and tax hikes to reduce budget deficits

Fiscal policies designed to reduce government debt often involve significant reductions in public spending and increases in tax revenue. These measures are typically implemented during economic crises to stabilize the national budget and restore investor confidence. Such strategies aim to lower the fiscal deficit but can sometimes lead to a temporary slowdown in overall economic growth rates while the national budget is being stabilized.

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158. (B) Lower crude oil import bills and narrowed CAD
A rapid transition to electric vehicles will significantly reduce the nation's dependence on foreign energy sources. By lowering the amount of money spent on importing petroleum, the country can improve its overall trade balance and reduce the gap in its current account. This shift not only supports environmental goals but also strengthens the national economy by keeping more financial resources within the domestic system.

159. (B) CPI (Combined)
The central bank manages monetary stability by aiming for a specific rate of price increase over time. The primary metric used to track this is an index that reflects the prices paid by consumers in both urban and rural areas. By focusing on this measure, the policy aims to ensure price stability for the public while supporting the objective of sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

160. (A) BPO operations and various call center services
Specialized service sectors have emerged as the primary drivers of international trade for the country. By providing technical support, software development, and professional business solutions to global clients, these industries generate significant foreign exchange. Their high export value and global competitiveness have made them essential components of the national economy, contributing heavily to the overall balance of payments and employment for millions of workers who provide remote services to global and domestic clients.

161. (C) I, II and III
The sustainable use of marine resources for economic growth involves a wide range of activities like fishing, shipping, and coastal tourism. National initiatives focus on exploring the potential of the deep ocean while ensuring that these environments are protected for the future. By balancing economic development with ecological conservation, the policy aims to build a more resilient and diverse economy based on ocean wealth.

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162. (A) Expansion - Peak - Contraction - Trough
Economic activity follows a recurring pattern characterized by specific phases of growth and decline. A period of increasing production and employment eventually reaches a maximum point of activity. This is followed by a slowdown or decrease in output until the economy hits its lowest point. This cyclic sequence is fundamental to understanding macroeconomic trends and the timing of various policy interventions and fiscal measures.

163. (A) Less competitive and more expensive national exports
When the value of the national currency increases compared to international counterparts, it can have mixed effects on the economy. While it makes imports cheaper for domestic consumers, it also makes the country's goods more expensive for foreign buyers. This can lead to a reduction in demand for exports, potentially hurting businesses that rely on international trade and affecting the overall national balance of payments.

164. (C) Legal mandate for 100% procurement of all MSP crops
Price stability for agricultural produce is managed through formal support prices for various crops announced before the sowing season. These prices act as a floor to prevent distress sales by farmers. However, the government does not always buy the entire national production of these crops. Instead, procurement operations are carried out to maintain buffer stocks and meet the requirements of the public distribution system.

165. (B) Guaranteed 100 days of rural wage employment - MGNREGA
Social welfare programs are designed to provide a safety net for vulnerable populations and promote rural development. One major initiative guarantees a specific amount of manual work to every rural household that requests it, helping to supplement incomes and build community assets. By providing a legal right to work, this scheme ensures basic financial stability for millions of workers during periods of low agricultural activity.

134. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
India has become a preferred destination for international patients seeking high-quality healthcare at competitive prices. The availability of advanced surgical procedures alongside traditional wellness systems acts as a major attraction. India is recognized globally for its highly skilled medical professionals and advanced healthcare infrastructure in major cities. This growth is supported by a reputation for medical excellence and modern hospital facilities.

135. (C) Difference between visible exports and visible imports
A country's total financial dealings with the rest of the world are documented in a comprehensive statement covering trade in goods. This specific balance tracks the difference in value between the physical commodities sent to other nations and those brought into the country. It is a vital indicator for assessing the external health of the economy and is a major component of the broader current account statement.

136. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The hospitality and travel industry experienced a significant downturn during the recent health crisis as movement was severely restricted. Recovery was not instant, but domestic travel played a vital role in driving the revival of the sector once lockdowns were lifted. This increased internal tourism helped hotels and transport services regain their financial footing even while international visitor numbers remained low.

137. (B) Finance Commission
The division of financial resources between the central and state governments is a fundamental aspect of the national framework. A specialized constitutional body is periodically appointed to recommend how tax revenues should be shared and to provide guidance on fiscal management. These recommendations ensure that all levels of government have adequate funds to meet their responsibilities and promote balanced regional development across the country.

138. (B) Access to affordable financial products for all groups
The rapid adoption of digital payment systems and banking services has simplified transactions for millions, including small merchants and rural residents. This shift towards formal finance helps in documenting financial activities, which was previously difficult in a cash-heavy environment. By bringing more people into the system, these efforts improve access to credit and support more transparent economic growth across various sectors and populations.

139. (B) I, II and III
The major economic shift in the early nineties was prompted by a severe external financial crisis and focused on opening up the economy. It involved reducing government control over industries and encouraging private participation and international trade. This era moved toward market-determined systems and included a significant adjustment of the national currency value to make exports more competitive and stabilize the balance of payments.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The central bank manages monetary stability by aiming for a specific rate of price increase over time. When retail prices rise significantly due to external factors like global supply chain issues, the repo rate is often increased to control inflation. This move reduces the money supply and helps bring price increases back within the specified range, ensuring overall economic stability and consumer protection.

141. (C) Secondary Sector - Manufacturing and Construction
The economy is divided into categories based on the nature of the activities performed. The extraction of natural resources is the primary stage, while the processing of raw materials into finished goods and the building of infrastructure represent the next level. Service-oriented tasks like banking and professional consultations form the tertiary and quaternary sectors, reflecting the varying complexity and types of economic production.

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productivity and incomes. A specialized credit system allows them to borrow money for farming expenses and has recently been expanded to include those involved in animal husbandry and fishing. This ensures that a wider range of food producers can meet their financial needs without relying on informal moneylenders with high rates.

175. (D) Monarchy
The self-reliance mission is built on several key foundations that drive national growth and resilience. These include the economy, infrastructure, and the utilization of a vibrant young population. The strategy also focuses on improving systems and meeting domestic demand. These pillars are designed to strengthen the country's democratic and economic framework, rather than relying on outdated forms of governance or centralized control systems.

176. (A) Migration of high-skilled individuals for better work
The movement of highly educated and skilled professionals from their home country to other nations is a significant challenge for the national economy. This trend is often driven by the search for better career opportunities and higher standards of living elsewhere. This loss of talent can impact the country's ability to innovate and grow, highlighting the importance of creating high-quality domestic employment.

177. (B) Promoting domestic products to boost self-reliance
Encouraging the consumption and production of indigenous goods is a central strategy for achieving economic independence. This approach aims to reduce the reliance on imports and strengthen the local manufacturing base by creating a sense of pride in domestic quality. By supporting homegrown industries, the nation can foster innovation, generate employment, and build more resilient internal supply chain networks for long-term growth.

178. (A) I, II, III, IV
Different types of employment offer varying levels of protection and benefits. Permanent positions in the public sector typically provide the highest security, followed by formal roles in private companies. In contrast, modern task-based work and daily labor offer much less stability, often lacking formal contracts or social safety nets. Understanding this hierarchy is essential for designing policies that improve the welfare of all types of workers.

179. (D) Natural farming prohibits external inputs unlike organic
While both sustainable farming methods aim to improve ecological health, they differ in their approach to inputs. One system allows for certain external biological additives to improve soil fertility. The other focuses on using only internal farm resources and natural processes to maintain productivity. This distinction is important for farmers choosing the best ecological approach for their specific needs and for building sustainable agricultural systems.

180. (D) Advise on fertilizer dosage to improve soil fertility
Promoting soil health through scientific analysis is essential for maintaining agricultural productivity. By providing farmers with detailed information about the nutrient status of their land, the government helps them use fertilizers more effectively. This targeted approach reduces costs and prevents environmental damage from overuse, ensuring that the soil remains productive for future crops and that farming stays economically viable for small landholders.

181. (D) Electric Vehicles manufacturing and adoption.
National policies are increasingly focused on promoting cleaner transportation to reduce pollution and dependence on oil. Financial incentives are provided to encourage the production and use of vehicles powered by electricity. This strategy supports the growth of a modern manufacturing sector while also contributing to global climate goals. By building the necessary charging infrastructure and making these vehicles more affordable, the nation aims for a greener future.

182. (B) 3 percent
Legal frameworks were established to ensure the government maintains fiscal discipline and limits its borrowing under normal economic conditions. The target for the gap between revenue and spending is set at a specific low percentage of

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150. (B) Short-term lending rate from the RBI to commercial banks
Monetary policy involves adjusting the cost of borrowing to control liquidity and inflation within the economy. When commercial banks face a shortage of funds, they borrow from the central bank at a specific interest rate. Changes in this rate influence the interest rates charged by banks to their customers, thereby impacting overall consumption and investment levels across various sectors of the national economy.

151. (C) Indebted corporates and bank non-performing assets
Financial stability can be threatened when both major companies and the banking sector face significant debt issues simultaneously. High levels of unpaid loans on bank balance sheets can restrict their ability to lend, while the heavy debt burden on corporations prevents them from investing in new projects. Addressing these linked problems is critical for restoring healthy credit flow and driving overall national economic growth and investment.

152. (C) National database for registering unorganized workers
The national database for unorganized workers was created to facilitate better delivery of social security benefits to the informal workforce. By registering on this portal, laborers across various sectors obtain a unique identity that helps the government track and provide targeted welfare assistance. This digital initiative is a major step toward formalizing the employment records of millions of previously undocumented workers in the country.

153. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
Sustainable farming practices emphasize the use of natural inputs and biological processes to maintain soil health. Techniques like avoiding chemical fertilizers and pesticides are central to this approach. Certain regions have successfully transitioned to these methods, with some states being officially recognized for their achievement. This shift restores natural fertility and ensures that farming remains viable for future generations without harming the local ecosystem.

154. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Foreign exchange reserves have grown significantly due to reforms that opened the economy to international trade and investment. By allowing market-determined exchange rates and liberalizing rules for foreign capital, the country became more attractive to global investors. These inflows of capital, combined with a focus on boosting exports, have helped build a strong financial cushion that ensures external economic stability and resilience.

155. (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
The process of the government selling its ownership in state-owned enterprises is a key policy for improving efficiency and raising funds. This can involve selling small portions of shares or significant stakes that include a change in management control. By bringing in private expertise and capital, the policy aims to make these businesses more competitive while allowing the state to focus on core governance functions.

156. (A) Encouraging cash transactions in real estate
Moving toward a more formal and transparent economy involves several key policy changes, such as the implementation of a unified tax system and the expansion of digital payments. These initiatives help in documenting financial activities and reducing the use of untraced currency in the market. Promoting electronic banking and tax compliance ensures that more economic activities are brought within the formal institutional framework and regulation.

157. (D) Temporary reduction in the central bank repo rate
Long-term changes to the fundamental rules of the economy aim to improve efficiency and attract investment. These reforms include things like deregulation, privatization, and updating labor laws. In contrast, short-term adjustments to interest rates by the central bank are part of monetary management used to control liquidity and inflation. These monetary moves are temporary and do not alter the underlying structural framework of the national economy.

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191. (B) Dramatic acceleration of national population growth rates
The national demographic profile is changing, with a significant increase in the proportion of the working-age population. This trend is occurring even as the overall rate of population growth slows down and fertility rates in many regions reach lower levels. Utilizing this large workforce effectively is critical for achieving a period of rapid and sustained economic growth through increased productivity and innovation across various sectors.

192. (B) Income Tax collected from individuals
Government income comes from various sources beyond traditional taxes on earnings and consumption. These include dividends from state-owned businesses, interest on loans, and various fees collected for public services. Taxes on personal income are a major part of direct tax revenue and are categorized differently from these non-tax receipts. Both types of income are essential for funding public expenditure and development projects.

193. (A) IV, II, I, III
India's economic history is marked by several key events that changed its structural framework over different decades. These began with the state taking control of major national carriers and banks, followed by a major shift toward liberalization. More recently, significant changes were made to the currency in circulation, and a unified national tax system was implemented to simplify the indirect tax structure for businesses.

194. (A) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan - Digital India - PM Gati Shakti
Major national missions have been launched in a specific sequence to address different social and economic priorities over the years. These began with a focus on sanitation and cleanliness, followed by a major initiative to build a digital infrastructure and improve internet access. The most recent focus has been on integrated logistics planning and multi-modal connectivity to drive efficient infrastructure development and national growth.

195. (A) Spending that creates assets or reduces liabilities
Spending by the government that leads to the creation of long-term physical or financial assets is essential for economic growth. This includes investment in infrastructure like roads, power plants, and machinery. This type of expenditure differs from daily operating costs because it builds the foundation for future productivity and can help in reducing the government's long-term financial obligations through improved efficiency and asset value.

196. (A) Increased subsidy burdens and a widened national CAD
A significant increase in the global price of energy has a major impact on the national economy because the country relies heavily on imported fuel. This leads to a higher cost for the government to maintain price support for consumers and increases the total amount spent on imports. Consequently, this puts pressure on the national current account balance and can lead to higher domestic inflation.

197. (C) Concerned Administrative Ministries/ Departments
Foreign investment proposals that do not fall under the automatic route require formal review by the government. This process is handled by the specific departments or ministries that manage the sector where the investment is being made. By delegating this responsibility, the government aims to ensure that proposals are evaluated by experts who understand the specific requirements and regulations of each industry.

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198. (A) SC/ST and Women entrepreneurs
Entrepreneurship is being promoted among specific social groups to ensure more inclusive economic growth. A dedicated national initiative provides financial support and guidance to help individuals from these segments set up their own businesses in manufacturing, services, or trade. By facilitating access to loans and resources, the scheme aims to empower these entrepreneurs and reduce social and economic inequalities across the country.

199. (B) I, II, III and IV
The core index comprises eight fundamental industries that drive industrial growth, including

166. (A) It is restricted only to farmers who cultivate cash crops
The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi is a central sector scheme designed to provide financial stability to landholding farmer families across the country regardless of the types of crops they grow. Eligible beneficiaries receive an annual sum distributed in three equal installments through direct benefit transfer. This initiative aims to meet the domestic requirements and farm input costs of small and marginal farmers nationwide.

167. (D) Funding micro-enterprises and small businesses
Small businesses are vital for employment and innovation, but they often struggle to access formal credit. A dedicated national initiative provides financial support to these micro-enterprises, helping them grow and become sustainable. By offering different categories of loans based on the stage of the business, the scheme ensures that small entrepreneurs have the capital needed to contribute to the national economy and development.

168. (D) Complete ban on online and digital education.
Modern educational reforms aim to transform the academic landscape by promoting a more inclusive and flexible learning environment. Key features include a new curricular structure and an emphasis on using regional languages in early education. The policy also strongly supports the use of digital technology and online learning to increase access and quality, preparing students for the requirements of a modern, technology-driven national and global economy.

169. (B) II and III only
International investment into a country brings in non-debt capital that does not increase the national financial burden. These inflows also facilitate the transfer of modern technology and management expertise, helping local industries become more efficient and competitive. While many sectors are open to these investments, specific rules govern the extent of participation allowed in sensitive areas like agriculture to protect local interests.

170. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Different types of financial gaps help in assessing the government's fiscal health from various perspectives. One measure looks at the total borrowing needed, while another focuses on the shortfall in daily revenue compared to operating expenses. Additional metrics exclude interest payments on past debt or grants used for creating assets, providing a clearer picture of current fiscal discipline and long-term economic investment priorities.

171. (C) HYV seeds, assured irrigation, and chemical fertilizers
The historical transformation of the farming sector focused on achieving food self-sufficiency through modern technology. This involved the use of specialized high-yield seeds combined with better irrigation and chemical inputs to dramatically increase production. These efforts allowed the nation to move away from a reliance on food imports and provided a more secure food supply for its growing population, shaping the future of agriculture.

172. (B) Upward trajectory reflecting a mature environment
The proliferation of high-value startups indicates a vibrant and maturing business environment where new ideas can quickly scale. Achieving significant valuation milestones reflects strong belief from global and domestic investors in the potential of these companies. This trend showcases the nation's capability for innovation and its attractiveness as a destination for venture capital, driving job creation and technological advancement in many diverse industrial sectors.

173. (B) Crowding Out Effect
When the state borrows large amounts of money from the financial market to fund its spending, it reduces the pool of funds available for private companies. This competition for capital can lead to higher interest rates, making it more expensive for businesses to invest in new projects. Managing the national deficit is therefore critical to ensure that private investment is not discouraged by excessive public sector borrowing.

174. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
Providing farmers with easy access to formal credit is essential for improving agricultural

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CHAPTER 08

Financial Institutions in India : RBI, Banks, SEBI and NBFIs

1. When the RBI provides ways and means advances (WMA) to the central and state governments, it exercises which of the following roles?
(A) Monetary Authority
(B) Banker's Bank
(C) Custodian of Foreign Exchange
(D) Government Banker

2. What is the primary purpose of Open Market Operations (OMOs) conducted by the RBI?
(A) To issue licenses to foreign banks
(B) To regulate the stock market
(C) Managing liquidity by buying or selling government securities
(D) To distribute agricultural subsidies directly to rural farmers

3. Initially established as a private shareholder's bank, in which year was the Reserve Bank of India nationalized?
(A) 1947
(B) 1955
(C) 1949
(D) 1969

4. While the RBI issues all other currency denominations, which authority is responsible for issuing the One Rupee note in India?
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) State Bank of India
(C) Ministry of Finance, Government of India
(D) President of India

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC):
I. It is a six-member committee constituted by the Central Government.
II. The RBI Governor is the ex-officio chairperson of the MPC.
III. It was established under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

6. Match List-I (Currency Printing Press/Mint) with List-II (Location) and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Currency Printing Press/Mint)
P. Bank Note Press
Q. Currency Note Press
R. Bharatiya Reserve Bank Note Mudran (BRBNMPL)
S. India Government Mint
List-II: (Location)
1. Nashik
2. Dewas
3. Mysuru
4. Mumbai
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

7. The Reserve Bank of India was established on April 1, 1935, under the provisions of which of the following acts?
(A) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
(B) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
(C) Government of India Act, 1935
(D) Indian Coinage Act, 1906

8. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)?
(A) The minimum percentage of deposits that banks must maintain as cash with the RBI
(B) Liquid asset percentage maintained from net demand and time liabilities

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(C) The maximum total borrowing limit of commercial banks from the RBI
(D) The rate at which the RBI buys government securities from the market

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF):
I. It helps banks resolve short-term cash shortages.
II. Transactions under LAF require government securities as collateral.
III. It is a qualitative instrument of monetary policy.
IV. The Marginal Standing Facility operates within the broader LAF framework.
Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

10. In its role as the Lender of Last Resort, the RBI provides liquidity to which of the following entities when they face financial panic?
(A) State Governments
(B) Large Non-Banking Financial Companies only
(C) Commercial Banks
(D) General Public

11. What is the objective of the Clean Note Policy implemented by the Reserve Bank of India?
(A) To withdraw all physical cash and replace it with digital currency
(B) To mandate citizens to wash currency notes to prevent diseases
(C) To print notes exclusively on polymer material
(D) To ensure citizens receive good quality currency notes and coins

12. As the monetary authority of the country, what is the primary objective of the Reserve Bank of India?
(A) Maximizing the annual profit margins for commercial banks
(B) Directing all foreign direct investment into the country
(C) Maintaining price stability while supporting economic growth
(D) Managing the overall fiscal deficit of the central government

13. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The RBI increases the Repo Rate during periods of high inflation.
Reason (R): An increase in the Repo Rate makes borrowing expensive, thereby reducing overall money supply and curbing demand-pull inflation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

14. What is the current inflation target mandated to the Monetary Policy Committee by the Government of India?
(A) 2 percent with a margin of 2 percent
(B) 4 percent with a margin of 2 percent
(C) 5 percent with a margin of 1 percent
(D) 6 percent with a margin of 2 percent

15. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: India's foreign exchange reserves are actively managed by the Reserve Bank of India.
Statement II: The composition of foreign currency assets includes investments in US Treasury bills and bonds of other foreign governments.
(A) Statement I is true, Statement II is false
(B) Statement I is false, Statement II is true
(C) Both statements are true and Statement II is related to Statement I
(D) Both statements are false

16. Which commission originally recommended the creation of the Reserve Bank of India?
(A) Hilton Young Commission
(B) Hunter Commission
(C) Narasimham Committee
(D) Rangarajan Committee

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17. Arrange the following components of India's Foreign Exchange Reserves in descending order of their usual proportional value:
I. Foreign Currency Assets
II. Gold
III. Special Drawing Rights (SDRs)

IV. Reserve Position in the IMF
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) IV, III, II, I

18. Match List-I (Function of RBI) with List-II (Description) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:
List-I: (Function of RBI)
P. Monetary Authority
Q. Banker's Bank
R. Government Banker
S. Regulator of Banking System
List-II: (Description)
1. Provides Ways and Means Advances
2. Issues licenses to open new branches
3. Formulates the Repo Rate
4. Maintains CRR accounts of banks
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

19. Which pair correctly matches the monetary policy tool with its nature?
(A) Cash Reserve Ratio - Qualitative Tool
(B) Margin Requirements - Quantitative Tool
(C) Moral Suasion - Quantitative Tool
(D) Open Market Operations - Quantitative Tool

20. An increase in the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by the RBI generally results in which of the following?
(A) Decrease in the lending capacity of commercial banks
(B) Increase in the lending capacity of commercial banks
(C) Immediate rise in foreign direct investment
(D) Decrease in the repo rate

21. If the RBI buys US Dollars aggressively from the domestic foreign exchange market, what is the immediate effect on domestic liquidity?
(A) Domestic liquidity decreases
(B) Domestic liquidity remains entirely unchanged
(C) Domestic liquidity increases
(D) CRR automatically increases

22. Which of the following is not a core function of the Reserve Bank of India?
(A) Banker to the Government
(B) Acceptance of deposits from the general public
(C) Lender of the Last Resort
(D) Controller of Credit

23. How many members constitute the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) in India?
(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 7

24. Under which system does the Reserve Bank of India currently issue currency notes?
(A) Proportional Reserve System
(B) Maximum Fiduciary System
(C) Fixed Fiduciary System
(D) Minimum Reserve System

25. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Reverse Repo Rate.
(A) It is the rate at which the RBI absorbs liquidity from banks.
(B) It is used to inject long-term liquidity into the economy.
(C) It is generally lower than the Repo Rate.
(D) Banks earn interest by parking their surplus funds with the RBI under this window.

26. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of events related to the Reserve Bank of India?
(A) Establishment of RBI, Shifting of headquarters to Mumbai, Nationalization of RBI, Enactment of Banking Regulation Act
(B) Shifting of headquarters to Mumbai, Establishment of RBI, Enactment of Banking Regulation Act, Nationalization of RBI
(C) Establishment of RBI, Nationalization of RBI, Shifting of headquarters to Mumbai, Enactment of Banking Regulation Act
(D) Enactment of Banking Regulation Act, Establishment of RBI, Shifting of headquarters to Mumbai, Nationalization of RBI

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(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

64. In digital banking, the Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) system is primarily meant for large value transactions. What is the minimum amount that can be remitted through RTGS?
(A) Rs. 50,000
(B) Rs. 1,00,000
(C) Rs. 2,00,000
(D) Rs. 5,00,000

65. What is the standard shareholding pattern of a Regional Rural Bank among the Central Government, State Government, and the Sponsor Bank, respectively?
(A) 50% : 15% : 35%
(B) 35% : 15% : 50%
(C) 33% : 33% : 34%
(D) 50% : 25% : 25%

66. Match List-I (Digital Banking Term) with List-II (Description) and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Digital Banking Term)
P. IMPS
Q. UPI
R. AePS
S. CVV
List-II: (Description)
1. Biometric authenticated financial service
2. Security feature on credit/debit cards
3. 24x7 instant interbank electronic fund transfer
4. System that powers multiple bank accounts into a single mobile application
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

67. Which term is defined as the process of ensuring access to financial services and timely and adequate credit where needed by vulnerable groups at an affordable cost?
(A) Financial Engineering
(B) Shadow Banking
(C) Financial Inclusion
(D) Venture Capital Financing

68. Given below are two statements regarding NABARD:
Statement I: NABARD provides short-term and long-term refinance to cooperative banks and RRBs.
Statement II: NABARD directly accepts deposits from the general public for rural development projects.
(A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

69. Given below are two statements regarding cooperative banking:
Statement I: District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) operate at the district level and form the middle tier of the cooperative credit structure.
Statement II: DCCBs act as a link between State Cooperative Banks and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

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70. As per current RBI guidelines, what is the minimum paid-up voting equity capital requirement for setting up a new Small Finance Bank?
(A) Rs. 100 crore
(B) Rs. 200 crore
(C) Rs. 50 crore
(D) Rs. 1000 crore

71. Which of the following is the best description of a "Phishing" attack in digital banking?
(A) Fraudulent communications used to extract data
(B) Physically stealing a debit card from a customer
(C) Infecting a bank's central server to hold customer data for ransom
(D) A malfunction in the UPI payment gateway causing transaction failures

(C) State Bank of India Act, 1955
(D) Financial Resolution and Deposit Insurance Act

38. Which of the following is not a recognized sub-category of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) under RBI guidelines?
(A) Sub-standard Assets
(B) Doubtful Assets
(C) Loss Assets
(D) Performing Overdue Assets

39. Which tribunal serves as the Adjudicating Authority for corporate insolvency resolution under the IBC?
(A) Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT)
(B) Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)
(C) High Courts of respective states
(D) National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)

40. Which of the following categories of banks are generally excluded from the stringent provisions of the Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework of the RBI?
(A) Public Sector Banks
(B) Private Sector Banks
(C) Foreign Banks operating through branches
(D) Regional Rural Banks

41. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): The RBI mandates priority sector lending targets for commercial banks in India.
Reason (R): The primary objective is to ensure that adequate institutional credit flows to vulnerable and employment-intensive sectors of the economy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

42. Which banks are currently classified as Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs) in India?
(A) SBI, PNB, and Bank of Baroda
(B) HDFC Bank, Axis Bank, and Kotak Mahindra Bank
(C) SBI, ICICI Bank, and HDFC Bank
(D) SBI, Canara Bank, and Union Bank of India

43. Match List-I (Committee/Act) with List-II (Related Objective) and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Committee/Act)
P. Narasimham Committee (1991)
Q. SARFAESI Act (2002)
R. P.J. Nayak Committee (2014)
S. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (2016)
List-II: (Related Objective)
1. Time-bound resolution of corporate insolvency
2. Governance of Boards of Banks in India
3. Empowering banks to recover NPAs without court intervention
4. Structural reforms in the banking and financial sector
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

44. Given below are two statements regarding bank nationalization:
Statement I: The second round of nationalization took place in 1980, involving 6 commercial banks.
Statement II: The primary objective of nationalization was to align the banking sector with the socialist goals of the state and expand rural branch networks.
(A) Statement I is true and Statement II is false
(B) Statement I is false and Statement II is true
(C) Both statements are true
(D) Both statements are false

45. Which of the following sectors is not explicitly classified as a priority sector by the RBI?
(A) Renewable Energy
(B) Education
(C) Automobile Manufacturing
(D) Social Infrastructure

46. Consider the following parameters under the RBI's Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework:
I. Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)
II. Net Non-Performing Assets (NPA)
III. Tier-1 Leverage Ratio

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IV. Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) maintenance
V. Return on Assets (RoA)
Which of the above statements correctly represent the core indicators tracked under the revised PCA framework for banks?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, II and V only
(D) I, III, IV and V only

47. Once a corporate insolvency resolution process is initiated under the IBC, what is the immediate effect on the company's board of directors?
(A) The board gains absolute powers to sell assets
(B) Powers vest in an Interim Resolution Professional
(C) All board members are immediately arrested for fraud
(D) The board is replaced by government bureaucrats

48. Which dedicated body was constituted by the RBI in 1994 to undertake consolidated supervision of the financial sector comprising commercial banks, financial institutions, and NBFCs?
(A) Financial Stability and Development Council
(B) Board for Financial Supervision
(C) Monetary Policy Committee
(D) Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation

49. Which is the most appropriate description of "Provisioning Coverage Ratio" (PCR) in the context of commercial banks?
(A) Ratio of bad loan funds to total NPAs
(B) Ratio of tier-1 capital to risk-weighted assets
(C) Percentage of total deposits held in cash forms
(D) Percentage of loans for the priority sector only

50. According to the standard RBI definition, a loan account is classified as a Non-Performing Asset (NPA) if interest or principal remains overdue for a continuous period of more than:
(A) 30 days
(B) 60 days
(C) 90 days
(D) 180 days

51. Within the overall PSL target for domestic commercial banks, what is the sub-target prescribed for lending to 'Weaker Sections'?
(A) 5 percent
(B) 8 percent
(C) 12 percent
(D) 18 percent

52. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Foreign banks operating in India are completely exempt from the priority sector lending targets of the RBI.
Statement II: Foreign banks can operate in India either through branches or as Wholly Owned Subsidiaries (WOS).
(A) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
(B) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

53. How many major commercial banks were nationalized during the first round of bank nationalization in July 1969?
(A) 6
(B) 12
(C) 14
(D) 20

54. Given below are two statements regarding the IBC:
Statement I: Under the IBC, both financial creditors and operational creditors can initiate the corporate insolvency resolution process.
Statement II: Financial creditors provide loans, while operational creditors provide goods and services.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

55. The "Twin Balance Sheet Problem" in the Indian economy context refers to the impaired balance sheets of which two entities?
(A) Commercial Banks and Large Corporate

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Houses
(B) The Central Government and State Governments
(C) The RBI and Commercial Banks
(D) Foreign Portfolio Investors and Domestic Mutual Funds

56. Which of the following best defines a "Scheduled Commercial Bank" in India?
(A) A bank in the Second Schedule of the RBI Act, 1934
(B) A bank that is owned 100% by the Government of India
(C) A bank that exclusively lends to the agricultural sector
(D) A bank listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange platform

57. What is the total Priority Sector Lending (PSL) target for domestic scheduled commercial banks (excluding SFBs and RRBs) as a percentage of Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC)?
(A) 18 percent
(B) 25 percent
(C) 40 percent
(D) 75 percent

58. High levels of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) directly trigger RBI intervention. Which of the following is the primary effect of high NPAs on a bank's balance sheet?
(A) Eroded profits due to higher provisioning
(B) Continuous increase in the bank's core capital
(C) Enhancement of the bank's global credit rating
(D) Automatic reduction in the SLR requirements

59. In which year was the comprehensive Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) enacted in India?
(A) 2012
(B) 2014
(C) 2016
(D) 2018

60. Which of the following represents the correct sequential order of banking sector reforms and events in India?
(A) Establishment of SBI, Nationalization of 14 Banks, Narasimham Committee I, Implementation of IBC
(B) Nationalization of 14 Banks, Establishment of SBI, Implementation of IBC, Narasimham Committee I
(C) Narasimham Committee I, Establishment of SBI, Nationalization of 14 Banks, Implementation of IBC
(D) Establishment of SBI, Narasimham Committee I, Nationalization of 14 Banks, Implementation of IBC

61. Consider the following statements regarding Small Finance Banks (SFBs):
I. They must extend at least 75% of their Adjusted Net Bank Credit to the priority sector.
II. Their primary objective is to provide credit to small business units and marginal farmers.
III. They are restricted from accepting term deposits.
IV. At least 50% of their loan portfolio must constitute loans and advances of up to Rs. 25 lakh.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

62. What is the most appropriate description of the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)?
(A) Rural infrastructure fund from bank PSL shortfalls
(B) A fund used to subsidize fertilizers for farmers
(C) A fund generated through foreign direct investment
(D) A corpus used to bail out public sector banks

63. Given below are two statements regarding PMJDY:
Statement I: Accounts opened under PMJDY are basic savings bank deposit accounts with zero balance requirement.
Statement II: PMJDY account holders are eligible for an overdraft facility after a period of satisfactory operation.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect

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(B) Regional Rural Banks
(C) Ministry of Agriculture
(D) Reserve Bank of India

81. Which of the following is not commonly classified as a cybersecurity threat in the digital banking sector?
(A) Phishing
(B) Ransomware
(C) Prompt Corrective Action
(D) Vishing

82. Which activity is a Small Finance Bank (SFB) not permitted to do according to RBI guidelines?
(A) Set up subsidiaries to undertake non-banking financial activities
(B) Accept fixed deposits
(C) Lend to micro and small enterprises
(D) Issue credit cards

83. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) were established under the provisions of an Ordinance passed in which year?
(A) 1969
(B) 1975
(C) 1982
(D) 1991

84. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the regulation of Urban Cooperative Banks (UCBs) in India.
(A) They are traditionally subjected to dual control by the RBI and the Registrar of Cooperative Societies.
(B) The RBI regulates their banking operations.
(C) The RBI has absolutely no supervisory authority over multi-state UCBs.
(D) The Registrar of Cooperative Societies regulates management and administrative matters.

85. Which of the following functions does NABARD not perform?
(A) Providing refinance facilities to eligible rural lending institutions
(B) Supervising Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Banks
(C) Issuing directly customized retail loans to individual farmers
(D) Managing the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

86. Arrange the following financial inclusion milestones in their correct chronological order of introduction:
I. Establishment of Regional Rural Banks
II. Nationalization of 14 major commercial banks
III. Launch of Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
IV. Introduction of Small Finance Banks
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

87. Which of the following highlights the core conceptual difference between NEFT and RTGS?
(A) NEFT handles large values only, while RTGS handles only small values.
(B) NEFT settles transactions in half-hourly batches, whereas RTGS processes transactions continuously on a real-time basis.
(C) NEFT is managed by private banks, whereas RTGS is managed by the RBI.
(D) NEFT can be used for international transfers, whereas RTGS cannot.

88. "Banking the unbanked, securing the unsecured, funding the unfunded." This motto is most closely associated with which of the following government schemes?
(A) Sovereign Gold Bond Scheme
(B) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
(C) Make in India
(D) Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana

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89. The short-term cooperative credit structure in India typically operates on a three-tier setup. Which entity usually forms the base level tier at the village level?
(A) State Cooperative Banks
(B) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)
(C) District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs)
(D) Land Development Banks

90. The recent amalgamation of Regional Rural Banks by the Government of India is primarily aimed at producing which of the following effects?
(A) Enhancing capital, efficiency, and

72. Which of the following statements correctly identifies a key restriction placed on Payment Banks in India?
(A) They cannot accept any demand deposits from the public.
(B) They cannot undertake any lending activities.
(C) They cannot issue ATM or debit cards.
(D) They cannot offer internet banking services.

73. Consider the following funds managed by NABARD:
I. Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)
II. Micro Irrigation Fund
III. Financial Inclusion Fund
IV. Warehouse Infrastructure Fund
V. Long Term Irrigation Fund
Which of the above funds are actively managed by NABARD?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, III and V only
(C) II, III, IV and V only
(D) I, II, III, IV and V

74. Which of the following is a correct pairing of a prominent Regional Rural Bank operating in Madhya Pradesh with its headquarters?
(A) Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank - Bhopal
(B) Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank - Jabalpur
(C) Madhyanchal Gramin Bank - Sagar
(D) Rewa Sidhi Gramin Bank - Gwalior

75. Which overarching organization has developed and currently operates the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) system in India?
(A) Reserve Bank of India
(B) NITI Aayog
(C) Indian Banks' Association
(D) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)

76. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), a flagship national mission for financial inclusion, was launched in which year?
(A) 2012
(B) 2014
(C) 2016
(D) 2018

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77. Which of the following represents the correct order of the institutional credit flow channel from the apex agricultural body to the farmer?
(A) NABARD → State Cooperative Banks → District Central Cooperative Banks → Primary Agricultural Credit Societies → Farmer
(B) NABARD → Primary Agricultural Credit Societies → District Central Cooperative Banks → State Cooperative Banks → Farmer
(C) RBI → Primary Agricultural Credit Societies → NABARD → State Cooperative Banks → Farmer
(D) State Cooperative Banks → NABARD → Primary Agricultural Credit Societies → District Central Cooperative Banks → Farmer

78. Match List-I (Committee) with List-II (Recommendation Area) and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Committee)
P. Nachiket Mor Committee
Q. Usha Thorat Committee
R. Shivaraman Committee
S. R.V. Gupta Committee
List-II: (Recommendation Area)
1. Small Finance Banks
2. Payment Banks
3. Agricultural Credit
4. Establishment of NABARD
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

79. Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank was formed by the amalgamation of Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank and Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank. Which scheduled commercial bank is its sponsor bank?
(A) State Bank of India
(B) Bank of India
(C) Central Bank of India
(D) Punjab National Bank

80. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established in 1982 by transferring the agricultural credit functions of which institution?
(A) State Bank of India

27. Which of the following is not included in India's Foreign Exchange Reserves managed by the RBI?
(A) Foreign Direct Investment inflows pending utilization
(B) Foreign Currency Assets
(C) Special Drawing Rights
(D) Reserve Tranche Position in the IMF

28. Which department of the RBI handles the core mechanism of issuing currency notes?
(A) Issue Department
(B) Department of Economic and Policy Research
(C) Foreign Exchange Department
(D) Banking Operations Department

29. The Liquidity Adjustment Facility (LAF) allows banks to borrow money through repurchase agreements. Which rates operate under the LAF window?
(A) Bank Rate and MSF Rate
(B) CRR and SLR
(C) Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate
(D) Base Rate and MCLR

30. Which term defines the fixed interest rate at which the Reserve Bank of India provides overnight liquidity to banks against the collateral of government securities?
(A) Reverse Repo Rate
(B) Bank Rate
(C) Marginal Standing Facility Rate
(D) Repo Rate

31. Find the odd one out from the following list of banks based on their ownership structure in the Indian banking sector.
(A) State Bank of India
(B) Punjab National Bank
(C) Federal Bank
(D) Bank of India

32. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the SARFAESI Act, 2002.
(A) It allows banks to auction properties of defaulters to recover loans.
(B) It is applicable only to unsecured loans without any collateral.
(C) It provides for the establishment of Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs).
(D) Agricultural land is exempted from the provisions of this Act.

33. When a bank is placed under the Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework, which of the following restrictions is most likely to be imposed?
(A) Complete ban on accepting new deposits
(B) Restriction on dividend distribution and remittance of profits
(C) Immediate nationalization of the bank
(D) Mandatory merger with a foreign bank

34. Consider the following categories of lending:
I. Agriculture
II. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME)
III. Large scale steel manufacturing plants
Which of the above categories represent valid categories under Priority Sector Lending (PSL)?
(A) I only
(B) I and II only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

35. What was the minimum deposit criterion used to select the commercial banks for the 1969 nationalization?
(A) Banks with deposits over Rs. 10 crore
(B) Banks with deposits over Rs. 50 crore
(C) Banks with deposits over Rs. 100 crore
(D) Banks with deposits over Rs. 200 crore

36. How do Priority Sector Lending Certificates (PSLCs) help banks?
(A) Enabling banks to trade PSL shortfall or excess
(B) Allowing banks to completely opt out of mandated PSL targets by paying a penalty fee
(C) They are given as subsidies to farmers to buy tractors
(D) They allow foreign banks to bypass Indian tax laws

37. Under which legislation does the Reserve Bank of India derive its comprehensive powers to license, supervise, and inspect commercial banks?
(A) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
(B) Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

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technology
(B) Privatizing rural banking operations completely
(C) Converting them into Small Finance Banks
(D) Shifting focus entirely to urban corporate lending

91. What is the maximum tenure of the Chairman of SEBI, as generally appointed by the Central Government?
(A) 3 years, subject to reappointment, up to the age of 65 years
(B) 5 years, subject to reappointment, up to the age of 65 years
(C) 4 years, not eligible for reappointment
(D) 5 years, up to the age of 70 years

92. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Listing requirements mandate that listed companies must make continuous disclosures of material events.
Statement II: A company can be delisted from a stock exchange if it fails to comply with the listing agreement.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

93. Given below are two statements regarding SEBI's composition:
Statement I: The SEBI Board consists of a Chairman appointed by the Central Government.
Statement II: The Board does not include any representative from the Reserve Bank of India.
(A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

94. What does the Net Asset Value (NAV) of a mutual fund best represent?
(A) The total funds raised by the mutual fund since inception
(B) The fixed interest return guaranteed to the investor
(C) The daily calculated market price of one mutual fund unit
(D) The administrative cost deducted from the investor's capital

95. In the context of the primary market, what does the Draft Red Herring Prospectus (DRHP) contain?
(A) The exact price and quantity of the shares being issued
(B) Business, financial, and risk data without price or quantity
(C) A guarantee of minimum returns for retail investors
(D) Confidential communications between the company's board and SEBI

96. Which of the following scenarios is not treated as an illegal insider trading activity by SEBI?
(A) A director buying shares knowing an unannounced merger will happen
(B) A promoter buying shares through an announced pre-planned trading plan approved by the compliance officer
(C) An employee selling shares based on a confidential severe drop in quarterly profits
(D) A chartered accountant tipping off a friend about an upcoming bonus issue

97. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was initially set up as a non-statutory body in 1988. In which year was it given statutory powers?
(A) 1990
(B) 1991
(C) 1992
(D) 1999

98. Under SEBI IPO norms, what is the mandatory lock-in period for the minimum promoter contribution of 20% post-issue?
(A) 6 months
(B) 18 months
(C) 3 years
(D) 5 years

99. Consider the following statements regarding Circuit Breakers in the Indian stock market:
I. They are designed to prevent extreme market volatility.
II. They bring about a coordinated trading halt across all equity and derivative markets.

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153. What is the current maximum limit of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) permitted in the Indian insurance sector under the automatic route?
(A) 26 percent
(B) 49 percent
(C) 74 percent
(D) 100 percent

154. Which of the following officials is not a member of the Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC)?
(A) Chairman, State Bank of India
(B) Governor, RBI
(C) Chairman, SEBI
(D) Chairman, IRDAI

155. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the difference between CBDC (Digital Rupee) and Cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin.
(A) CBDC volatility is driven by market speculation
(B) CBDC is a sovereign currency issued by a central bank.
(C) Cryptocurrencies are generally decentralized and lack sovereign backing.
(D) CBDC has the legal tender status in India, while Bitcoin does not.

156. Arrange the following steps involved in the macroprudential surveillance process coordinated by the FSDC in a logical sequence:
I. Identification of systemic risks
II. Collection of data across financial sectors
III. Formulation of coordinated policy responses
IV. Implementation of mitigative measures by respective regulators
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

157. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) was constituted based on the recommendations of which committee?
(A) Malhotra Committee
(B) Narasimham Committee
(C) Rangarajan Committee
(D) Kelkar Committee

158. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The implementation of CBDC utilizes distributed ledger technology or blockchain-based systems.
Statement II: A CBDC ensures a higher degree of anonymity than physical cash transactions.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

159. The establishment of the FSDC in 2010 was a result of the recommendations made by which committee?
(A) Narasimham Committee
(B) Raghuram Rajan Committee on Financial Sector Reforms
(C) Urjit Patel Committee
(D) Uday Kotak Committee

160. Which of the following is the correct age group eligible to subscribe to the Atal Pension Yojana (APY)?
(A) 18 to 40 years
(B) 21 to 50 years
(C) 18 to 60 years
(D) 25 to 55 years

161. Which is the most appropriate description of the functional relationship between the FSDC and the RBI?
(A) FSDC completely supersedes RBI in all monetary policy decisions.
(B) RBI is a subordinate department under the FSDC.
(C) FSDC handles currency issuance while RBI handles regulation.
(D) FSDC focuses on systemic inter-regulatory issues, while RBI retains its autonomy over monetary policy and banking regulation.

162. Which concept describes the practice where an insurance company transfers a portion of its risk portfolio to another party to reduce the likelihood of a massive payout?
(A) Bancassurance
(B) Underwriting
(C) Securitization
(D) Reinsurance

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trading in securities.
II. SEBI can compel the listing of public companies to protect investors.
III. SEBI possesses quasi-judicial powers to conduct hearings and pass penalty orders.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

109. Find the odd one out among the following financial instruments based on their market issuance.
(A) Initial Public Offering
(B) Rights Issue
(C) Private Placement
(D) Trading of shares on the Bombay Stock Exchange

110. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): SEBI mandates the use of Application Supported by Blocked Amount (ASBA) for IPO applications.
Reason (R): ASBA ensures that the application money remains in the investor's bank account earning interest until shares are allotted.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

111. Given below are two statements regarding SEBI's enforcement actions:
Statement I: SEBI has the authority to impose heavy financial penalties on entities found guilty of insider trading.
Statement II: SEBI can direct offenders to disgorge the ill-gotten gains made through market manipulation.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

112. If an entity is penalized by SEBI for a market violation, where can it file an immediate appeal against the SEBI order?
(A) National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)
(B) Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)
(C) Reserve Bank of India
(D) High Court of Mumbai

113. Which term defines the process by which a privately held company first offers its shares to the public to raise capital?
(A) Rights Issue
(B) Offer for Sale
(C) Initial Public Offering (IPO)
(D) Follow-on Public Offer (FPO)

114. SEBI has recently transitioned the Indian equity secondary market to which of the following rolling settlement cycles?
(A) T+3
(B) T+2
(C) T+1
(D) T+0 (instantaneous for all trades)

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115. What is the purpose of the "Green Shoe Option" in an IPO?
(A) To allow promoters to exit the company immediately
(B) To reserve shares exclusively for environmental initiatives
(C) To block retail investors from participating
(D) Over-allotment option to stabilize post-listing share prices

116. SEBI exercises regulatory jurisdiction over various entities in the financial market. Which of the following entities is not regulated by SEBI?
(A) Stock Exchanges
(B) Mutual Funds
(C) Foreign Portfolio Investors
(D) Life Insurance Companies

117. Identify the incorrect statement comparing open-ended and close-ended mutual funds.
(A) Open-ended funds allow investors to buy or sell units at any time at the current NAV.
(B) Close-ended funds have a fixed maturity period.
(C) Close-ended funds are listed on stock exchanges to provide liquidity to investors.

(B) It is given to a household with an annual income up to Rs. 3,00,000.
(C) The loan must be backed by pledging agricultural land.
(D) There is no pre-payment penalty on the loan.

136. Consider the following terms associated with Options derivatives:
I. Call Option
II. Put Option
III. Strike Price
IV. Premium
V. Expiry Date
Which of the above components reflect the elements of a standard option contract?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) III, IV and V only
(C) I, II, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III, IV and V

137. Consider the following regulatory lessons drawn by the RBI from the IL&FS crisis:
I. Need for tighter liquidity monitoring and ALM frameworks for NBFCs
II. Introduction of Scale Based Regulation (SBR) for NBFCs
III. Allowing NBFCs to accept demand deposits to ease liquidity
Which of the above actions were implemented following the crisis?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

138. Match List-I (Bond Market Term) with List-II (Definition) and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Bond Market Term)
P. Face Value
Q. Coupon Rate
R. Yield to Maturity (YTM)
S. Maturity Date
List-II: (Definition)
1. The fixed interest rate paid periodically on the bond
2. The total return anticipated if the bond is held until it matures
3. The date on which the principal amount must be repaid
4. The principal amount of the bond
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

139. Which of the following highlights the best argument for the importance of NBFCs in the Indian economy?
(A) They have the power to print currency notes.
(B) Serving unbanked sectors and providing credit to MSMEs
(C) They accept demand deposits without any KYC requirements.
(D) They are completely risk-free institutions backed by sovereign guarantees.

140. What is the current minimum Net Owned Fund (NOF) requirement for registering a new generic NBFC with the RBI?
(A) Rs. 1 crore
(B) Rs. 2 crore (being progressively increased to Rs. 10 crore)
(C) Rs. 50 crore
(D) Rs. 100 crore

141. Given below are two statements regarding MFI regulations:
Statement I: The RBI has completely deregulated the interest rates charged by MFIs, subject to the rates being transparent and not usurious.
Statement II: MFIs are allowed to use harsh recovery practices if a borrower defaults on a collateral-free loan.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

142. Following the merger of the Forward Markets Commission (FMC) in 2015, which authority currently regulates the commodity derivatives market in India?
(A) Ministry of Agriculture
(B) Reserve Bank of India
(C) Competition Commission of India
(D) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

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127. What defines the primary difference between a forward contract and a futures contract in the derivatives market?
(A) Forward contracts are traded on exchanges, while futures are traded over-the-counter.
(B) Forward contracts do not involve underlying assets, while futures do.
(C) Futures are exchange-traded and standardized; forwards are OTC
(D) Futures contracts are strictly illegal in India, while forward contracts are not.

128. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: NBFCs form an integral part of the payment and settlement system in India.
Statement II: NBFCs cannot issue demand drafts or cheques drawn on themselves like regular banks.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

129. Match List-I (Crisis Event) with List-II (Core Vulnerability Exposed) and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Crisis Event)
P. IL&FS Crisis
Q. DHFL Crisis
R. PMC Bank Crisis
S. Yes Bank Crisis
List-II: (Core Vulnerability Exposed)
1. Severe asset-liability mismatch in infrastructure funding
2. Corporate governance failure and siphoning of funds in housing finance
3. Fictitious accounts and massive exposure to a single bankrupt real estate firm
4. Aggressive lending and under-reporting of NPAs by private bank management
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

130. Identify the correct statement regarding the relationship between bond prices and interest rates.
(A) Bond prices and interest rates move in the same direction.
(B) When prevailing interest rates rise, the prices of existing bonds fall.
(C) Interest rate changes have no impact on the market price of existing bonds.
(D) Rising interest rates decrease the yield of existing bonds.

131. By providing credit to self-help groups (SHGs) and rural women, what macro-economic effect do MFIs directly promote?
(A) Unchecked inflation
(B) Financial inclusion and grassroots entrepreneurship
(C) Capital flight to foreign countries
(D) Increase in the fiscal deficit

132. Which of the following is generally not used as an underlying asset for commodity derivatives in India?
(A) Precious Metals (Gold, Silver)
(B) Agricultural Products (Soybean, Chana)
(C) Real Estate Properties
(D) Energy products (Crude Oil)

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133. NBFCs are often referred to as part of the "Shadow Banking" system. What does this term imply?
(A) Operating bank-like activities outside strict bank regulations
(B) They operate illegally in the black market.
(C) They are dummy corporations used for money laundering.
(D) They operate exclusively during night hours for international trading.

134. Which statement accurately describes Deposit-taking NBFCs (NBFC-D)?
(A) They can accept deposits repayable on demand.
(B) They are regulated exclusively by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
(C) Accepting term deposits under strict RBI regulations
(D) They are covered by the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC).

135. Under the revised RBI regulatory framework for microfinance loans, which of the following is not a characteristic of a microfinance loan?
(A) It is a collateral-free loan.

(D) Open-ended funds cannot issue new units once the initial subscription period is over.

118. What is the most encompassing primary objective of SEBI?
(A) Guaranteeing high financial returns for all market investments
(B) Managing systematic disinvestment of public sector undertakings
(C) Dictating national monetary policy based on stock market trends
(D) Regulating the market and protecting the interests of investors

119. Which is the oldest stock exchange in Asia, recognized under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956?
(A) Bombay Stock Exchange
(B) National Stock Exchange
(C) Calcutta Stock Exchange
(D) Tokyo Stock Exchange

120. Arrange the following steps of an IPO process in the correct chronological sequence:
I. Filing of DRHP with SEBI
II. Appointment of Merchant Bankers
III. Bidding by investors
IV. Listing and trading on stock exchanges
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

121. Given below are two statements regarding the bond market in India:
Statement I: Government Securities (G-Secs) generally carry a lower risk of default compared to corporate bonds.
Statement II: The corporate bond market in India is significantly larger and more liquid than the government bond market.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

122. An Asset-Liability Mismatch (ALM) crisis in an NBFC typically occurs due to which of the following situations?
(A) Borrowing long-term funds to finance short-term assets
(B) Maintaining excessively high capital adequacy ratios
(C) Restricting lending exclusively to the priority sector
(D) Using short-term funds to finance long-term illiquid assets

123. A farmer enters into a futures contract to sell his upcoming wheat harvest at a predetermined price. What is the primary financial strategy he is employing?
(A) Arbitrage
(B) Speculation
(C) Insider Trading
(D) Hedging

124. Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) primarily provide financial services to which demographic segment?
(A) Large multinational corporations
(B) Low-income individuals and populations lacking access to traditional banking
(C) Non-Resident Indians (NRIs)
(D) High Net-worth Individuals (HNIs)

125. Which of the following banking activities is an NBFC explicitly prohibited from undertaking?
(A) Making loans and advances
(B) Acquisition of shares and bonds
(C) Conducting hire-purchase businesses
(D) Accepting demand deposits and issuing own cheques

126. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Microfinance institutions heavily rely on the Joint Liability Group (JLG) model.
Reason (R): In a JLG, members offer mutual guarantees, which acts as social collateral and ensures high repayment rates without physical collateral.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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143. A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is registered under which of the following acts?
(A) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
(B) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
(C) Companies Act, 1956/2013
(D) Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007

144. Which term refers to the risk that the failure of a large NBFC like IL&FS could trigger a domino effect, leading to the collapse of other financial institutions and markets?
(A) Systemic Risk
(B) Sovereign Risk
(C) Interest Rate Risk
(D) Foreign Exchange Risk

145. Identify the incorrect statement concerning NBFC depositors.
(A) Depositors of NBFCs do not receive the insurance facility of the DICGC.
(B) NBFCs can offer interest rates higher than the maximum limit prescribed by the RBI.
(C) The repayment of deposits by NBFCs is not guaranteed by the RBI.
(D) Only highly rated NBFCs are permitted to accept public deposits.

146. Arrange the following milestones of the derivatives market in India in chronological order:
I. Introduction of Index Futures
II. Introduction of Individual Stock Futures
III. Introduction of Index Options
(A) I, III, II
(B) I, II, III
(C) II, I, III
(D) III, I, II

147. Which RBI committee's recommendations laid the foundational regulatory framework for NBFC-MFIs in India?
(A) Malegam Committee
(B) Urjit Patel Committee
(C) Bimal Jalan Committee
(D) Tandon Committee

148. If the RBI drastically reduces the repo rate, what is the likely effect on the prices of long-term government bonds traded in the secondary market?
(A) The prices will increase.
(B) The prices will decrease.
(C) The prices will remain completely static.
(D) The bonds will automatically mature.

149. The collapse of IL&FS in 2018 triggered a severe liquidity crisis in the NBFC sector. What was the core business area of IL&FS?
(A) Microfinance lending to rural women
(B) Gold loans and jewelry financing
(C) Infrastructure leasing and financing
(D) Mutual fund asset management

150. Which of the following represents the correct hierarchical order of NBFCs under the RBI's Scale Based Regulation (SBR) framework, from least regulated to most regulated?
(A) Base Layer, Middle Layer, Upper Layer, Top Layer
(B) Top Layer, Upper Layer, Middle Layer, Base Layer
(C) Base Layer, Upper Layer, Middle Layer, Top Layer
(D) Middle Layer, Base Layer, Top Layer, Upper Layer

151. Given below are two statements regarding the National Pension System (NPS):
Statement I: NPS is a defined contribution pension system introduced by the Government of India.
Statement II: It is mandatory for all citizens of India, regardless of employment status, to join the NPS.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

152. What is a primary cost-saving benefit that the RBI expects from the successful rollout of the Digital Rupee?
(A) Elimination of all banking staff salaries
(B) Removal of interest payments on government bonds
(C) Lowered physical cash management and printing costs
(D) Abolition of the need to hold foreign exchange reserves

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III. Circuit breakers are triggered only at index movement limits of 5% and 10%.
IV. Individual stocks also have price bands that act as stock-specific circuit filters.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

100. Which action represents the "quasi-legislative" role of SEBI?
(A) Conducting inquiries and passing rulings on market manipulation
(B) Conducting search and seizure operations
(C) Drafting rules and regulations regarding market operations
(D) Arresting individuals suspected of financial fraud

101. To ensure robust investor protection and grievance redressal, SEBI launched a centralized web-based complaints system known as:
(A) SCORES
(B) SAMADHAN
(C) PRAGATI
(D) NIVARAN

102. Which of the following pairs concerning SEBI's regulatory departments is correctly matched?
(A) Market Intermediaries - Oversees brokers, DPs, and CRAs
(B) Corporation Finance Department - Regulates unlisted state-owned enterprises
(C) Investment Management Department - Regulates commercial banks
(D) Foreign Exchange Department - Manages the external debt of the government

103. Match List-I (Primary Market Term) with List-II (Description) and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Primary Market Term)
P. Follow-on Public Offer (FPO)
Q. Offer for Sale (OFS)
R. Rights Issue
S. Private Placement
List-II: (Description)
1. Issue of shares to select individuals or institutions
2. Issue of shares by an already listed company to the public
3. Promoters selling their existing shares to the public
4. Offering new shares to existing shareholders in proportion to their holding
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

104. Which condition generally renders a company ineligible to launch an IPO under SEBI regulations?
(A) The company has tangible assets of at least Rs. 3 crores in the preceding three full years.
(B) The company has a minimum average pre-tax operating profit of Rs. 15 crores in the preceding three years.
(C) The net worth of the company is at least Rs. 1 crore in the preceding three full years.
(D) The promoters are debarred from accessing the capital market by SEBI.

105. In securities markets, "Insider Trading" refers to the practice of:
(A) Buying shares of one's own company through a public IPO
(B) Foreign portfolio investors trading in domestic markets
(C) Trading using unpublished price-sensitive information
(D) Trading done by stock exchange employees on behalf of the exchange

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106. Where is the principal headquarters of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) located?
(A) New Delhi
(B) Mumbai
(C) Kolkata
(D) Chennai

107. The process by which physical share certificates are converted into electronic form is called:
(A) Dematerialization
(B) Rematerialization
(C) Securitization
(D) Capitalization

108. Consider the following statements regarding the powers of SEBI:
I. SEBI has the power to regulate insider

163. Match List-I (Digital Currency Concept) with List-II (Description) and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Digital Currency Concept)
P. Token-based CBDC
Q. Account-based CBDC
R. Fiat Currency
S. Distributed Ledger
List-II: (Description)
1. Requires verification of the identity of the payee
2. Requires verification of the authenticity of the digital token
3. Decentralized database shared across multiple nodes
4. Government-issued currency not backed by a physical commodity
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

164. In which year did the Reserve Bank of India launch the first pilot of its Digital Rupee (e₹)?
(A) 2016
(B) 2018
(C) 2022
(D) 2024

165. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: The FSDC has a Sub-Committee which is chaired by the Governor of the RBI.
Statement II: The FSDC is a statutory body established by an Act of Parliament.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

166. Where is the headquarters of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) located?
(A) Hyderabad
(B) Mumbai
(C) New Delhi
(D) Bengaluru

167. Arrange the following regulatory and coordinating bodies in the chronological order of their establishment in India:
I. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
II. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI statutory status)
III. Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC)
IV. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) I, IV, II, III
(C) II, I, III, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV

168. Identify the incorrect statement distinguishing Tier-I and Tier-II accounts under the National Pension System (NPS).
(A) Tier-I is a mandatory retirement account with withdrawal restrictions.
(B) Tier-II is a voluntary savings facility.
(C) Contributions to Tier-I are eligible for tax deductions under the Income Tax Act.
(D) One can open a Tier-II account without having a Tier-I account.

169. Which is the most appropriate description of the legal status of private cryptocurrencies in India as of current regulations?
(A) They are not legal tender, but trading them is not prohibited, subject to taxation under virtual digital assets rules.
(B) They are officially recognized as legal tender.
(C) They are illegal to hold or trade under the criminal code.
(D) They are regulated directly by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) as traditional shares.

170. The Wholesale CBDC (e₹-W) introduced by the RBI is primarily intended for use by which of the following?
(A) General retail consumers for purchasing groceries
(B) Foreign tourists visiting India
(C) Institutions for interbank and G-Sec settlements
(D) Unbanked rural populations

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171. A robust financial stability mandate implies constant monitoring of the economy. Which document, published biannually by the RBI, reflects the collective assessment of the Sub-Committee of the FSDC on systemic risks?
(A) Economic Survey
(B) Monetary Policy Report
(C) Financial Stability Report (FSR)
(D) Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India

172. The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) is the statutory body regulating the pension sector in India. In which year was it granted statutory status?
(A) 2003
(B) 2008
(C) 2013
(D) 2018

173. What does the term CBDC stand for in the context of digital currency?
(A) Crypto Based Digital Coin
(B) Central Bank Digital Currency
(C) Core Banking Digital Cash
(D) Centralized Block Distributed Currency

174. Which of the following statements correctly identifies the core mandate of the FSDC?
(A) To issue currency notes on behalf of the RBI
(B) To act as a direct lender to large infrastructure projects
(C) Strengthening stability and inter-regulatory coordination
(D) To regulate the day-to-day operations of commercial banks

175. Which of the following is not typically cited by the RBI as a macroeconomic risk of private cryptocurrencies?
(A) Potential facilitation of money laundering and terror financing
(B) Threat to the central bank's control over monetary policy
(C) High volatility causing loss to retail investors
(D) Reduction in the cost of cross-border remittances

176. Consider the following statements regarding insurance metrics in India:
I. Insurance penetration is measured as the ratio of premium underwritten to the GDP.
II. Insurance density is measured as the ratio of premium to the total population.
III. Life insurance penetration in India is historically lower than non-life insurance penetration.
IV. The IRDAI issues licenses to both life and general insurance companies.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

177. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: India's foreign exchange reserves are actively managed by the Reserve Bank of India.
Statement II: The composition of foreign currency assets includes investments in US Treasury bills and bonds of other foreign governments.
(A) Statement I is true, Statement II is false
(B) Statement I is false, Statement II is true
(C) Both statements are true and Statement II is related to Statement I
(D) Both statements are false

178. The transition from the Old Pension Scheme (OPS) to the National Pension System (NPS) represents a structural shift from a:
(A) Defined benefit plan to a defined contribution plan
(B) Defined contribution plan to a defined benefit plan
(C) Government-funded plan to a completely unregulated plan
(D) Fixed deposit scheme to a mutual fund scheme

179. The Financial Stability and Development Council (FSDC) is an apex-level body constituted by the Government of India. Who serves as its Chairperson?
(A) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
(B) Prime Minister of India
(C) Chief Economic Advisor
(D) Union Finance Minister

180. Consider the following characteristics of the RBI's Digital Rupee (e₹):

I. It is exactly the same as fiat currency but in digital form.
II. It is exchangeable at par with physical cash.
III. It will completely replace all physical cash immediately.
IV. It appears as a liability on the RBI's balance sheet.
V. It is available in retail (e₹-R) and wholesale (e₹-W) segments.

Which of the above statements correctly reflect the features of the Digital Rupee?
(A) I, II, IV and V only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) I, II, III, IV and V

181. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: DFIs like SIDBI and NHB primarily provide direct retail loans to individual citizens.
Statement II: A major function of apex DFIs is to provide refinance facilities to primary lending institutions like banks and NBFCs.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

182. What was the most significant direct effect of the 2016 demonetization exercise on the banking sector in the immediate short term?
(A) A massive decrease in bank deposits
(B) An immediate eradication of all non-performing assets
(C) The bankruptcy of the Reserve Bank of India
(D) A massive surge in liquidity and deposits within the banking system

183. The National Housing Bank (NHB) was originally established as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the RBI. To whom was the entire ownership of NHB transferred in 2019?
(A) State Bank of India
(B) Life Insurance Corporation of India
(C) Housing Development Finance Corporation (HDFC)
(D) Government of India

184. Consider the following functions:
I. Accepting deposits from the public
II. Acting as a lender of last resort
III. Granting loans and advances to retail customers
IV. Managing the country's foreign exchange reserves

Which of the above functions are exclusively performed by the RBI and NOT by commercial banks?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) II, III and IV only

185. Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) are specialized institutions set up primarily to provide:
(A) Short-term working capital loans to retail traders
(B) Unsecured personal loans to retail consumers
(C) Long-term financing for industrial and infrastructure projects
(D) Foreign exchange conversion services for tourists

186. Under the monetary aggregates tracked by the RBI, which of the following is not a component of Broad Money (M3)?
(A) Currency with the public
(B) Demand deposits with the banking system
(C) Time deposits with the banking system
(D) Post office savings deposits

187. Which of the following correctly pairs an institution with its status as the nodal agency for a specific sector?
(A) SEBI - Nodal agency for the pension sector
(B) PFRDA - Nodal agency for the insurance sector
(C) SIDBI - Nodal agency for the MSME sector
(D) NHB - Nodal agency for agricultural credit

188. In which year was the Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) set up as the principal financial institution for the promotion, financing, and development of the MSME sector?
(A) 1982
(B) 1990
(C) 1999

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through advances and oversees the banking sector by issuing licenses and conducting periodic inspections for compliance.

19. (D) Open Market Operations - Quantitative Tool
Monetary instruments are categorized based on their impact on the economy. Quantitative tools, like buying or selling securities, influence the total volume of money and credit across the entire system. Conversely, qualitative tools target specific sectors or behaviors. Managing the money supply through market transactions is a hallmark of broad-based quantitative policy implementation within the financial system.

20. (A) Decrease in the lending capacity of commercial banks
When the central bank raises the percentage of deposits that banks must keep as cash reserves, it effectively locks away a portion of their loanable funds. With less cash available for disbursement to borrowers, the total money supply in the economy contracts. This measure is typically used to curb excessive credit growth and mitigate rising inflationary pressures.

21. (C) Domestic liquidity increases
To purchase foreign currency from the market, the central bank releases equivalent amounts of the local currency into the banking system. This intervention adds to the total money supply available for lending and spending. While this action helps prevent the domestic currency from appreciating too rapidly, it also necessitates careful management to ensure the extra liquidity does not fuel inflation.

22. (B) Acceptance of deposits from the general public
As the apex financial institution, the central bank operates as a regulator and a banker to the government and other banks. It does not engage in retail banking or maintain individual accounts for citizens. Its focus remains on macro-level tasks such as credit control, currency management, and ensuring the stability of the financial system through specialized regulatory roles.

23. (C) 6
The decision-making body for setting benchmark interest rates comprises six individuals. Three members are internal to the central bank, including the Governor and Deputy Governor. The remaining three are external experts appointed by the government for a fixed term. This balanced structure ensures diverse perspectives and transparency in the formulation of the nation's monetary policy through voting.

24. (D) Minimum Reserve System
Since 1957, the central bank has followed a specific framework that requires it to maintain a base of assets to back the currency in circulation. This includes a minimum value of gold and foreign securities, currently fixed at two hundred crore rupees. This system provides the flexibility to expand the money supply based on the growing needs of the economy.

25. (B) It is used to inject long-term liquidity into the economy.
This instrument is specifically designed to absorb excess short-term cash from the banking system rather than providing funds. When banks have surplus money, they park it with the central bank to earn interest. By increasing this rate, the regulator makes it more attractive for banks to hold cash with them, thereby reducing the funds available for lending.

26. (A) Establishment of RBI, Shifting of headquarters to Mumbai, Nationalization of RBI, Enactment of Banking Regulation Act
The central bank was established in 1935 with its initial headquarters in Kolkata before moving to Mumbai in 1937. Following independence, it was transferred to public ownership in early 1949. Later that same year, the Banking Regulation Act was passed to provide a comprehensive legal framework for the supervision and control of all commercial banks within the country.

27. (A) Foreign Direct Investment inflows pending utilization
Foreign exchange reserves consist of assets held by the central bank that are immediately available for international payments. This includes foreign currency, gold, and IMF-related holdings. While direct investment contributes to the overall economy, pending funds for specific private or corporate projects are not considered part of the official sovereign reserves used for managing currency stability and external debt.

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(C) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
(D) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)

197. Which of the following correctly describes the Marginal Standing Facility (MSF)?
(A) The interest rate paid by banks to customers on savings accounts.
(B) The rate at which RBI lends long-term funds to the government.
(C) Penal overnight borrowing rate for banks from the RBI
(D) The margin money required to open a demat account.

198. Match List-I (Development Finance Institution) with List-II (Principal Sector) and select the correct answer:
List-I: (Development Finance Institution)
P. SIDBI
Q. EXIM Bank
R. NHB
S. NABARD
List-II: (Principal Sector)
1. Housing Finance
2. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
3. Agriculture and Rural Development
4. Foreign Trade and Exports
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

199. Why did the Government of India feel the necessity to create NaBFID in 2021 despite the presence of commercial banks?
(A) To exclusively fund the defense budget
(B) To act as a bad bank and purchase all NPAs
(C) To replace the Reserve Bank of India
(D) To address long-term gaps in infrastructure financing

200. Which term describes a situation in monetary policy where prevailing interest rates are extremely low, and consumers prefer to hoard cash rather than invest, rendering monetary policy ineffective?
(A) Liquidity Trap
(B) Stagflation
(C) Hyperinflation
(D) Deflationary Spiral

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oversee the entire commercial banking sector. It grants the authority to issue and cancel licenses, conduct detailed inspections, and set standards for management and financial health. This law ensures that all banks operate safely and protect the interests of their depositors across the country.

38. (D) Performing Overdue Assets
Assets are classified based on their repayment history and the likelihood of recovery. Non-performing categories include substandard assets, which have been overdue for a certain period, as well as doubtful and loss assets. The term for assets that are still performing but slightly delayed is not part of the formal non-performing classification used by the regulator for financial reporting.

39. (D) National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)
This specialized legal body serves as the primary authority for handling the insolvency and liquidation of corporate entities. It oversees the resolution process, ensures that the legal rights of all creditors are protected, and approves final resolution plans. For individual and partnership-based debt issues, different tribunals are utilized, ensuring that corporate failures are handled with specific legal expertise.

40. (D) Regional Rural Banks
The Prompt Corrective Action framework is primarily designed for commercial banks that handle large-scale public deposits and present systemic risks. While it covers both public and private sector commercial entities, certain categories like Regional Rural Banks are generally governed by different regulatory standards tailored to their specific developmental roles. This allows them to focus on rural credit without the same constraints.

41. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Mandating credit targets for specific sectors is a strategic policy to ensure inclusive economic growth. By requiring banks to lend a portion of their funds to agriculture and small businesses, the regulator ensures that essential but often neglected areas receive necessary capital. This institutionalized flow of credit helps create employment and supports the livelihoods of vulnerable populations without formal finance.

42. (C) SBI, ICICI Bank, and HDFC Bank
Certain financial institutions are considered too big to fail because their distress could cause significant disruption to the entire economy. The regulator identifies these as Domestic Systemically Important Banks based on their size, complexity, and interconnectedness. Currently, this list includes the nation's largest public sector lender and two major private sector banks, which must maintain higher capital buffers.

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43. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Banking evolution in India has been shaped by various legal and advisory milestones. Structural reforms were largely guided by the Narasimham Committee, while the recovery of bad loans was strengthened by the SARFAESI Act. Improving internal bank governance was the focus of the P.J. Nayak Committee. Finally, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code introduced a time-bound legal process for corporate debt failures.

44. (C) Both statements are true
The government expanded state control over the banking sector through two major phases. The second round occurred in 1980, bringing six more institutions under public ownership to further the agenda of social banking. These moves were intended to shift focus toward rural development and ensure that credit availability aligned with the nation's broader socialist and developmental economic objectives and targets.

45. (C) Automobile Manufacturing
Priority sector lending focuses on areas that promote inclusive development and social equity, such as agriculture, education, and renewable energy. It also includes housing for lower-income groups and social infrastructure. While automobile manufacturing is a significant industrial sector, it does not fall under the specific categories mandated by the regulator for concessional or targeted credit flow to vulnerable and underserved populations.

46. (A) I, II and III only
The revised framework for monitoring bank health focuses on three critical pillars: capital adequacy, asset quality, and leverage. Specifically,

liquidity imbalances in the banking sector. It includes repo and reverse repo operations where government securities serve as collateral. Since it focuses on the volume of money rather than specific credit sectors, labeling it a qualitative instrument is inaccurate in an economic context.

10. (C) Commercial Banks
When financial institutions face severe liquidity shortages and cannot borrow from other sources, they turn to the central bank for emergency funding. This crucial function prevents the collapse of individual banks and protects the overall stability of the financial system from systemic risks. Such support is typically provided against eligible securities during periods of extreme market stress or panic.

11. (D) To ensure citizens receive good quality currency notes and coins
This regulatory initiative aims to provide the public with high-quality currency while systematically removing soiled or mutilated notes from circulation. Banks are required to sort notes and provide exchange facilities for damaged currency. This practice maintains the integrity of the physical payment system and prevents the use of damaged notes which can hinder smooth daily commercial transactions.

12. (C) Maintaining price stability while supporting economic growth
The central mandate of the monetary authority involves balancing the need for low inflation with the necessity of fostering economic development. By adjusting key interest rates and managing liquidity, the institution aims to keep prices stable, which protects the purchasing power of citizens. Simultaneously, it ensures that sufficient credit flows to productive sectors to encourage sustainable industrial progress.

13. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Raising the cost of borrowing for commercial banks is a standard response to high price levels. When the repo rate increases, banks pass on higher interest costs to consumers and businesses, which reduces the overall demand for credit. This contraction in the money supply helps cool down the economy and brings inflation back towards the target range.

14. (B) 4 percent with a margin of 2 percent
The government has established a flexible inflation targeting framework to ensure macroeconomic stability. The primary goal is to maintain consumer price index inflation at a midpoint of four percent. However, a tolerance band of two percent on either side allows for fluctuations between two and six percent, providing the monetary policy committee with necessary operational flexibility.

15. (C) Both statements are true and Statement II is related to Statement I
Management of international assets is a key responsibility involving the oversight of foreign currencies, gold, and special drawing rights. These reserves are invested in highly liquid and safe instruments such as sovereign bonds of developed nations. Such strategic investments ensure liquidity for international trade payments and provide a buffer against external economic shocks or currency volatility in global markets.

16. (A) Hilton Young Commission
Formally known as the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, this body recommended the creation of a central banking institution in 1926. The objective was to separate the control of currency and credit from the government and provide a unified authority for monetary management. This recommendation eventually led to the enactment of the necessary legislative framework in 1934.

17. (A) I, II, III, IV
India's external reserves consist of four distinct categories held for financial security. Foreign currency assets, such as the dollar and euro, make up the largest portion by value. Gold holdings represent the second most significant component. Special Drawing Rights allocated by the IMF and the reserve tranche position follow in descending order of their typical proportional contribution.

18. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The central bank performs diverse roles to ensure financial order. As a monetary authority, it sets benchmark interest rates to control inflation. In its capacity as the banker's bank, it maintains mandatory reserves for commercial institutions. Furthermore, it manages government debt

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(D) 2005

189. Consider the following components relevant to lending rate calculations in India over time:
I. Prime Lending Rate (PLR)
II. Base Rate
III. Marginal Cost of Funds based Lending Rate (MCLR)
IV. External Benchmark Lending Rate (EBLR)
Which of the following represents the correct chronological evolution of the lending rate regimes mandated by the RBI for commercial banks?
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV

190. Historically, which is considered the first bank to be established in India?
(A) State Bank of India
(B) Bank of Hindustan
(C) Punjab National Bank
(D) Allahabad Bank

191. Consider the following statements regarding the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (NaBFID):
I. It was established as the principal DFI for infrastructure financing in India.
II. It is entirely owned by private foreign investors.
III. It has the mandate to develop the deep bond market in India.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

192. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.
Assertion (A): Commercial banks face an asset-liability mismatch if they heavily fund long-term infrastructure projects.
Reason (R): Commercial banks rely primarily on short-to-medium term retail deposits, whereas infrastructure projects have long gestation periods.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

193. What is the most comprehensive overarching contribution of robust financial institutions (RBI, SEBI, Banks, NBFIs) to the Indian economy?
(A) Supporting growth via capital allocation, and risk management
(B) Eliminating the need for any significant foreign trade
(C) Generating direct tax revenue to remove the fiscal deficit
(D) Ensuring that every citizen receives a universal basic income

194. Given below are two statements:
Statement I: Stagflation is a condition characterized by high inflation, high unemployment, and stagnant economic growth.
Statement II: The RBI's traditional monetary policy tools are highly effective in simultaneously curing both the inflation and stagnation elements of stagflation without any trade-offs.
(A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
(B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
(C) Both statements are correct
(D) Both statements are incorrect

195. Which of the following is not a designated function of the Export-Import (EXIM) Bank of India?
(A) Issuing domestic currency notes to manage local inflation
(B) Providing lines of credit to foreign governments and entities
(C) Financing the export and import of goods and services
(D) Providing buyer's credit and supplier's credit

196. Find the odd one out from the following list of financial institutions based on their role as primary financial sector regulators.
(A) State Bank of India (SBI)
(B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

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28. (A) Issue Department
The organizational structure of the central bank includes a dedicated wing responsible for the management and distribution of paper currency. This department ensures that the notes in circulation are backed by required reserves and meet physical quality standards. It coordinates with printing presses and bank branches to maintain an adequate supply of cash across all regions of the country.

29. (C) Repo Rate and Reverse Repo Rate
The Liquidity Adjustment Facility is the primary mechanism for managing day-to-day cash imbalances in the financial system. It utilizes two key rates: one at which the central bank lends to commercial banks and another at which it absorbs surplus funds. These transactions are conducted through repurchase agreements, providing a corridor for short-term interest rates to remain stable.

30. (D) Repo Rate
This benchmark interest rate is the cost at which the central bank provides short-term liquidity to commercial banks against government securities. It serves as a vital tool for signaling the stance of monetary policy. Adjusting this rate directly influences the lending and deposit rates of banks, thereby controlling the overall demand for credit and the level of inflation.

31. (C) Federal Bank
The Indian banking sector comprises public, private, and foreign institutions. Most major banks, such as the State Bank of India and Punjab National Bank, are majority-owned by the government and classified as public sector entities. In contrast, the Federal Bank is a prominent private sector institution, distinguishing it from the state-owned banks based on its shareholding structure.

32. (B) It is applicable only to unsecured loans without any collateral.
The SARFAESI Act is specifically designed for secured loans where collateral is involved. It empowers lenders to take possession of and sell assets of defaulting borrowers to recover dues without lengthy court proceedings. However, it explicitly excludes certain types of properties, such as agricultural land, and does not apply to unsecured credit where no collateral has been pledged.

33. (B) Restriction on dividend distribution and remittance of profits
When a bank's financial health deteriorates beyond certain thresholds regarding capital or bad loans, the regulator intervenes with corrective measures. These typically include mandatory restrictions on paying out dividends to shareholders to conserve capital. Other common actions include limiting branch expansion and imposing higher provisioning requirements to ensure the bank returns to a stable and profitable operational state.

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34. (B) I and II only
Priority sector lending targets are designed to ensure that credit flows to sectors that promote inclusive growth but often lack sufficient institutional funding. Agriculture and small businesses are core components of this framework. However, large-scale industrial plants, such as steel manufacturing, are not included in these specific categories, as they generally have better access to traditional corporate finance.

35. (B) Banks with deposits over Rs. 50 crore
The first major wave of bank nationalization in 1969 targeted the largest private financial institutions to align their operations with national development goals. To qualify for state takeover, a bank needed to have a deposit base exceeding fifty crore rupees. This threshold ensured that the government gained control over the most significant portion of the country's banking resources.

36. (A) Enabling banks to trade PSL shortfall or excess
These digital instruments provide a market-driven way for banks to meet their mandatory social lending targets. Banks that exceed their goals can sell certificates to those that have fallen short. This system allows for more efficient capital allocation and ensures that the overall national targets for lending to sectors like agriculture and small businesses are still met effectively.

37. (A) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
This comprehensive piece of legislation provides the legal foundation for the central bank to

accumulation of non-performing assets for the banking sector. This mutual weakness hampers credit growth and investment, creating a significant drag on the nation's overall industrial and economic performance.

56. (A) A bank in the Second Schedule of the RBI Act, 1934
Banks included in this specific legislative schedule are recognized for meeting certain capital and reserve criteria. Inclusion grants them several benefits, such as the ability to borrow from the central bank for liquidity needs and participation in the clearing house. In return, these banks must adhere to stricter regulatory norms and maintain mandatory reserves, ensuring they operate safely.

57. (C) 40 percent
To ensure that credit is distributed toward essential areas of the economy, domestic scheduled commercial banks are mandated to allocate a significant portion of their total lending to designated priority sectors. This target is set at forty percent of their adjusted net bank credit. This policy forces institutions to look beyond high-profit corporate loans and support agriculture and small businesses.

58. (A) Eroded profits due to higher provisioning
When a large number of loans become non-performing, banks are legally required to set aside a portion of their earnings to cover potential losses. This process, known as provisioning, directly reduces the net profit available to the bank. Over time, high levels of bad loans can deplete a bank's capital base, making it difficult to lend further and potentially threatening its viability.

59. (C) 2016
The legislature introduced this comprehensive law in 2016 to consolidate multiple existing regulations related to insolvency and bankruptcy. Its primary goal was to provide a time-bound and efficient mechanism for resolving corporate distress and protecting the interests of creditors. By creating a unified legal framework, it significantly improved the ease of doing business and strengthened the credit culture in the economy.

60. (A) Establishment of SBI, Nationalization of 14 Banks, Narasimham Committee I, Implementation of IBC
The evolution of Indian banking followed a clear path: the creation of the State Bank of India in 1955, followed by the first major wave of nationalization in 1969. The focus then shifted to liberalization with the first Narasimham Committee recommendations in 1991. Most recently, the introduction of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code in 2016 modernized the process for corporate failures.

61. (A) I, II and IV only
These specialized institutions are designed to promote financial inclusion by serving small business units and marginal farmers. They face higher social lending targets, requiring seventy-five percent of credit to go to priority sectors. Additionally, they must focus on small-ticket lending, with half of their loans being under twenty-five lakh rupees. Unlike payment banks, they are fully permitted to accept term deposits.

62. (A) Rural infrastructure fund from bank PSL shortfalls
This fund is maintained by NABARD and is financed by domestic commercial banks that fail to meet their mandated priority sector lending targets. The capital collected is then used to provide low-cost loans to state governments for completing various rural projects, such as irrigation, roads, and bridges. This ensures that even when banks fall short, the funds still support rural development goals.

63. (C) Both statements are correct
The national mission for financial inclusion allows individuals to open basic banking accounts without any minimum balance requirement. These accounts provide essential services like debit cards and insurance. Furthermore, after a period of active and satisfactory account management, holders can access an overdraft facility, which provides a small, unsecured credit line for emergency needs, furthering deep financial penetration in underserved areas.

64. (C) Rs. 2,00,000
Real Time Gross Settlement is a specialized electronic funds transfer system designed for high-value transactions that require immediate

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the regulator tracks the ratio of capital to risk assets, the percentage of net bad loans, and the tier-one leverage ratio. These indicators provide a view of a bank's ability to absorb losses and maintain operations without endangering the interests of depositors.

47. (B) Powers vest in an Interim Resolution Professional
Upon the commencement of the insolvency process, the management of the defaulting company is immediately suspended to ensure an unbiased resolution. An independent professional takes over the operations and assets, acting on behalf of the creditors. This shift in control is designed to preserve the value of the firm while a viable plan is developed to either revive or liquidate it.

48. (B) Board for Financial Supervision
Established as a specialized body under the central bank, this board provides focused oversight of the financial system. Its mandate includes the integrated supervision of commercial banks, non-banking financial companies, and other primary dealers. By conducting periodic inspections and monitoring compliance, it ensures that these institutions maintain financial health and adhere to the regulatory standards necessary for maintaining public trust.

49. (A) Ratio of bad loan funds to total NPAs
This financial metric indicates the proportion of non-performing assets for which a bank has already set aside funds to cover potential losses. A higher ratio suggests that the bank is better prepared to handle defaults and has protected its balance sheet from future shocks. It is a key indicator of a bank's prudence and its ability to manage credit risks.

50. (C) 90 days
To maintain transparency in asset quality, the regulator has set a standard timeframe for identifying non-performing loans. If a borrower fails to pay the interest or the principal amount for a continuous period exceeding three months, the account is classified as a bad loan. This classification requires banks to stop recognizing income from the loan and start setting aside capital as provisions.

51. (C) 12 percent
Within the overall credit targets for designated sectors, there is a specific sub-allocation for the most vulnerable groups in society. Domestic commercial banks are currently required to ensure that twelve percent of their adjusted net bank credit reaches these weaker sections. This ensures that the benefits of institutional credit reach the grassroots level, supporting small farmers, artisans, and social welfare beneficiaries.

52. (A) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
International banks operating in the country are not exempt from social lending obligations; they must meet specific priority sector targets based on their branch network size. However, they do have flexibility in how they establish their presence, either as direct branches or as locally incorporated subsidiaries. This approach ensures a level playing field while allowing foreign expertise in the domestic market.

53. (C) 14
In a landmark economic decision in July 1969, the government took over fourteen major commercial institutions. This move was aimed at breaking the control of large industrial houses over bank credit and redirecting funds toward agriculture and small-scale industries. It marked the beginning of an era of mass banking in India, expanding the reach of financial services to rural areas.

54. (C) Both statements are correct
The legal framework for insolvency allows different types of lenders to seek resolution when a company fails to pay its debts. Financial creditors, who provide loans and capital, and operational creditors, who supply goods or services, both have the right to initiate the process. This comprehensive approach ensures that all legitimate claimants can participate in the recovery or restructuring of a distressed entity.

55. (A) Commercial Banks and Large Corporate Houses
This economic phenomenon describes a situation where both the lending and borrowing sectors face severe financial distress simultaneously. Major corporations find themselves over-leveraged and unable to repay debts, which leads to a massive

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ANSWERS

1. (D) Government Banker
Under the RBI Act, 1934, the central bank serves as the primary banker to the central and state governments. By providing Ways and Means Advances, it manages temporary mismatches in receipts and payments of the government. This facility ensures that administrative functions continue smoothly despite short-term cash flow gaps within the treasury accounts.

2. (C) Managing liquidity by buying or selling government securities
Open Market Operations are a quantitative monetary policy tool utilized to regulate the volume of money in circulation. When the central bank purchases securities, it injects liquidity into the banking system, whereas selling securities absorbs excess cash. This mechanism directly influences interest rates and controls inflationary pressures while ensuring credit availability in the economy.

3. (C) 1949
Although established as a private shareholders' institution in 1935, the central bank underwent a significant structural transformation following Indian independence. Through the Reserve Bank of India (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948, it was officially nationalized on January 1, 1949. This transition empowered the government to oversee monetary policy and align banking operations with national developmental priorities and long-term economic goals.

4. (C) Ministry of Finance, Government of India
While the central bank is the sole authority for issuing high-denomination currency notes, the smallest paper denomination follows a different protocol. One Rupee notes are issued by the Union Government under the Coinage Act. These specific notes bear the signature of the Finance Secretary instead of the Governor, representing a distinct fiscal authority over small currency denominations.

5. (A) I and II only
The Monetary Policy Committee consists of six members, with three internal representatives and three external experts appointed by the government. The Governor leads this body as the ex-officio chairperson. It was established through an amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, rather than the Banking Regulation Act, to fix the benchmark repo rate periodically.

6. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
India's currency infrastructure is distributed across specific strategic locations for efficient logistics. The Bank Note Press is situated in Dewas, while the Currency Note Press operates in Nashik. Additionally, a subsidiary manages facilities in Mysuru and Salboni. Mints for coins are located in major cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, and Noida to meet the national demand for metal currency.

7. (B) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
The creation of the central bank was mandated by a specific legislative framework passed the year before its operational commencement. This legislation defined the bank's powers, functions, and organizational structure. It provides the legal basis for monetary management, credit regulation, and currency issuance, ensuring a stable financial environment while granting the institution various supervisory roles over commercial banks.

8. (B) Liquid asset percentage maintained from net demand and time liabilities
Commercial banks must maintain a specific portion of their total deposits in the form of liquid assets like gold, cash, or approved government securities. This requirement ensures that banks remain solvent and have enough liquid resources to meet sudden withdrawal demands from customers. It also acts as a tool for the central bank to control credit expansion.

9. (B) III only
The Liquidity Adjustment Facility is a quantitative tool of monetary policy used to manage daily

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processing. Because it handles settlements individually and continuously throughout the day, the regulator has set a minimum threshold of two lakh rupees to prevent the system from being clogged with small transfers. For smaller amounts, other systems like NEFT are more commonly utilized.

65. (A) 50% : 15% : 35%
These rural-focused institutions operate under a unique ownership structure involving three different stakeholders. The central government holds the largest stake at fifty percent, while the respective state government contributes fifteen percent. The remaining thirty-five percent is held by a designated sponsor bank, which also provides managerial support. This partnership ensures that local development needs are met with professional banking expertise.

66. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Modern banking relies on various technological systems for efficiency and security. IMPS enables instant round-the-clock fund transfers, while UPI allows users to manage multiple bank accounts through a single interface. For those without smartphones, AePS provides biometric-based services. Simultaneously, security features like the CVV on cards protect against unauthorized online transactions, ensuring a safe and accessible digital financial ecosystem for users.

67. (C) Financial Inclusion
This concept refers to the delivery of financial services at affordable costs to sections of disadvantaged and low-income segments of society. It involves ensuring that everyone has access to basic products such as savings accounts, credit, insurance, and payment systems. By integrating the unbanked population into the formal financial system, it promotes economic equality and empowers individuals to manage finances.

68. (A) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
As the apex body for rural development, this institution does not engage in retail banking or accept deposits from individual citizens. Instead, its primary role is to act as a refinance provider, offering capital to cooperative banks and regional rural banks so they can lend to farmers. This indirect method ensures that credit reaches the rural grassroots level through networks.

69. (C) Both statements are correct
The credit structure for agriculture is organized into a hierarchy to ensure effective fund distribution. At the district level, central cooperative banks manage resources and provide a vital link between state-level apex banks and village-level societies. This three-tier system allows for the efficient movement of credit from the top down to individual farmers while maintaining local supervision and accountability.

70. (B) Rs. 200 crore
To ensure financial stability and the ability to absorb potential losses, the regulator has established a minimum entry barrier for new small finance banks. Interested entities must possess a paid-up voting equity capital of at least two hundred crore rupees. This requirement ensures that only serious and well-capitalized promoters can enter the market, thereby protecting the interests of depositors and integrity.

71. (A) Fraudulent communications used to extract data
This common cyber threat involves criminals sending deceptive emails or messages that appear to be from legitimate banks. The goal is to trick the recipient into revealing sensitive personal information, such as passwords or credit card numbers. Once obtained, this data is used for unauthorized transactions or identity theft, making it a significant risk in the digital banking landscape.

72. (B) They cannot undertake any lending activities
These specialized institutions are designed primarily to facilitate payments and remittances rather than acting as full-service banks. To minimize risk, the regulator explicitly prohibits them from providing any form of credit or loans to customers. While they can accept demand deposits up to a certain limit and offer services like debit cards, their inability to lend distinguishes them from banks.

73. (D) I, II, III, IV and V
The apex rural bank oversees a diverse range of financial pools dedicated to specific developmental needs. These include funds for

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108. (D) I, II and III
The regulator is equipped with a wide range of legal authorities to ensure market discipline and investor safety. It has the mandate to investigate and penalize illegal activities like insider trading and can require companies to list their shares for public transparency. Furthermore, it functions in a quasi-judicial capacity, holding formal hearings and issuing binding orders and financial penalties for violations.

109. (D) Trading of shares on the Bombay Stock Exchange
In the financial markets, activities are categorized as either primary or secondary. Primary market events, such as initial public offerings, rights issues, and private placements, involve the creation and sale of new securities by a company to raise capital. In contrast, the daily buying and selling of existing shares between investors on an exchange constitutes the secondary market, which is fundamentally different.

110. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The mandatory use of a specialized payment mechanism for public issues has significantly protected individual investors. Instead of sending money to the company upfront, the funds are simply blocked in the applicant's own bank account. This ensures that the money continues to earn interest for the investor until the shares are actually allotted, eliminating risks associated with delayed monetary refunds.

111. (C) Both statements are correct
The regulator has strong legal tools to punish market misconduct and deter future violations. Beyond just imposing large financial fines on guilty parties, it can also order the disgorgement of profits. This means that offenders are forced to give up any illegal gains they made through manipulation or fraud. These powers ensure that market participants cannot profit from breaking the rules of fairness.

112. (B) Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT)
When an individual or a company is penalized by the market regulator, they have the legal right to challenge the decision before a specialized independent body. This tribunal is dedicated to hearing appeals against orders passed by SEBI and other related financial regulators. By providing a focused and expert forum for legal disputes, it ensures that the regulatory process is fair.

113. (C) Initial Public Offering (IPO)
This process marks the first time a private company offers its shares to the general public to raise equity capital. It is a significant milestone that allows the firm to expand its operations and provides a valuation for its original founders and early investors. Once complete, the company's shares are listed on a stock exchange, where they can be traded daily.

114. (C) T+1
The Indian stock market has moved to a faster settlement system where the transfer of shares and money is completed within one business day after the trade is executed. This transition from the older two-day cycle has increased market efficiency and reduced the risk associated with pending transactions. It ensures that sellers receive funds and buyers receive securities much quicker than before.

115. (D) Over-allotment option to stabilize post-listing share prices
During a public issue, a company may include a provision that allows the underwriters to sell more shares than originally planned if there is high demand. This mechanism is primarily used to manage the share price in the secondary market immediately after listing. By releasing or buying back these extra shares, the underwriters can prevent excessive price volatility and ensure stability.

116. (D) Life Insurance Companies
While the securities regulator oversees most aspects of the capital markets, including stock exchanges, mutual funds, and institutional investors, it does not govern the insurance industry. The regulation of both life and general insurance providers is the responsibility of a different statutory body. This separation ensures that each specialized financial sector is managed by an authority with the specific legal mandate.

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82. (A) Set up subsidiaries to undertake non-banking financial activities
Small Finance Banks are designed to focus on their core mandate of providing basic banking services to underserved populations. To prevent them from straying from this mission and to manage risk, the regulator prohibits them from creating separate subsidiaries for non-banking businesses. They are required to operate as standalone entities focused on deposit mobilization and lending to small businesses and farmers.

83. (B) 1975
The first regional rural banks were created in 1975 following a government ordinance aimed at strengthening rural credit delivery. This initiative sought to combine the local feel of cooperatives with the professional management of commercial banks. By establishing these specialized institutions, the government intended to provide a dedicated source of finance for small farmers who were often excluded from the system.

84. (C) The RBI has absolutely no supervisory authority over multi-state UCBs.
Urban Cooperative Banks have traditionally faced a dual regulatory structure involving both the central bank and cooperative registrars. While administrative matters are managed by registrars, the central bank maintains significant authority over their banking operations, including liquidity and capital norms. For multi-state banks, the central bank's supervisory role has been strengthened to ensure better protection for depositors and financial stability.

85. (C) Issuing directly customized retail loans to individual farmers
As an apex refinancing institution, this organization does not provide direct credit to individual borrowers or maintain retail branches for the public. Instead, it provides funds to primary lenders such as cooperative banks and regional rural banks, which in turn lend to farmers. Its role is focused on policy formulation, institutional supervision, and providing large-scale refinance and infrastructure funding.

86. (B) II, I, III, IV
The journey toward broader financial access began with the nationalization of major banks in 1969. This was followed by the creation of regional rural banks in 1975 to target the agricultural sector. Much later, the push for universal access was accelerated by the launch of the Jan Dhan Yojana in 2014. Finally, the introduction of specialized small finance banks added another layer.

87. (B) NEFT settles transactions in half-hourly batches, whereas RTGS processes transactions continuously on a real-time basis.
These two payment systems differ primarily in their processing speed and settlement methodology. One system bundles multiple payment requests and processes them at fixed intervals throughout the day. In contrast, the other system handles each transaction individually and immediately as it is received, providing instantaneous settlement. This makes the latter more suitable for urgent, high-value transfers needing immediate finality and speed.

88. (B) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana
This government initiative is designed to provide institutional credit to the unfunded segments of the economy, particularly micro and small enterprises. By encouraging banks to offer loans for income-generating activities, the scheme aims to integrate small entrepreneurs into the formal financial system. The focus on providing small-ticket loans without collateral directly supports the goals of financial inclusion and grassroot self-employment.

89. (B) Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)
At the most localized level of the rural credit system, these societies serve as the primary interface for farmers. They are owned and managed by the local community and provide essential short-term loans for agricultural needs. By operating directly in villages, they have a better understanding of the local economy and the specific requirements of small-scale farmers, making them foundational units.

90. (A) Enhancing capital, efficiency, and technology
The consolidation of regional rural banks is a strategic move to create larger, more sustainable financial institutions. By merging smaller banks, the government aims to improve their capital base and operational efficiency through economies of scale. This process also facilitates the adoption of

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modern technology, allowing these banks to offer better digital services while remaining focused on serving the rural sector.

91. (B) 5 years, subject to reappointment, up to the age of 65 years
The leadership of the capital market regulator is appointed by the central government for a fixed term to ensure stability and continuity in policy. This tenure typically lasts for five years, with the possibility of being reappointed for a second term. However, the individual must retire upon reaching the age of sixty-five. This age limit balances experience with periodic leadership renewal.

92. (C) Both statements are correct
For a company to have its shares traded on a public exchange, it must adhere to strict transparency and disclosure norms. This includes the regular reporting of financial results and any major events that could affect the share price. If a company fails to maintain these standards or violates the terms of its agreement, it can be forcibly removed from trading.

93. (A) Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect
The governing board of the securities regulator is designed to be a multi-member body representing various stakeholders in the financial system. While the chairperson is a central government appointee, the board specifically includes representatives from the central bank, as well as officials from the finance and corporate affairs ministries. This diverse composition ensures that market regulation is coordinated with national policy.

94. (C) The daily calculated market price of one mutual fund unit
This metric is the foundational value used for buying and selling units in a mutual fund. It is calculated by taking the total market value of all the assets held by the fund, subtracting any liabilities, and dividing the result by the total number of outstanding units. Because asset prices change daily, this value is updated regularly, providing investors with a current price.

95. (B) Business, financial, and risk data without price or quantity
Before a company goes public, it must file a preliminary document that provides potential investors with a comprehensive overview of its operations. This includes detailed information about its business model, financial history, and the potential risks associated with the investment. While it covers almost everything needed to make an informed decision, it purposefully excludes the final price and exact quantity of shares.

96. (B) A promoter buying shares through an announced pre-planned trading plan approved by the compliance officer
While trading on confidential information is generally illegal, the regulator provides a legitimate way for company insiders to buy or sell their own stock. By submitting a pre-determined trading plan well in advance and obtaining official approval, insiders can demonstrate that their transactions are not based on immediate, non-public news. This transparency ensures that they can manage personal investments without violating fair conduct.

97. (C) 1992
Following its initial creation as an administrative body, the securities regulator was granted full legal powers through an Act of Parliament in 1992. This statutory status was essential to give the institution the authority needed to effectively oversee the rapidly growing capital markets and take enforcement actions against fraud. It marked a turning point in the professionalization and regulation of markets.

98. (B) 18 months
To ensure that the original owners remain committed to the company after it goes public, the regulator mandates that a portion of their shareholding cannot be sold for a specific period. For the minimum required contribution of twenty percent, this restrictive period has been set at eighteen months post-listing. This requirement prevents promoters from immediately exiting the company and ensures long-term commitment.

99. (B) III only
Market-wide trading halts are triggered by significant movements in major stock indices to prevent panic selling or irrational volatility.

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These halts occur at specific thresholds, typically set at ten, fifteen, and twenty percent, rather than five. When these limits are reached, all trading is suspended for a predetermined time, providing a cooling-off period for investors to process new market information calmly.

100. (C) Drafting rules and regulations regarding market operations
The regulator possesses the power to create the very framework within which capital markets operate. This role involves formulating detailed guidelines, standards, and rules that all market participants, including companies, brokers, and mutual funds, must follow. By drafting these regulations, the institution acts in a quasi-legislative capacity, setting the legal and operational boundaries for the entire industry to ensure fairness.

101. (A) SCORES
To provide a streamlined and efficient way for investors to resolve issues with listed companies or market intermediaries, the regulator established a centralized online platform. This system allows individuals to lodge complaints, track their progress, and receive official responses directly through a web-based interface. By automating the grievance redressal process, the platform ensures greater accountability and a transparent mechanism for investors.

102. (A) Market Intermediaries - Oversees brokers, DPs, and CRAs
The internal structure of the regulator is divided into specialized departments to ensure comprehensive market oversight. The wing responsible for intermediaries manages the registration and conduct of various service providers such as stockbrokers, depository participants, and credit rating agencies. This ensures that these essential market actors adhere to professional standards and regulatory requirements, thereby maintaining the integrity of the secondary market.

103. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
Companies use different methods to raise capital or change their ownership structure. A follow-on offer involves an already public company issuing more shares to the public. In contrast, an offer for sale occurs when existing large shareholders sell their stakes. Rights issues are reserved for current owners, while private placements target specific institutional or individual investors directly, bypassing the broader market.

104. (D) The promoters are debarred from accessing the capital market by SEBI
For a company to enter the public market, it must meet several financial and ethical criteria. While there are specific requirements for assets, profits, and net worth, the most critical barrier is the legal standing of the individuals behind the firm. If the regulators have officially banned the promoters from participating in market activities due to past misconduct, the company is disqualified.

105. (C) Trading using unpublished price-sensitive information
This illegal practice involves the buying or selling of a company's securities by individuals who have access to confidential and material information that has not yet been made public. Such information could include upcoming mergers or financial results. Trading on this basis creates an unfair market environment where insiders profit at the expense of regular investors, thus undermining overall market integrity.

106. (B) Mumbai
The principal office of the capital market regulator is located in the nation's financial capital. This location allows the institution to maintain close proximity to major stock exchanges, large financial institutions, and corporate headquarters. While it has regional offices in other major cities to handle local administrative matters, all core policy formulation and high-level regulatory decisions are coordinated from Mumbai.

107. (A) Dematerialization
This technological transformation involves converting physical paper share certificates into a digital format held in an electronic account. This shift has significantly increased the speed and safety of trading by eliminating the risks of theft, loss, or forgery associated with physical documents. Today, almost all trading on major exchanges is conducted electronically, requiring investors to maintain specialized digital security accounts.

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infrastructure, micro-irrigation, and warehouse construction to improve agricultural logistics. Additionally, it manages resources for long-term irrigation projects and financial inclusion initiatives. Together, these funds allow for targeted investment into the physical and social capital required to transform the rural economy.

74. (C) Madhyanchal Gramin Bank - Sagar
Regional Rural Banks in Madhya Pradesh are strategically headquartered to manage their specific operational areas. Madhyanchal Gramin Bank, which serves several districts in the central part of the state, is based in Sagar. These headquarters coordinate branch activities and ensure that the bank's services reach rural customers effectively, reflecting the decentralized nature of the system which provides localized support.

75. (D) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)
This umbrella organization, supported by the central bank and major commercial lenders, is responsible for creating and maintaining the nation's retail payment infrastructure. It developed the Unified Payments Interface to allow instant, mobile-based interbank transfers. By providing a common platform for various banks and third-party applications, it has revolutionized digital transactions, making them faster, more secure, and accessible to many.

76. (B) 2014
The government launched its flagship financial inclusion program in August 2014 to ensure that every household has access to at least one basic bank account. This ambitious mission aimed to bring millions of unbanked citizens into the formal financial fold, providing them with benefits like accidental insurance and overdraft facilities. It marked a significant shift in achieving universal financial access.

77. (A) NABARD → State Cooperative Banks → District Central Cooperative Banks → Primary Agricultural Credit Societies → Farmer
Institutional credit for agriculture follows a structured, multi-layered path from the national apex body down to the individual borrower. Funds provided by the central refinancing agency pass through state and district level cooperative banks before reaching the primary societies at the village level. These societies then interact directly with farmers to provide loans, ensuring credit is managed at multiple levels.

78. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Significant milestones in the financial sector have been driven by expert recommendations. The concept of payment banks was introduced by the Nachiket Mor Committee, while the framework for small finance banks was developed under Usha Thorat. The establishment of NABARD resulted from the Shivaraman Committee's work. Additionally, improvements in the delivery of agricultural credit were guided by the R.V. Gupta Committee.

79. (B) Bank of India
Regional Rural Banks are supported by a designated public sector commercial bank that provides capital and management expertise. For the newly merged Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, this role is fulfilled by the Bank of India. This sponsorship model ensures that rural banks have access to the technological and professional resources of an established institution, helping them operate more efficiently and effectively.

80. (D) Reserve Bank of India
Before 1982, the responsibility for overseeing agricultural credit and rural development rested with a specialized department within the central bank. To provide more focused attention and dedicated resources to the rural sector, these functions were transferred to the newly created National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. This move allowed the central bank to focus on monetary policy and regulation.

81. (C) Prompt Corrective Action
In the context of digital security, threats typically involve malicious activities like phishing or ransomware designed to steal data or disrupt services. In contrast, Prompt Corrective Action is a regulatory framework used by the central bank to intervene and stabilize financially weak banks. While it is a critical part of banking supervision, it is an administrative tool rather than a cyberattack.

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117. (D) Open-ended funds cannot issue new units once the initial subscription period is over.
The primary characteristic of open-ended mutual funds is their flexibility; they can continuously create and issue new units to investors at any time based on the current net asset value. This is in sharp contrast to close-ended funds, which have a fixed number of units and maturity date. Open-ended funds offer direct liquidity as the fund house itself stands ready.

118. (D) Regulating the market and protecting the interests of investors
The foundational mandate of the securities regulator is to ensure that the capital markets operate in a fair, transparent, and efficient manner. By creating and enforcing rules for all participants, it seeks to build trust among the public. Protecting the rights of investors from fraud and manipulation is its most critical goal, as this confidence is necessary for healthy growth.

119. (A) Bombay Stock Exchange
Established in 1875, this institution is the oldest of its kind in Asia and has played a pivotal role in the development of India's capital markets. It was the first exchange to be officially recognized by the government under modern securities regulation laws. Over more than a century, it has evolved into a technologically advanced, globally recognized platform for trading various financial instruments.

120. (B) II, I, III, IV
The journey of a company going public starts with hiring professional financial advisors and merchant bankers to manage the process. Next, a preliminary prospectus is filed with the regulator for review and approval. Once cleared, the company opens the bidding process where investors submit their offers. The final stage involves the formal listing and commencement of trading on the stock exchange.

121. (A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
In the fixed-income market, securities issued by the government are considered the safest because they are backed by sovereign guarantees, making the risk of default extremely low. In contrast, corporate bonds carry higher risks depending on financial health. Currently, the market for government debt in India is much larger and more liquid than the corporate bond market, which remains less developed nationally.

122. (D) Using short-term funds to finance long-term illiquid assets
A significant financial risk arises when non-banking finance companies borrow money for short durations but use those funds to provide long-term loans for projects like infrastructure or housing. If the short-term lenders demand their money back and the company cannot quickly liquidate its long-term assets, it faces a severe liquidity crunch. This mismatch between the timing of cash inflows and outflows.

123. (D) Hedging
This financial technique is used to reduce or eliminate the risk of unfavorable price movements in an asset. By locking in a sale price through a futures contract before the actual harvest, a producer can protect themselves from a potential drop in market prices. This provides certainty and financial stability, ensuring that the farmer can cover costs regardless of how market conditions change.

124. (B) Low-income individuals and populations lacking access to traditional banking
These specialized financial institutions focus on providing small-ticket loans and basic services to segments of society that are typically excluded from the formal banking sector due to a lack of collateral. By targeting rural women and low-income households, they promote grassroots entrepreneurship and poverty alleviation. Their mission is to bridge the gap in credit availability and empower vulnerable populations economically.

125. (D) Accepting demand deposits and issuing own cheques
While non-banking finance companies perform many functions similar to banks, such as lending and investing, they are strictly prohibited from certain core banking activities. They cannot accept deposits that are repayable on demand, like those in a regular savings account. Furthermore, they are not part of the payment system, meaning they cannot issue cheques, which remains a privilege reserved for banks.

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126. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Microfinance often utilizes a social mechanism where a small group of borrowers is collectively responsible for each other's loans. Since individuals in the group know and trust each other, the pressure to maintain reputation acts as a form of social collateral. This leads to high repayment rates and facilitates lending to those without traditional assets, as the group ensures compliance and support.

127. (C) Futures are exchange-traded and standardized; forwards are OTC
These two types of derivative contracts differ mainly in their structure and where they are traded. One is a highly standardized agreement with fixed sizes and dates that is traded on a public exchange with a clearinghouse that guarantees the transaction. The other is a private, customized agreement between two parties that is traded over-the-counter, allowing for greater flexibility for needs.

128. (B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
Non-banking financial companies operate outside the formal payment and settlement infrastructure of the country. Unlike commercial banks, they are not authorized to process demand deposits or issue their own cheques and demand drafts. Their role is primarily focused on credit provision and investment rather than facilitating the daily movement of funds between accounts, which is a key regulatory boundary for them.

129. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
Major financial failures in recent years have highlighted different weaknesses in the system. The collapse of IL&FS showed the dangers of long-term infrastructure funding using short-term money. The DHFL crisis exposed internal governance and fund diversion issues. Meanwhile, the PMC Bank failure was caused by hidden exposure to a single borrower, and the Yes Bank crisis resulted from aggressive lending practices.

130. (B) When prevailing interest rates rise, the prices of existing bonds fall
There is a fundamental inverse relationship between the market value of a bond and current interest rates in the economy. When new bonds are issued with higher interest rates, the older bonds with lower rates become less attractive to investors. To compensate for the lower payout, the market price of these older bonds must decrease so their overall yield matches new standards.

131. (B) Financial inclusion and grassroots entrepreneurship
By providing credit to self-help groups and small-scale borrowers, microfinance institutions play a vital role in integrating marginalized sections into the formal economy. This access to capital allows individuals to start or expand small businesses, creating local employment and increasing household incomes. At a macro level, this fosters more inclusive economic growth and reduces the dependence of the poor on moneylenders.

132. (C) Real Estate Properties
Commodity derivatives are financial contracts based on the future price of physical goods. In the Indian market, these typically include precious metals, energy products, and various agricultural items. While real estate is a major asset class, it is not used as an underlying for standardized commodity derivative contracts due to its non-fungible nature and complexity involved in physical delivery or valuation.

133. (A) Operating bank-like activities outside strict bank regulations
This term refers to the collection of non-bank financial intermediaries that provide services similar to traditional commercial banks but operate under a different regulatory framework. These entities play a crucial role in credit intermediation. However, because they lack access to central bank liquidity and do not have the same deposit insurance protections as banks, they can present unique systemic risks requiring monitoring.

134. (C) Accepting term deposits under strict RBI regulations
A small group of non-banking finance companies is authorized to accept money from the public, but only in the form of fixed or term deposits with a specific duration. They are not allowed to accept demand deposits. To protect depositors, these companies must adhere to very strict requirements regarding their credit ratings,

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capital adequacy, and the amount of money raised.

135. (C) The loan must be backed by pledging agricultural land
The core principle of microfinance is to provide collateral-free credit to low-income households who typically do not own significant assets. These loans are based on the borrower's cash flow or group guarantees rather than the pledging of physical property. By removing the requirement for security, these institutions can provide essential capital to the poor, allowing them to invest in productive activities.

136. (D) I, II, III, IV and V
A standard option contract is a complex financial agreement that gives the buyer the right to trade an asset at a specific price before a certain date. It must define whether it is a right to buy or sell, the agreed-upon price, and the final date. Additionally, the buyer must pay an upfront fee to the seller for this right.

137. (A) I and II only
Following the systemic shock caused by a major infrastructure lender's default, the regulator introduced significant changes to how finance companies are governed. This included much stricter monitoring of liquidity to prevent time-based mismatches and the introduction of a new scale-based system that imposes tougher rules on larger firms. However, the core prohibition against these companies accepting demand deposits remains in place.

138. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Fixed-income securities are defined by several key parameters that determine their value and return. The face value is the original principal amount, while the coupon rate is the periodic interest paid to the holder. The maturity date is when the principal must be returned. Finally, the yield to maturity is a measure that calculates the total expected return for an investor.

139. (B) Serving unbanked sectors and providing credit to MSMEs
Non-banking financial companies provide a critical service by reaching segments of the economy that are often underserved by large commercial banks. Their specialized focus and localized operations allow them to lend to small businesses and individuals in rural or semi-urban areas. By providing this targeted credit, they promote entrepreneurship, create jobs, and ensure that diverse economic activities can access capital.

140. (B) Rs. 2 crore (being progressively increased to Rs. 10 crore)
To ensure that only financially capable and stable entities operate in the market, the regulator sets a minimum level of owned funds for any new non-banking finance company. While the entry barrier has traditionally been two crore rupees, the rules are being updated to raise this limit to ten crore rupees over the next few years to strengthen the sector's resilience.

141. (A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
The regulator has moved toward a more flexible approach where microfinance institutions can set their own interest rates, provided they are transparent and the total cost is not excessive. However, this flexibility comes with responsibilities regarding borrower treatment. Any form of harassment during the recovery of loans is strictly prohibited, regardless of the fact that the loans are collateral-free.

142. (D) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
Since 2015, the oversight of the commodity derivatives market has been shifted from a specialized commission to the main securities regulator. This merger was intended to create a more unified and robust regulatory environment by applying the same high standards used in the equity markets. Today, SEBI is responsible for ensuring fair trading practices and protecting the interests of market participants.

143. (C) Companies Act, 1956/2013
Unlike traditional banks which are primarily governed by specialized banking laws, a non-banking financial institution is first and foremost established as a corporate entity. It must be incorporated under the general laws governing all companies in the country. Once it is a registered company, it then seeks further authorization and registration from the central bank to conduct specific financial business activities.

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144. (A) Systemic Risk
This term describes the danger that the failure of a single large and interconnected financial institution could spread through the entire economy like a domino effect. Because banks and finance companies lend to and borrow from each other, a default by one can cause others to lose money, leading to a widespread freeze. Managing this risk is a top priority.

145. (C) The repayment of deposits by NBFCs is not guaranteed by the RBI
It is a critical fact that individuals who place money in a non-banking finance company do not have the same safety net as those who use a regular bank. The central bank does not guarantee the safety of these funds, and the national deposit insurance scheme does not cover them. Therefore, investors must check the credit health before entrusting savings.

146. (A) I, III, II
The modernization of the Indian stock market began with the introduction of contracts based on the overall market index in mid-2000. This was followed shortly after by options based on the same indices. It was only after these broad-market tools were established that the regulator allowed the introduction of futures and options for individual stocks in late 2001 for participants.

147. (A) Malegam Committee
Following a period of rapid growth and subsequent crisis in the microfinance sector, a specialized committee was formed to suggest a better regulatory framework. Its recommendations led to the creation of a new category of NBFC-MFIs with specific rules regarding how much they could lend and the interest rates they could charge. This provided a formal structure for the industry.

148. (A) The prices will increase.
When the central bank significantly lowers its benchmark interest rates, the interest paid on new government bonds also falls. This makes existing bonds, which were issued earlier with higher interest rates, much more valuable to investors. To reflect this increased value, the market price of these older bonds rises in the secondary market, providing capital gains for current bondholders.

149. (C) Infrastructure leasing and financing
This major financial conglomerate played a central role in the nation's development by providing long-term loans for large-scale projects like highways and power plants. Because these projects take many years to generate income, but the company relied on short-term market borrowing to fund them, it became vulnerable. Its default in 2018 highlighted the challenges associated with infrastructure financing through non-banks.

150. (A) Base Layer, Middle Layer, Upper Layer, Top Layer
The new regulatory framework for non-banking finance companies is organized like a pyramid based on the size and risk of the institutions. Smaller, less complex companies are at the bottom and face simpler rules. As companies grow larger and become more important to the system, they move to higher levels where the regulations become increasingly strict, similar to commercial banks.

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151. (A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
The modern pension system in India is based on the principle that individuals contribute to their own retirement fund during their working years. While it is a mandatory requirement for new government employees, it is not a legal obligation for every citizen. Instead, it is offered as a voluntary investment option for the general public, providing a tax-efficient retirement corpus.

152. (C) Lowered physical cash management and printing costs
Managing a massive amount of physical currency involves significant expenses related to printing, secure storage, transportation, and systematic replacement. By introducing a digital version of the rupee, the central bank aims to reduce these operational burdens significantly. A digital currency can be distributed instantly and securely across the country without the need for physical logistics, leading to a cost-effective system.

153. (C) 74 percent
To attract more global capital and expertise into the insurance sector, the government has significantly increased the amount of foreign ownership allowed in domestic companies.

Currently, international investors can own up to seventy-four percent of an Indian insurance firm without needing prior approval. This policy is intended to improve competition and increase the range of insurance products available to citizens.

154. (A) Chairman, State Bank of India
The high-level council responsible for financial stability consists of the heads of the nation's major regulatory bodies and senior government officials. It includes the leaders of the central bank, the securities regulator, and the pension authority. However, it does not include the heads of individual commercial banks, ensuring that the council remains focused on broad regulatory policy and systemic issues.

155. (A) CBDC volatility is driven by market speculation
One of the most fundamental differences between a central bank's digital currency and private cryptocurrencies is their value and stability. A digital rupee is a sovereign currency that is exchangeable one-for-one with physical cash. In sharp contrast, the price of private cryptocurrencies is determined entirely by market demand and speculation, leading to extreme price swings that make them highly unstable.

156. (B) II, I, III, IV
Protecting the nation's financial stability involves a logical process that starts with gathering information from all parts of the financial system. Once this data is collected, the council can identify potential risks that might threaten the whole economy. Based on these findings, coordinated policies are developed and put into action by the respective authorities to mitigate the risks effectively.

157. (A) Malhotra Committee
The modernization and opening of the insurance sector were guided by the recommendations of an expert committee led by a former governor of the central bank. This body suggested the creation of an independent regulatory authority and private competition. These suggestions led to the formal establishment of the IRDAI, which has since transformed the industry from a state monopoly.

158. (A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
While the digital rupee utilizes advanced technology like blockchain to ensure secure and transparent transactions, it does not provide the same level of total anonymity as physical cash. Because the digital currency is managed by the central bank, transactions can be tracked if necessary for legal reasons. This allows for a modern, efficient payment system while maintaining regulatory oversight capacity.

159. (B) Raghuram Rajan Committee on Financial Sector Reforms
The idea for a high-level council to manage financial stability and coordinate between different regulators was first proposed by a committee on financial reforms in 2008. This group recognized that in a complex modern economy, the actions of one regulator can affect other sectors. They recommended a unified body where all the major regulators could work together on national strategy.

160. (A) 18 to 40 years
This government-sponsored pension scheme is specifically designed for workers in the unorganized sector to help them save for their old age. To participate and receive the benefits, individuals must join while they are between the ages of eighteen and forty. This ensures that they have at least twenty years to contribute to the fund before reaching the retirement age.

161. (D) FSDC focuses on systemic inter-regulatory issues, while RBI retains its autonomy over monetary policy and banking regulation.
The relationship between the high-level council and the central bank is one of coordination rather than hierarchy. The council serves as a platform for the government and all regulators to address broad issues that cross multiple sectors. At the same time, the central bank remains an independent authority with full control over its core mandates of monetary policy and supervision.

162. (D) Reinsurance
This practice involves one insurance company purchasing insurance from another firm to protect itself against very large losses. It is essentially insurance for insurance companies. By spreading the risk among multiple parties, it

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CHAPTER 09
Indias Foreign Trade Policy

1. Which of the following is NOT typically classified as a major import commodity into India?
(A) Crude petroleum
(B) Electronic components
(C) Gold
(D) Processed pharmaceuticals

2. Identify the incorrect statement regarding India's Free Trade Agreements (FTAs).
(A) India has signed a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) with the UAE.
(B) India has a Free Trade Agreement in goods, services, and investments with ASEAN.
(C) India is a founding member of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).
(D) SAFTA is a free trade arrangement involving South Asian countries.

3. In the context of India's merchandise exports, which commodity group consistently holds the highest share by value in recent years?
(A) Textiles and readymade garments
(B) Gems and jewellery
(C) Engineering goods
(D) Agricultural products

4. Which phenomenon explains why India imposes safeguard duties on certain imports?
(A) When goods are sold below the production cost by a foreign country
(B) When foreign goods are subsidized directly by their home government
(C) A sudden surge in imports threatening domestic industry
(D) When domestic goods are of a demonstrably inferior quality

5. Read the following statements regarding Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India:
I. SEZs are deemed to be foreign territory for the purposes of trade operations and duties.
II. The SEZ Act was passed by the Parliament in 2005.
III. Goods supplied from the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) to an SEZ are treated as imports into India.
Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

6. Arrange the following countries in descending order of their share as India's export destinations (highest to lowest based on 2022-23 data).
(A) USA, UAE, Netherlands, China
(B) China, USA, UAE, Netherlands
(C) UAE, USA, China, Netherlands
(D) USA, China, Netherlands, UAE

7. What is the primary export target set by India's Foreign Trade Policy 2023 for total overall exports (merchandise and services) by the year 2030?
(A) 1 Trillion USD
(B) 2 Trillion USD
(C) 3 Trillion USD
(D) 5 Trillion USD

8. Read the following statements regarding Anti-dumping duties in India:
I. They are imposed to protect the domestic industry from unfair foreign pricing.
II. The Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) recommends the duty.
III. The Ministry of Finance finally imposes the anti-dumping duty.
IV. They are strictly prohibited under WTO regulations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

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172. (C) 2013
Although it was first set up in 2003 to manage the new pension system, the authority responsible for regulating retirement funds did not have full legal powers for a decade. It was only in 2013 that parliament passed a specific law that gave the institution statutory status. This change provided the authority with the clear legal mandate and enforcement powers needed.

173. (B) Central Bank Digital Currency
This term refers to a new form of money that is issued and backed by a nation's highest monetary authority. Unlike private cryptocurrencies, it is a digital version of the same sovereign currency used in physical cash and bank deposits. It combines the convenience of digital payments with the safety of being a direct liability of the central bank for citizens.

174. (C) Strengthening stability and inter-regulatory coordination
The primary reason for the existence of this high-level council is to ensure that different parts of the financial system work together smoothly. Instead of acting as a direct regulator, it focuses on the big picture. It looks for systemic risks that might fall between individual regulators and promotes coordination on issues like financial inclusion and literacy for national stability.

175. (D) Reduction in the cost of cross-border remittances
Regulators have pointed out several dangers associated with private cryptocurrencies, including their potential use for illegal activities like money laundering and the risk of extreme volatility causing losses for people. They also worry that widespread use could weaken the central bank's control over the economy. While some argue these could eventually lower remittance costs, authorities focus more on current risks.

176. (A) I, II and IV only
The development of the insurance industry is tracked using specific measures like penetration and density. In India, historically, life insurance has actually seen much higher levels of penetration than general insurance. The regulator is responsible for overseeing both types of companies, ensuring they follow the rules and have enough money to pay out claims, thereby promoting a trustworthy insurance market.

177. (C) Both statements are true and Statement II is related to Statement I
The central bank has the job of overseeing the nation's international assets to ensure the country can always meet its foreign obligations. These reserves are strategically invested in very safe and liquid places, such as the government debt of major global economies. This careful management ensures that the funds are secure and available to support the value of the rupee.

178. (A) Defined benefit plan to a defined contribution plan
The move to the current pension system represents a fundamental change in how retirement is funded for government employees. In the old system, the government promised a specific monthly payment based on the final salary. In the new system, the final pension depends on how much the employee and the government contribute over the years and how that money is invested.

179. (D) Union Finance Minister
The leadership of the nation's highest body for financial coordination is held by the cabinet minister in charge of the country's finances. This ensures that the council's work on financial stability is connected to the government's overall economic policy. By having the finance minister lead the meetings with major regulators, the council can take a unified approach to managing risks.

180. (A) I, II, IV and V only
The new digital version of the rupee is designed to be a direct equivalent of physical notes, backed by the central bank. It is listed as a debt on the bank's balance sheet and can be swapped for cash at the same value. While it is being tested in retail and wholesale markets, there is no plan for immediate replacement.

181. (B) Statement I is incorrect, Statement II is correct
Specialized financial institutions for development do not operate like local bank branches; they generally do not provide personal loans or maintain accounts for individuals. Instead, their job is to support the sector by providing refinance.

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emergency food reserves to member nations
(B) SAARC Satellite - A military surveillance satellite shared by member states
(C) SAARC University - Located in Colombo
(D) SAARC Development Fund - Headquartered in Islamabad

37. The term "Troika" in the context of the G-20 refers to which of the following?
(A) The current, previous, and incoming presidencies of the G-20
(B) The three largest economies in the G-20
(C) The USA, China, and the European Union
(D) The three permanent working groups of the Finance Track

38. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the G-20 Development Agenda.
(A) It strongly aligns with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
(B) It emphasizes Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for financial inclusion.
(C) It addresses issues of food and energy security.
(D) It mandates the complete cessation of fossil fuel usage by 2025.

39. Read the following list of countries:
I. Myanmar
II. Maldives
III. Nepal
IV. Thailand
V. Sri Lanka
Which of the above are member countries of SAARC?
(A) I, III, IV, V
(B) II, III, V
(C) II, III, IV, V
(D) I, II, III, V

40. What does the G-20's agenda on "Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) reforms" primarily seek to achieve?
(A) Privatizing the World Bank
(B) Shifting their headquarters exclusively to developing nations
(C) Abolishing the International Monetary Fund
(D) Expanding lending capacity for climate and poverty challenges

41. Select the correct order of establishment of the following regional organizations (from earliest to latest).
(A) ASEAN, SAARC, BIMSTEC
(B) SAARC, ASEAN, BIMSTEC
(C) ASEAN, BIMSTEC, SAARC
(D) BIMSTEC, SAARC, ASEAN

42. The "Sherpa Track" of the G-20 primarily focuses on which areas?
(A) Monetary policy and banking regulation
(B) Direct military coordination and defense pacts
(C) Non-financial issues like development, anti-corruption, and energy
(D) Bilateral border dispute resolutions

43. Read the following statements regarding IMF reform discussions in the G-20:
I. Emerging economies demand a greater quota share to reflect their economic weight.
II. The USA has historically opposed any adjustments to quota allocations.
III. Reforming the SDR (Special Drawing Rights) distribution is a key issue.
IV. G-20 fully dictates the internal voting rules of the IMF.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

44. Which structural feature characterizes the G-20 organization?
(A) It has a permanent secretariat located in Geneva.
(B) It is a specialized agency of the United Nations.
(C) It requires unanimous parliamentary approval from all countries for its declarations.
(D) It operates without a permanent secretariat or staff.

45. The SAARC Development Fund (SDF) operates with which of the following as one of its primary funding windows?
(A) Military expansion window
(B) Nuclear energy window
(C) Social window

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leader in infrastructure finance and is backed by the government. One of its important goals is to help create a deep and active market for long-term bonds in India for future development.

192. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Commercial banks have a fundamental problem when it comes to lending for massive, long-term projects like highways. Most of the money that banks use for lending comes from regular people's savings, which are usually for just a few years. If a bank lends that money to a project that won't pay it back for decades, it creates dangerous mismatches.

193. (A) Supporting growth via capital allocation, and risk management
The true value of having strong financial institutions like a central bank and a healthy banking system is their ability to act as the engine of the economy. They take the savings of millions and direct that capital toward productive uses. By managing the risks involved and ensuring stability, they provide the essential foundation that allows the whole country to grow.

194. (A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
Economic policy becomes incredibly difficult when a country faces high prices and a slowing economy with high unemployment. This condition, known as stagflation, puts central banks in a tough position. If they raise interest rates to fight inflation, they might make the slow growth worse. If they lower rates, they might cause prices to spiral higher, creating very painful trade-offs.

195. (A) Issuing domestic currency notes to manage local inflation
While this specialized institution is a vital part of the nation's financial system, its power is strictly limited to international trade. It provides the loans that Indian companies need to sell their goods overseas and buy products from other countries. It acts as a partner for exporters and importers, but it has no role in the domestic money supply or inflation.

196. (A) State Bank of India (SBI)
Most of the organizations listed are the regulators of the financial world—the authorities that create the rules and make sure everyone follows them. In contrast, the State Bank of India is a commercial business that provides services to customers. While it is very large and owned by the government, it is still an institution that is overseen by the regulatory bodies.

197. (C) Penal overnight borrowing rate for banks from the RBI
When commercial banks face a sudden shortage of cash at the end of the day and cannot find funds elsewhere, they can turn to the central bank for an emergency loan. However, to discourage banks from relying on this, this facility comes with a higher interest rate than the standard rate. This penal rate acts as a safety valve.

198. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The nation has several specialized financial bodies, each dedicated to supporting a specific part of the economy. One focus is entirely on helping small businesses grow, while another works to increase international trade. There is also an authority dedicated to making housing more affordable and another that oversees agricultural development. Together, these organizations ensure every major sector has specialized financial support.

199. (D) To address long-term gaps in infrastructure financing
Even though there are many regular banks, they often struggle to provide the kind of very long-term loans needed for massive projects like airports. Regular banks have to worry about the short-term needs of depositors. To solve this problem, the government created a new institution specifically designed to handle these massive, long-term financing needs, filling a critical gap in infrastructure.

200. (A) Liquidity Trap
In very unusual and difficult economic times, even when a central bank lowers interest rates to nearly zero to encourage spending, people and businesses might still be too afraid to spend. They prefer to hold onto their cash because they don't see any good opportunities. When this happens, the standard tools of monetary policy stop working, requiring different government actions.

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18. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): India consistently faces a high merchandise trade deficit with China.
Reason (R): India heavily imports active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs), electronic components, and machinery from China.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

19. Read the following statements regarding features of the India-UAE Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA):
I. It was signed and entered into force in 2022.
II. It provides duty-free access to a majority of Indian tariff lines.
III. It includes a chapter on digital trade.
IV. It establishes a permanent common currency between the two nations.
V. It includes strict rules of origin to prevent round-tripping of products.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and V only
(C) IV only
(D) II and IV only

20. The RoDTEP scheme aims to refund which of the following to exporters?
(A) Non-refunded embedded Central, State, and local duties
(B) Income tax paid by export-oriented corporate entities
(C) Basic Customs Duty paid on final industrial products
(D) Goods and Services Tax charged on the export invoice

21. The G-20 was initially established in 1999 primarily as a meeting forum for whom?
(A) Heads of State and Government
(B) Foreign Ministers
(C) Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors
(D) Trade and Commerce Ministers

22. Which of the following best describes India's current merchandise trade balance?
(A) Consistent surplus driven by high-tech electronics exports
(B) Structural deficit driven by crude oil and gold imports
(C) Zero trade deficit due to equal export and import volumes
(D) Surplus driven by exports of heavy industrial machinery

23. Which among the following is the odd one out concerning India's trade remedy measures?
(A) Anti-dumping duty
(B) Countervailing duty
(C) Safeguard duty
(D) Corporate tax

24. The Duty Drawback Scheme in India is administered by which department?
(A) Department of Commerce
(B) Department of Economic Affairs
(C) Ministry of External Affairs
(D) Department of Revenue

25. In the context of India's WTO commitments, what is the 'Peace Clause' primarily associated with?
(A) Military exports
(B) Public stockholding for food security purposes
(C) Intellectual property rights on defense equipment
(D) Elimination of custom duties on medical supplies

26. Match the items in List I with List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Trading Partner)
P. USA
Q. China
R. UAE
S. Russia
List II: (Key Trade Characteristic)
1. Highest trade deficit
2. Largest export destination
3. Major supplier of crude oil at discounted rates
4. First CEPA partner in the Middle East
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

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9. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for India opting out of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in 2019?
(A) RCEP mandated India to adopt the Chinese Yuan for trade.
(B) Concerns over cheap imports from China and Oceania
(C) The USA pressured India to withdraw from Asian agreements.
(D) India's refusal to trade with ASEAN nations.

10. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The EU is one of India's largest regional trading partners.
Statement II: India and the EU have successfully concluded and implemented a Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA).
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and II
(D) Neither Statement I nor II

11. Which of the following best explains the shift of G-20 to a leader's level summit in 2008?
(A) The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic
(B) The dissolution of the G-8
(C) The establishment of the World Trade Organization
(D) The need to coordinate a response to the Global Financial Crisis

12. The concept of "Towns of Export Excellence" (TEE) under India's Foreign Trade Policy is primarily aimed at which of the following?
(A) Providing tax holidays for large multinational corporations
(B) Establishing 100% foreign-owned special economic zones
(C) Upgrading infrastructure in towns with exports over 750 Crore INR
(D) Relocating all small-scale industries to domestic coastal areas

13. India has frequently utilized the WTO Dispute Settlement Mechanism. Which sector has seen the most high-profile disputes involving India, the USA, and the WTO?
(A) Solar panels and agricultural subsidies
(B) Information Technology
(C) Automobile manufacturing
(D) Crude oil refining

14. What is the primary role of Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) in India?
(A) To issue currency for export transactions
(B) To act as a registry for import tariffs
(C) To project India's image abroad as a reliable supplier of high-quality goods
(D) To directly manufacture goods for foreign markets

15. Identify the correct pair regarding Free Trade Agreements.
(A) CECA - Customs Exemption and Control Act
(B) SAFTA - South Asian Foreign Trade Association
(C) ECTA - Export Control and Tariff Agreement
(D) CEPA - Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement

16. Which of the following is a key strategic priority introduced in India's Foreign Trade Policy 2023?
(A) Shifting from incentive-based to remission-based regimes
(B) Banning the export of all essential agricultural products
(C) Withdrawing from all existing regional Free Trade Agreements
(D) Imposing high export duties on manufactured industrial goods

17. Match the items in List I with List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Trade Term/Scheme)
P. Advance Authorization
Q. EPCG Scheme
R. RoDTEP
S. SEZ
List II: (Description)
1. Refund of embedded taxes
2. Duty-free import of inputs for export production
3. Duty-free import of capital goods for export production
4. Specifically delineated duty-free enclaves
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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ensures that even if there is a massive disaster, the primary insurer remains financially stable and able to pay its customers. This system is vital for industry stability.

163. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different digital and financial concepts define how money moves and is verified. Token-based systems verify the digital asset itself, while account-based systems verify the identity of the person making the payment. Modern fiat currency is government-issued money not backed by gold. All of these can be managed through a distributed ledger, which is a decentralized database recording all transactions securely.

164. (C) 2022
The nation took a major step toward the future of money when the central bank launched its first test programs for the digital rupee toward the end of 2022. This included separate pilots for the wholesale market and the retail market. These trials were designed to test the technology, security, and user experience before a full national rollout of currency.

165. (A) Statement I is correct, Statement II is incorrect
While the main council is led by the Finance Minister, its technical work is managed by a smaller sub-committee chaired by the Governor of the central bank. This ensures that decisions are grounded in financial expertise. Interestingly, despite its role, the council was established through an administrative order rather than a law passed by parliament, allowing flexible governmental policy coordination.

166. (A) Hyderabad
The national regulator for the insurance industry is based in a major southern city, which distinguishes it from most other financial regulators located in Mumbai. This choice was made to promote regional development and decentralize financial administration. From this base, the authority manages the licensing and supervision of all insurance providers, protects policyholders, and ensures healthy growth across the country.

167. (A) I, II, IV, III
The framework of Indian financial regulation has been built over many decades. It began with the central bank in 1935, followed much later by the formal granting of powers to the securities regulator in 1992. The insurance authority was then created around 1999 to manage the opening of that sector. Finally, the coordination council was established in 2010.

168. (D) One can open a Tier-II account without having a Tier-I account.
The national pension system offers two types of accounts. The first is a mandatory retirement fund with strict withdrawal rules and tax benefits. The second is a voluntary savings account that allows users to withdraw money at any time. However, because the system is designed around retirement planning, the flexible second account is only available to those with a primary fund.

169. (A) They are not legal tender, but trading them is not prohibited, subject to taxation under virtual digital assets rules.
In the current regulatory environment, the government does not recognize private cryptocurrencies as official money that must be accepted for payments. However, individuals are not banned from buying or holding them as investments. Instead, the focus is on transparency and revenue, with specific tax rules in place for profits made from these digital assets, clarifying their non-sovereign status.

170. (C) Institutions for interbank and G-Sec settlements
The wholesale version of the digital rupee is a specialized tool designed only for large financial organizations like banks. Its primary purpose is to make the process of settling big transactions, such as buying government bonds or moving large amounts between banks, much faster and more efficient. By using a digital sovereign currency for these settlements, the system reduces the risk.

171. (C) Financial Stability Report (FSR)
Twice a year, the central bank releases a detailed document that provides a health check of the nation's entire financial system. This report includes input from all the major regulators and looks for potential problems that could cause a crisis. By analyzing things like the level of bad loans and stock market stability, it gives policymakers a view of economic risks.

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(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

27. What was the central agenda of the Doha Development Round of the WTO, where India played a prominent role?
(A) Addressing the needs of developing countries in agriculture
(B) Complete abolition of industrial tariffs on a global scale
(C) Establishing a global cryptocurrency for trade settlements
(D) Banning subsidies in the international technology sector

28. What is the main cause of the widening trade deficit with China over the last decade?
(A) Dependence of manufacturing on Chinese intermediate goods
(B) High tariffs imposed by India on Chinese technology goods
(C) Total ban by China on all Indian agricultural commodities
(D) Shifting of electronic imports from Western markets to China

29. What is a key feature of the India-Australia Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement (ECTA)?
(A) Complete elimination of visas for Indian workers
(B) Australia joining the SAARC grouping
(C) Zero-duty access for 100% of Indian exports to Australia
(D) India adopting the Australian dollar for bilateral trade

30. Which scheme replaced the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) to make India's export incentives WTO-compliant?
(A) SEIS (Service Exports from India Scheme)
(B) EPCG (Export Promotion Capital Goods)
(C) Duty Free Import Authorization
(D) RoDTEP (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products)

31. Which of the following is an effect of the establishment of the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC) announced during the G-20 Summit?
(A) Immediate closure of the Suez Canal to Indian ships
(B) Replacing the BRICS New Development Bank
(C) Enhancing strategic and economic integration between India, UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Europe
(D) Creation of a unified currency for India and Europe

32. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in which year?
(A) 1967
(B) 1985
(C) 1991
(D) 2004

33. What was the official theme of India's G-20 Presidency in 2023?
(A) Recover Together, Recover Stronger
(B) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: One Earth, One Family, One Future
(C) Shaping an Interconnected World
(D) Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development

34. Why have SAARC summits been stalled since 2016?
(A) The Secretariat building was destroyed in an earthquake.
(B) All member states decided to dissolve SAARC in favor of BIMSTEC.
(C) The United Nations suspended SAARC's recognition.
(D) India and other nations boycotted the Islamabad summit following the Uri terrorist attack.

35. What is the fundamental mandate of the G-20?
(A) Coordinating macroeconomic policies and financial stability
(B) Acting as a global military alliance for security
(C) Serving as the supreme court for border disputes
(D) Enforcing global free trade agreements via penalties

36. Identify the correct pair regarding SAARC initiatives.
(A) SAARC Food Bank - A facility to provide

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This means they lend money to other banks so those institutions have the funds to provide loans for housing or small businesses as needed locally.

182. (D) A massive surge in liquidity and deposits within the banking system
When the government suddenly withdrew the legal status of high-value notes in 2016, millions of people were required to deposit their old cash into their bank accounts. This led to an immediate increase in the amount of money held by banks across the country. This sudden wave of deposits provided the banking system with a massive amount of extra liquidity globally.

183. (D) Government of India
For most of its history, the specialized authority for housing finance was a direct subsidiary of the central bank. However, to ensure that the central bank's role as a regulator did not conflict with its role as an owner, the entire ownership was transferred to the government in 2019. This change followed a broader policy of separating regulators from ownership.

184. (B) II and IV only
There are certain tasks so critical to the stability of the entire economy that they are reserved only for the nation's central bank. These include acting as the ultimate source of emergency funds for other financial institutions and managing the nation's multi-billion dollar holdings of foreign currency. Regular banks focus on everyday activities like taking deposits and giving out personal loans.

185. (C) Long-term financing for industrial and infrastructure projects
Large-scale projects like building dams or highways take many years to finish and become profitable. Because regular banks often struggle with the risk and the long timeframes of these projects, the government creates specialized development finance institutions. These organizations provide the stable, long-term capital that massive projects need to succeed, playing a vital role in building the nation's core industrial infrastructure.

186. (D) Post office savings deposits
When economists measure the total amount of money in the economy using the Broad Money category, they include all currency and various types of deposits in the banking system. However, this specific measure focuses on money within the formal banking sector. Money kept in specialized accounts at post offices is considered part of an even broader measure, but not this figure.

187. (C) SIDBI - Nodal agency for the MSME sector
For each important part of the economy, there is usually a lead institution that coordinates all the support and financing. For small and medium-sized businesses, this role is held by a specialized bank dedicated to their growth. This institution works with the government and other lenders to ensure that small entrepreneurs have access to the credit and training needed for success.

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188. (B) 1990
The beginning of the 1990s marked a major turning point in India's industrial policy, and part of this was the creation of a dedicated bank to help small-scale industries. This institution was established to take over and expand the work of supporting small businesses, ensuring they had their own advocate and source of finance to grow and compete internationally.

189. (A) I, II, III, IV
Over the decades, the way banks decide the interest rates for their loans has become increasingly transparent. It started with a simple prime rate set by the banks themselves, then moved to a base rate. This was followed by a system based on the marginal cost of funds. Finally, banks are now required to link their loan rates to external benchmarks.

190. (B) Bank of Hindustan
Long before the modern banking system was established, the first institution to operate as a commercial bank in the country was founded in the late eighteenth century. Although it eventually closed, it marked the beginning of a shift toward formal banking. This early experiment paved the way for the many other banks that would follow, leading to today's complex financial system.

191. (C) I and III only
To solve the problem of how to fund massive infrastructure projects, the government recently created a new, powerful development institution. This organization is intended to be the primary

(D) Space research window

46. Arrange the following countries in the chronological order in which they held the G-20 Presidency.
I. India
II. Indonesia
III. Brazil
IV. Italy
Select the correct order:
(A) IV, II, I, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) IV, I, II, III
(D) II, IV, I, III

47. What has been a primary limitation of SAFTA in achieving regional economic integration?
(A) Lack of a common currency
(B) Extensive "Sensitive Lists" maintained by member countries
(C) Interference by the European Union
(D) Complete absence of physical transport infrastructure

48. Read the following statements regarding the G-20 Finance Track and select the correct option.
Statement I: It is led by the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors.
Statement II: It strictly handles only climate change mitigation strategies.
(A) Statement I only
(B) Statement II only
(C) Both Statement I and II
(D) Neither Statement I nor II

49. Where is the SAARC Secretariat located?
(A) Kathmandu, Nepal
(B) New Delhi, India
(C) Dhaka, Bangladesh
(D) Colombo, Sri Lanka

50. In the context of G-20 discussions, what does "Climate Finance" primarily refer to?
(A) Fines collected from countries that exceed emission targets
(B) Trading of sovereign bonds backed by agricultural commodities
(C) Financing for mitigation and adaptation actions
(D) Budget allocated for weather satellite exploration

51. Which statement accurately reflects India's strategic pivot regarding regional cooperation in South Asia in recent years?
(A) Withdrawing from both SAARC and BIMSTEC to form a bilateral pact with China
(B) Merging SAARC into the ASEAN framework
(C) Handing over the leadership of SAARC to Pakistan
(D) Shifting focus from SAARC to BIMSTEC due to continued India-Pakistan tensions

52. Match the items in List I with List II and select the correct option.
List I: (G-20 Initiative/Outcome 2023)
P. Global Biofuels Alliance
Q. IMEC
R. G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration
S. Common Framework
List II: (Key Subject Area)
1. Transport and connectivity
2. Clean energy transition
3. Sovereign debt restructuring
4. Comprehensive consensus document
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

53. Which of the following was a major decision taken under the G-20 Global Taxation Agenda?
(A) Abolishing income tax in all member states
(B) Introducing a universal carbon tax of 100 USD per ton
(C) Implementing a Two-Pillar Solution including a global minimum corporate tax rate
(D) Exempting digital multinational enterprises from taxation

54. The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) agreement was signed during which SAARC summit?
(A) 1st Summit, Dhaka (1985)
(B) 14th Summit, New Delhi (2007)
(C) 12th Summit, Islamabad (2004)
(D) 18th Summit, Kathmandu (2014)

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IV. Thailand
V. Nepal
Which of the above are BIMSTEC member states?
(A) I, III, IV, V
(B) I, II, III, V
(C) I, II, IV, V
(D) II, III, IV, V

127. The term "Noodle Bowl Effect" is synonymous with which previously mentioned trade concept?
(A) Export Substitution
(B) Import Penetration
(C) Spaghetti Bowl Effect
(D) Trade Creation

128. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): India refused to sign the RCEP agreement in 2019.
Reason (R): India feared the agreement would lead to circumvention of rules of origin and a flood of cheap imports from China, hurting domestic industry.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

129. The Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) framework is a major agenda of the G-20 implemented in collaboration with:
(A) The World Health Organization
(B) ASEAN
(C) SAARC
(D) The OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

130. What is a "Countervailing Duty" (CVD)?
(A) A tax levied on exports to discourage domestic shortages
(B) A duty imposed on imported goods to offset subsidies provided to producers in the exporting country
(C) A fixed annual fee paid to the WTO
(D) A penalty on companies that fail to meet export targets

131. Select the correct order of the top three trading partners of India by total trade volume in 2022-23.
(A) USA, China, UAE
(B) China, USA, UAE
(C) USA, UAE, China
(D) UAE, USA, China

132. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the RoDTEP scheme.
(A) It refunds embedded taxes like mandi tax, VAT on fuel, and electricity duties.
(B) It operates through the issuance of transferable electronic scrips.
(C) It provides fixed, non-verifiable refund percentages violating WTO norms
(D) It was introduced to replace the MEIS scheme.

133. Which of the following commodities represents a major export from the state of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Soya meal and agricultural products
(B) Crude Petroleum
(C) Marine products
(D) Heavy civil aircraft

134. What is the fundamental difference between a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and a Customs Union?
(A) An FTA includes a common currency; a Customs Union does not.
(B) FTAs only deal with services; Customs Unions deal with goods.
(C) Members of a Customs Union adopt a common external tariff
(D) There is no difference; the terms are perfectly synonymous.

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135. Which economic sector is specifically excluded from the core provisions of the SAFTA agreement?
(A) Manufacturing
(B) Textiles
(C) Services
(D) Primary agricultural goods

136. Which among the following is a cause of India's trade deficit with ASEAN post the implementation of the FTA?
(A) The inverted duty structure and higher

64. The "Mekong-India Economic Corridor" aims to integrate the Indian economy with which specific region?
(A) The Middle East
(B) Central Asia
(C) The Indochina Peninsula (Southeast Asia)
(D) Eastern Europe

65. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Intra-regional trade within the SAARC region remains severely untapped, hovering around 5% of their total trade.
Reason (R): High non-tariff barriers, poor connectivity, and political mistrust severely restrict seamless trade.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. Match the items in List I with List II and select the correct option.
List I: (International Concept/Agreement)
P. Most Favoured Nation (MFN)
Q. National Treatment
R. Quantitative Restriction
S. Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA)
List II: (Key Focus)
1. Non-discrimination between trading partners
2. Treating foreign and domestic goods equally once inside the market
3. Expediting the movement, release, and clearance of goods
4. Limits on the volume or value of goods traded
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

67. ASEAN was established by the signing of which declaration?
(A) Jakarta Declaration
(B) Manila Declaration
(C) Bangkok Declaration
(D) Singapore Declaration

68. Read the following list of connectivity projects:
I. Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project
II. India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway
III. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)
Which of the above are crucial for India's connectivity to ASEAN?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

69. According to recent data, which country has consistently been the largest source of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) into India, often functioning as a routing hub?
(A) Singapore
(B) USA
(C) Mauritius
(D) UAE

70. Which of the following best defines the "Indo-Pacific" strategy of India in the context of ASEAN?
(A) Creating a military alliance to contain China's land borders
(B) Establishing territorial claims over the South China Sea
(C) Securing a free, open, and inclusive maritime space based on rules and international law
(D) Shifting naval bases to the Pacific Ocean exclusively

71. What does the term "Trade Remedial Measures" encompass?
(A) Anti-dumping, countervailing, and safeguard measures
(B) Subsidies provided to farmers
(C) Free distribution of medical supplies globally
(D) Issuance of diplomatic passports to traders

72. The ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) aims to create a:
(A) Political union with a single military
(B) Single market with free flow of goods and labor
(C) Common currency zone replacing national currencies
(D) Closed economic bloc banning imports

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55. Which of the following is a concept application of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) highlighted during India's G-20 Presidency?
(A) India's successful rollout of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) for fast transactions
(B) The construction of physical highways linking SAARC nations
(C) The deployment of naval fleets in the Indo-Pacific
(D) The establishment of foreign exchange reserves in gold

56. Which new permanent member was admitted to the G-20 during the New Delhi Summit in 2023?
(A) The African Union (AU)
(B) The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)
(C) The Arab League
(D) The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

57. Match the items in List I with List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Regional Grouping/Policy)
P. SAARC
Q. BIMSTEC
R. Neighbourhood First Policy
S. Act East Policy
List II: (Description)
1. Re-energizing ties with extended neighbourhood in the Asia-Pacific
2. Priority to border sharing South Asian countries in diplomacy
3. Bay of Bengal initiative for multi-sectoral cooperation
4. South Asian regional cooperation framework
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

58. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): India leveraged its G-20 Presidency to act as a bridge between the Global South and the developed world.
Reason (R): India hosted the Voice of Global South Summit to integrate the priorities of developing nations into the G-20 agenda.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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59. Which country was the last to join SAARC as its eighth member in 2007?
(A) Maldives
(B) Bhutan
(C) Afghanistan
(D) Myanmar

60. Read the following statements regarding the Global Biofuels Alliance launched during India's G-20 presidency:
I. It was initiated jointly by India, Brazil, and the USA.
II. Its goal is to facilitate international cooperation in the development of biofuel markets.
III. Membership is strictly restricted only to G-20 member nations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

61. The India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement covers which of the following areas?
(A) Goods only
(B) Services and Investments only
(C) Goods, Services, and Investments
(D) Goods and Intellectual Property Rights only

62. The term "SAGAR", frequently used in India's maritime strategy, stands for:
(A) Security and Growth for All in the Region
(B) South Asian Growth and Reconstruction
(C) Strategic Alliance for Global Asian Resources
(D) Securing Asian Geopolitics and Relations

63. Where is the official Secretariat of ASEAN located?
(A) Jakarta, Indonesia
(B) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
(C) Bangkok, Thailand
(D) Manila, Philippines

81. Which Indian organization is primarily responsible for promoting exports of engineering goods?
(A) APEDA
(B) MPEDA
(C) EEPC
(D) NASSCOM

82. Under India's "Act East Policy", what does the term "ASEAN Centrality" signify?
(A) ASEAN is recognized as the core of the regional architecture in the Indo-Pacific.
(B) ASEAN headquarters must be moved to central India.
(C) India must exclusively trade with central ASEAN nations like Thailand and Malaysia.
(D) India has centralized its foreign policy control under the ASEAN Secretariat.

83. India's trade with the SAARC region is characterized by which of the following?
(A) India has a massive trade deficit with SAARC nations.
(B) Intra-regional trade in SAARC is among the highest in the world.
(C) Trade is conducted exclusively in US Dollars.
(D) India consistently maintains a trade surplus with its SAARC neighbours.

84. The export of which specific category of goods faced a severe ban or restriction by India in 2023 to ensure domestic food security?
(A) Processed software
(B) Synthetic textiles
(C) Non-basmati white rice
(D) Precision engineering tools

85. Which state of India acts as the primary gateway for the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project connecting to Myanmar?
(A) Assam
(B) Manipur
(C) Mizoram
(D) Tripura

86. Arrange the following events regarding India's engagement with ASEAN in chronological order:
I. Upgradation to Strategic Partnership
II. India becomes a Sectoral Dialogue Partner
III. Signing of the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement in Goods
IV. Launch of the Act East Policy
Select the correct order:
(A) II, III, I, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, II, IV, III
(D) III, II, I, IV

87. Which of the following correctly describes "Rules of Origin" in international trade agreements?
(A) Regulations strictly limiting trade to the country where the shipping vessel is registered
(B) Criteria needed to determine the national source of a product to apply relevant tariffs
(C) The exact date and time a product was manufactured
(D) The historical origin of a corporate entity

88. Select the correct sequence of India's foreign policy evolution towards Southeast Asia.
(A) Act East Policy → Look East Policy → Neighbourhood First
(B) Look East Policy → Act East Policy → Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative
(C) Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative → Look East Policy → Act East Policy
(D) Neighbourhood First → Act East Policy → Look East Policy

89. Which of the following best describes the "Spaghetti Bowl Effect" often discussed in the context of Free Trade Agreements?
(A) The increase in food exports under an FTA
(B) The complication arising from multiple, intersecting FTAs with different rules of origin
(C) The harmonization of global tariffs under WTO rules
(D) The physical entanglement of supply chain shipping routes

90. The BBIN Motor Vehicles Agreement aims to facilitate seamless passenger and cargo movement among which countries?
(A) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal
(B) Burma, Bhutan, India, Nepal
(C) Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Netherlands
(D) Bahrain, Bangladesh, India, Nepal

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91. Which region is targeted by India's "Focus Africa" and "Focus LAC" (Latin America and Caribbean) programmes?
(A) Procuring military equipment exclusively
(B) Diversifying export markets beyond traditional partners like the USA and EU
(C) Relocating Indian IT industries
(D) Creating political unions with African nations

92. What mechanism did the G-20 introduce to deal with the debt vulnerabilities of low-income countries?
(A) The Global Insolvency Protocol
(B) The Sovereign Debt Waiver Act
(C) The Common Framework for Debt Treatments
(D) The IMF Total Debt Relief Scheme

93. What is the primary cause and effect of India's high import of crude oil?
(A) Cause: Abundant domestic refining capacity; Effect: India becomes a net exporter of crude oil.
(B) Cause: Government mandate to stop domestic mining; Effect: High inflation in software sectors.
(C) Cause: Lack of adequate domestic reserves; Effect: Structural trade deficit and vulnerability to global price shocks.
(D) Cause: Transition to green energy; Effect: Increased subsidies on petroleum.

94. What was a major limitation of the South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement (SAPTA), the precursor to SAFTA?
(A) It mandated a single South Asian currency.
(B) It allowed absolute free trade immediately, which crashed local markets.
(C) It operated on a slow, restrictive positive list approach
(D) It was heavily opposed by the United Nations.

95. What does the term "Current Account Deficit" (CAD) primarily indicate in the context of India's foreign trade?
(A) The shortfall between the money a government spends and the money it takes in
(B) The value of imported goods and services exceeding the value of exported goods and services
(C) The lack of foreign currency reserves in the central bank
(D) The default on sovereign debt payments

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96. Arrange the following components of the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement in the chronological order of their implementation.
I. Trade in Goods Agreement
II. Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation
III. Trade in Services and Investment Agreement
Select the correct order:
(A) II, I, III
(B) I, II, III
(C) II, III, I
(D) III, I, II

97. In the context of India's WTO commitments, what is the "Amber Box"?
(A) Subsidies that are permitted because they cause minimal trade distortion
(B) Environmental protection funds
(C) Digital trade regulations
(D) Subsidies that distort trade and are subject to reduction commitments

98. What is the significance of the "New Delhi Leaders' Declaration" adopted at the 2023 G-20 Summit?
(A) It achieved consensus on developmental and geopolitical issues
(B) It failed to achieve consensus and was not signed by western nations
(C) It announced the immediate dissolution of the World Trade Organization
(D) It bound all nations to adopt the Indian Rupee for trade

99. Read the following statements regarding SAARC's organizational structure:
I. The Council of Ministers comprises the Foreign Ministers of member states.
II. The Secretariat is headed by a Secretary-General.
III. Decisions at all levels are to be taken on the basis of a two-thirds majority.
IV. Bilateral and contentious issues are excluded from SAARC deliberations.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(A) I, II and IV only
(B) I, II and III only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

100. Which of the following best defines a "Special Economic Zone" (SEZ)?
(A) An area where strictly agricultural laws apply
(B) A zone dedicated entirely to imports with no export mandate
(C) A duty-free enclave treated as foreign territory
(D) A region with elevated corporate tax to fund the military

101. Match the items in List I with List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Strategic Connectivity Project)
P. INSTC
Q. Kaladan Project
R. IMEC
S. BBIN
List II: (Connecting Regions/Countries)
1. India, Middle East, Europe
2. India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal
3. India, Russia, Iran
4. India, Myanmar
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2

102. The "ASEAN Way" of diplomacy is best characterized by:
(A) Non-interference, consensus-building, and informal diplomacy
(B) Military intervention and strict sanctions
(C) Binding legal resolutions enforced by a regional court
(D) Dominance by the largest member state over foreign policy

103. Read the following list of outcomes of India's G-20 Presidency:
I. Launch of the Global Biofuels Alliance.
II. Admission of the African Union as a permanent member.
III. Endorsement of the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan.
Which of the above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

104. In recent years, India has prioritized shifting its export basket towards:
(A) Primary agricultural commodities
(B) Unprocessed minerals and ores
(C) Raw timber and wood
(D) High value-added manufacturing and electronics

105. Which of the following acts as the primary driver for India's engagement with ASEAN maritime nations under the Indo-Pacific strategy?
(A) The desire to extract oil from the South China Sea
(B) Establishing penal colonies on uninhabited islands
(C) Securing Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs) and ensuring freedom of navigation
(D) Restricting trade access for African nations

106. Select the correct sequence of India's top export destinations for the financial year 2022-23 (from highest to lowest).
(A) USA, UAE, Netherlands, China
(B) China, USA, UAE, UK
(C) UAE, USA, China, Singapore
(D) USA, China, UK, Netherlands

107. Why is the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) strategically advantageous for India over SAARC?
(A) It bypasses bilateral hurdles that stall SAARC
(B) It completely excludes China from all regional dialogue
(C) It includes the USA as a major funding and trade partner
(D) It solely focuses on establishing regional military alliances

108. The term "Amnesty Scheme" was introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy 2023 for what purpose?
(A) Closing pending authorizations by paying customs duty
(B) Forgiving foreign loans of neighboring countries

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from outside ASEAN

73. Arrange the nodes of the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC) in order from South to North.
I. Chabahar/Bandar Abbas Port
II. Mumbai Port
III. Saint Petersburg
IV. Astrakhan
Select the correct order:
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, IV, I, III
(D) I, IV, II, III

74. What is the main objective of the International North-South Transport Corridor (INSTC)?
(A) To connect India and South Africa via the Indian Ocean
(B) To build a high-speed railway between New Delhi and Beijing
(C) Multi-modal network linking the Indian Ocean to Russia
(D) To facilitate air cargo strictly between North and South America

75. Under India's Foreign Trade Policy, what is "Merchanting Trade"?
(A) Trading exclusively in historical artefacts
(B) Selling domestic goods in local markets using foreign currencies
(C) The barter system of trade with neighboring countries
(D) Shipment from foreign country A to B managed by an Indian intermediary

76. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of ASEAN?
(A) Indonesia
(B) Vietnam
(C) Brunei
(D) South Korea

77. Read the following list of mechanisms of trade:
I. Letter of Credit
II. Vostro Accounts for Rupee Trade
III. Currency Swaps
IV. Duty Drawback
V. Anti-dumping investigations
Which of the above represents mechanisms directly facilitating international trade payments?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and V only
(C) I, IV and V only
(D) III, IV and V only

78. Match the items in List I with List II and select the correct option.
List I: (ASEAN Plus Frameworks)
P. ASEAN Plus Three
Q. East Asia Summit (EAS)
R. ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)
S. RCEP
List II: (Description)
1. Includes ASEAN, China, Japan, and South Korea
2. Premier forum for strategic dialogue including 18 countries
3. Mega free trade agreement initiated by ASEAN
4. Platform for security dialogue in the Indo-Pacific
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

79. Read the following statements regarding the economic dimensions of the Neighbourhood First Policy:
I. It prioritizes transit and transport connectivity.
II. It involves providing lines of credit for infrastructure development.
III. It aims at zero-tariff trade with all neighboring countries without exception.
IV. It supports energy cooperation, such as cross-border petroleum pipelines.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II, III and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

80. The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) involves India and five ASEAN countries. Which of the following is NOT an MGC member?
(A) Thailand
(B) Cambodia
(C) Vietnam
(D) Malaysia

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(C) I, III and V
(D) II, IV and V

118. Match the items in List I with List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Export Promotion Council/Authority)
P. APEDA
Q. MPEDA
R. FIEO
S. TEXPROCIL
List II: (Related Sector)
1. Marine products
2. Agricultural and processed foods
3. Cotton textiles
4. Apex body of export promotion organizations
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

119. The term "De-dollarization" in international trade discourse, actively discussed by emerging economies, implies:
(A) Reducing reliance on the US Dollar for international trade settlements
(B) Banning the import of US goods
(C) Printing counterfeit dollars to destabilize the market
(D) Moving strictly to a gold standard

120. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The India-UAE CEPA is a highly strategic agreement for India's energy and gems sectors.
Reason (R): The UAE is a major supplier of crude oil to India and a primary market for Indian gems and jewellery.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

121. The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established by which agreement?
(A) The Marrakesh Agreement
(B) The Bretton Woods Agreement
(C) The Geneva Convention
(D) The Paris Agreement

122. The Crystal IT Park, an operational Special Economic Zone (SEZ), is located in which city of Madhya Pradesh?
(A) Bhopal
(B) Gwalior
(C) Jabalpur
(D) Indore

123. The "Directorate General of Foreign Trade" (DGFT), which formulates the Foreign Trade Policy, is an attached office of which ministry?
(A) Ministry of Finance
(B) Ministry of External Affairs
(C) Ministry of Home Affairs
(D) Ministry of Commerce and Industry

124. What was a primary reason for the inclusion of the African Union (AU) into the G-20?
(A) To make the G-20 a more representative and inclusive forum for the Global South
(B) To counter the influence of the European Union
(C) To access Africa's military bases
(D) To legally force African nations to repay historical debts

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125. Match the items in List I with List II and select the correct option.
List I: (International Forum)
P. WTO
Q. G-20
R. SAARC
S. ASEAN
List II: (Key India Priority/Stance)
1. Act East Policy and connectivity
2. Protection of public stockholding for food security
3. Reforming Multilateral Development Banks
4. Neighbourhood First but currently stalled
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

126. Read the following list of countries regarding BIMSTEC:
I. India
II. Pakistan
III. Sri Lanka

(C) Releasing imprisoned foreign smugglers from custody
(D) Waiving off income tax for all national IT companies

109. Select the correct sequence of India's major import commodities by value (highest to lowest) in recent years.
(A) Crude Oil, Gold, Coal/Coke, Electronics
(B) Gold, Crude Oil, Electronics, Coal/Coke
(C) Electronics, Crude Oil, Gold, Coal/Coke
(D) Crude Oil, Electronics, Coal/Coke, Gold

110. Under the G-20 structural mechanism, what is the role of the "Finance Track"?
(A) Negotiating international borders
(B) Distributing humanitarian aid
(C) Deliberating on global macroeconomic issues, tax, and financial architecture
(D) Organizing cultural exchange programs

111. What is the primary objective of the "ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific" (AOIP)?
(A) To align entirely with the US military strategy in the Pacific
(B) To form an exclusive Asian military pact against western powers
(C) To divide the Indian Ocean into national economic zones
(D) To maintain ASEAN centrality and promote cooperation, peace, and prosperity in the region

112. Arrange the following trade and economic agreements in the order they were signed by India (earliest to latest).
I. India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (Goods)
II. SAFTA
III. India-UAE CEPA
IV. India-Australia ECTA
Select the correct order:
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, IV, III
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) I, III, II, IV

113. Which organization functions as the central node for collecting and analyzing foreign trade statistics in India?
(A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
(B) NITI Aayog
(C) Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)
(D) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)

114. India has granted "Most Favoured Nation" (MFN) status to all SAARC countries, but Pakistan has not reciprocated. What does MFN signify?
(A) Providing the highest level of direct financial aid
(B) Treating the partner nation equally as the most favored trading partner without discrimination in tariffs
(C) Guaranteeing open borders for unchecked immigration
(D) Forging a mutual defense pact

115. The concept of "Lifestyle for Environment" (LiFE), prominently pushed by India at the G-20, focuses on:
(A) Eliminating all industrial production
(B) Forcing developing nations to bear the cost of carbon capture
(C) Privatizing global water resources
(D) Promoting sustainable consumption and behavioral change

116. Identify the incorrect statement concerning India's export incentive schemes.
(A) The MEIS scheme was phased out because it was found inconsistent with WTO rules.
(B) RoDTEP was introduced to ensure WTO compliance.
(C) Duty Drawback provides a refund of duties paid on inputs used in export goods.
(D) The EPCG scheme allows duty-free import of raw materials for immediate resale.

117. Read the following areas of cooperation under ASEAN:
I. ASEAN Political-Security Community
II. ASEAN Economic Community
III. ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
IV. ASEAN Space Exploration Community
V. ASEAN Nuclear Weapons Community
Which of the above represents the three official pillars of the ASEAN Community?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV

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competitiveness of ASEAN manufacturing
(B) ASEAN countries imposing 100% tariffs on Indian goods
(C) India banning exports to ASEAN completely
(D) ASEAN moving to a closed economy model

137. Read the following mechanisms discussed in the G-20 Development Agenda:
I. Green Development Pact
II. Women-led Development
III. Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group
IV. Global Digital Public Infrastructure Repository
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) I, II, III and IV

138. Arrange the following rounds of multilateral trade negotiations in chronological order.
I. Doha Round
II. Uruguay Round
III. Kennedy Round
IV. Tokyo Round
Select the correct order:
(A) III, IV, II, I
(B) IV, III, I, II
(C) II, I, IV, III
(D) III, II, IV, I

139. Read the following statements regarding the G-20:
I. It was formed primarily in response to the Asian Financial Crisis.
II. It includes the European Union as a permanent member.
III. It represents roughly 80% of the world's GDP.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) I, II and III

140. Identify the odd one out among the following regional economic groupings based on India's current membership status.
(A) SAFTA
(B) BIMSTEC
(C) IPEF (Indo-Pacific Economic Framework)
(D) RCEP

141. The headquarters/secretariat of BIMSTEC is located in:
(A) New Delhi
(B) Bangkok
(C) Dhaka
(D) Colombo

142. What was the central issue in the "Solar Panel Dispute" between India and the USA at the WTO?
(A) India's ban on US solar panels due to environmental concerns
(B) The USA dumping heavily subsidized solar panels into India
(C) Disagreement over the intellectual property of solar cell designs
(D) The USA's objection to India's Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) in its national solar mission

143. In the context of foreign trade, what does "FOB" stand for?
(A) Freight on Board
(B) Foreign Organized Business
(C) Free on Board
(D) Forward Options Brokerage

144. Which of the following best represents the outcome of the G-20's stance on Crypto-assets during India's presidency?
(A) Adoption of an IMF-FSB synthesis paper for regulation
(B) A total global ban on all existing cryptocurrencies
(C) Declaration of Bitcoin as a primary global reserve currency
(D) No discussion on crypto-assets took place during the summit

145. Which state has consistently been the largest contributor to India's merchandise exports in recent years?
(A) Maharashtra
(B) Tamil Nadu
(C) Gujarat
(D) Karnataka

(A) SAARC - Kathmandu
(B) ASEAN - Jakarta
(C) BIMSTEC - Dhaka
(D) G-20 - Geneva

182. India's decision to permit Rupee trade settlement mechanisms primarily mitigates which of the following risks?
(A) Technology obsolescence
(B) Domestic inflation strictly linked to food prices
(C) Cyber attacks on shipping lines
(D) Exchange rate volatility and hard currency dependency

183. Which of the following is an expected economic benefit of the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC)?
(A) Increasing transit time by 40%
(B) Reliance on the Suez Canal
(C) Shifting European manufacturing to the Middle East
(D) Reducing the cost of shipping between India and Europe

184. Which of the following characterizes India's "Look East Policy" before it was upgraded to the "Act East Policy"?
(A) It was primarily focused on military expansion.
(B) It was heavily focused on economic integration with Southeast Asia without a strong strategic/security component.
(C) It aimed at isolating China diplomatically.
(D) It solely focused on cultural exchanges with Japan.

185. A significant strategic pivot in India's regional diplomacy was evident when leaders of which grouping were invited to the swearing-in ceremony of the Indian Prime Minister in 2019?
(A) SAARC
(B) ASEAN
(C) BIMSTEC
(D) G-7

186. What is the primary focus of the "ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community" pillar?
(A) Creating a single Asian currency
(B) Developing joint military doctrines
(C) Establishing centralized tax collection
(D) Forging a unified regional identity and building a caring, sharing society

187. Which of the following is a primary objective of the "National Logistics Policy" of India introduced in alignment with FTP goals?
(A) To increase the cost of logistics to generate more tax revenue
(B) To ban private trucks from inter-state transport
(C) To reduce the logistics cost as a percentage of GDP to improve export competitiveness
(D) To centralize all warehousing in Delhi

188. What is the primary purpose of the "G-20 Troika"?
(A) To control the military forces of the member states
(B) To strictly audit the national budgets of member countries
(C) To ensure continuity and consistency in the G-20 agenda across presidencies
(D) To serve as an exclusive club for the three richest nations

189. Arrange the following steps involved in the imposition of Anti-Dumping Duty in India in the correct chronological order.
I. Notification of duty by the Ministry of Finance
II. Receipt of a valid application from the domestic industry
III. Initiation of investigation by DGTR
IV. Final findings and recommendation by DGTR
Select the correct order:
(A) II, III, IV, I
(B) III, II, IV, I
(C) II, IV, III, I
(D) III, IV, II, I

190. The "Global South" is a term frequently used during India's G-20 Presidency. It broadly refers to:
(A) The geographical region south of the equator only
(B) Developing, less developed, and emerging economies primarily located in Africa, Asia, and Latin America
(C) The alliance of Antarctica and South America

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(A) Through duty credit scrips that can be used to pay customs duties
(B) Through cash deposits in their bank accounts
(C) By exempting them from corporate income tax for 10 years
(D) By providing free land in Special Economic Zones

156. The "Supply Chain Resilience Initiative" (SCRI) was launched to reduce dependence on China. It involves India, Australia, and which other country?
(A) Japan
(B) USA
(C) South Korea
(D) Vietnam

157. Which of the following correctly describes "Rules of Origin" in the context of the India-ASEAN FTA?
(A) It dictates that all products must be transported via Indian ships.
(B) It states that ASEAN countries can only export agricultural goods.
(C) It requires foreign companies to change their original brand names.
(D) It prevents third-party countries from routing goods duty-free

158. Under the "Act East Policy", the 'Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project' will connect the Kolkata port with the Sittwe port located in:
(A) Bangladesh
(B) Myanmar
(C) Thailand
(D) Vietnam

159. Read the following about India's Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2023:
I. It emphasizes E-commerce exports with a target of $200-300 billion by 2030.
II. It makes the export of all defense equipment completely tax-free.
III. It focuses on the internationalization of the Indian Rupee.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I and III only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II and III

160. What was the central theme of the 2023 BRICS summit, representing a shift in global economic governance parallel to the G-20?
(A) BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Mutually Accelerated Growth
(B) BRICS and the Western Alliance
(C) Dismantling the UN Security Council
(D) Global dominance of the Yuan

161. Read the following list of outcomes of recent G-20 summits:
I. Rome Declaration on Health
II. Bali Declaration on Geopolitical Tensions
III. New Delhi Declaration on Multilateralism
IV. Osaka Track on Data Flow
V. Riyadh Initiative on Digital Economy
Which of the above represents outcomes specifically achieved during or immediately preceding India's 2023 Presidency?
(A) II and III only
(B) I, II and III
(C) III and V only
(D) II, III and IV

162. Which of the following cross-border energy pipelines was successfully inaugurated under India's Neighbourhood First Policy?
(A) Jalandhar-Lahore pipeline with Pakistan
(B) Chennai-Colombo underwater pipeline with Sri Lanka
(C) Imphal-Mandalay pipeline with Myanmar
(D) Motihari-Amlekhgunj pipeline with Nepal

163. Read the following statements and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): SAARC's progress on regional integration has been slow compared to ASEAN.
Reason (R): Bilateral political disputes, primarily between India and Pakistan, have frequently overshadowed the SAARC developmental agenda.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

164. Identify the correct statement regarding India's pharmaceutical exports.
(A) India exclusively exports patented, high-

146. Select the correct sequence of India's Free Trade Agreements from the most comprehensive to the least comprehensive (conceptually).
(A) Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) → Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) → Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)
(B) Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) → Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) → Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA)
(C) Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) → Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) → Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)
(D) Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA) → Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) → Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)

147. In the context of SAARC, what does "SAFTA" stand for?
(A) South Asian Free Trade Area
(B) South Asian Foreign Trade Agency
(C) South Asian Federation of Trade Associations
(D) Southern Asian Frontier Trade Agreement

148. A concept application of Special Economic Zones (SEZs): If a manufacturing unit inside an SEZ sells its product into the Domestic Tariff Area (DTA), what is the primary consequence?
(A) Paying basic customs duties as if the goods were imported
(B) Receiving a heavy government subsidy for domestic distribution
(C) Facing an immediate cancellation of the operational SEZ license
(D) Goods are completely tax-exempt under national law

149. The Financial Stability Board (FSB) was established in 2009 under the aegis of which international forum?
(A) The United Nations
(B) The World Bank
(C) The G-20
(D) The IMF

150. Which of the following best describes the "Trade Facilitation Agreement" (TFA) under the WTO?
(A) An agreement to completely abolish all global tariffs by 2030
(B) An agreement containing provisions for expediting the movement, release, and clearance of goods, including goods in transit
(C) A treaty to standardize international labor wages
(D) A pact to ban agricultural subsidies globally

151. Which grouping focuses extensively on utilizing the "Blue Economy" as part of its developmental mandate?
(A) SAARC
(B) ASEAN
(C) IORA (Indian Ocean Rim Association)
(D) All of the above

152. What is the fundamental premise of the "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" theme adopted during India's G-20 Presidency?
(A) Emphasizing the economic supremacy of the Global South
(B) Promoting a unipolar world governed by one authority
(C) Recognizing the interconnectedness of all life forms on Earth
(D) Advocating for the isolationism of all developing nations

153. What is the fundamental vision behind the "ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific" (AOIP)?
(A) A military strategy against expanding naval powers
(B) Complete economic isolation of the Indo-Pacific from the West
(C) Inclusivity, openness, and an ASEAN-centric regional architecture
(D) Merging ASEAN with SAARC

154. The "East Asia Summit" (EAS) is a regional forum held annually. Which country plays the central role in driving the EAS agenda?
(A) ASEAN
(B) China
(C) India
(D) USA

155. How does the "Service Exports from India Scheme" (SEIS) primarily reward service providers?

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(D) SDRs, Foreign Currency Assets, Gold, Reserve Position in the IMF

173. The "Inverted Duty Structure" is a major complaint of Indian manufacturers. What does it refer to?
(A) High taxes on exports and low taxes on imports
(B) Import duty on raw materials being higher than the import duty on finished products
(C) Goods and Services Tax (GST) being levied at the point of origin rather than consumption
(D) Refusal of the government to collect customs duty

174. What role does the "Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India" (ECGC) play in foreign trade?
(A) It provides direct loans to importers.
(B) It sets the exchange rate for the Indian Rupee.
(C) Protecting exporters against non-payment risks by foreign buyers
(D) It physically transports goods to foreign shores via national carriers.

175. Which of the following best defines "Dumping" in international trade?
(A) Disposing of hazardous waste in international waters
(B) Flooding a market with low-quality, unusable products
(C) Selling goods without paying the domestic GST
(D) Exporting goods at a price lower than the normal value or cost of production in the exporting country

176. Under the Neighbourhood First Policy, India built the "Maitri Setu" bridge to enhance connectivity with which country?
(A) Bangladesh
(B) Nepal
(C) Bhutan
(D) Sri Lanka

177. Read the following list of institutions:
I. World Bank
II. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
III. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
IV. Financial Stability Board (FSB)
Which of the above institutions' structural reforms were a core agenda under the G-20 Finance Track during India's Presidency?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, III and IV

178. Arrange the following initiatives under India's Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) in chronological order of their launch.
I. Aadhaar
II. Unified Payments Interface (UPI)
III. ONDC (Open Network for Digital Commerce)
Select the correct order:
(A) I, II, III
(B) II, I, III
(C) I, III, II
(D) III, II, I

179. The "TRIPS" agreement under the WTO primarily deals with:
(A) Trade-Related Investment Measures
(B) Tariffs and Restrictions on Imported Products
(C) Transport Rules for International Passenger Ships
(D) Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

180. Match the items in List I with List II and select the correct option.
List I: (International Document/Agreement)
P. New Delhi Leaders' Declaration
Q. Bali Declaration
R. Bangkok Declaration
S. Marrakesh Agreement
List II: (Associated Organization/Forum)
1. WTO
2. G-20 (2022)
3. G-20 (2023)
4. ASEAN
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

181. Identify the incorrect pair regarding the location of Secretariats.

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makers expressed significant concerns that the agreement would result in a massive influx of inexpensive goods from China and Oceania. There were fears that such a surge in imports would severely damage domestic manufacturing sectors and worsen the existing trade deficit.

10. (A) Statement I only
The European Union is a critical regional trading partner for India, accounting for a significant portion of bilateral trade. However, the proposed Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement has faced numerous delays and is still under negotiation. Consequently, while trade relations are strong, a comprehensive agreement of this nature has not yet been successfully concluded or implemented.

11. (D) The need to coordinate a response to the Global Financial Crisis
The Group of Twenty was elevated from a meeting of finance officials to a leaders' level summit in 2008. This shift was triggered by the global financial crisis, which required high-level political coordination to stabilize the world economy. Since then, the summit has served as the premier forum for international economic cooperation among major world powers.

12. (C) Upgrading infrastructure in towns with exports over 750 Crore INR
The Towns of Export Excellence scheme identifies specific industrial clusters that have reached a high threshold of export performance. These towns receive priority for infrastructure development and financial assistance to enhance their global competitiveness. By focusing on these established hubs, the policy aims to boost total export volumes and provide better common facilities for local exporters.

13. (A) Solar panels and agricultural subsidies
India has been involved in several high-profile disputes at the World Trade Organization, particularly with the United States. Major points of contention include domestic content requirements in the solar energy sector and the nature of agricultural subsidies. These disputes highlight the complexities of balancing domestic industrial policies and food security goals with international trade commitments and rules.

14. (C) To project India's image abroad as a reliable supplier of high-quality goods
Export Promotion Councils are non-profit organizations established to promote and develop Indian exports in specific sectors. They act as intermediaries between the government and exporters, providing market intelligence and organizing trade fairs. Their primary role is to enhance the visibility of Indian products in international markets and establish the country as a reputable global supplier.

15. (D) CEPA - Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement represents a broad trade pact covering goods, services, and investments. Unlike basic free trade agreements, it includes deeper cooperation in areas like intellectual property and competition policy. India has successfully signed such agreements with several key partners, including the United Arab Emirates, to strengthen economic ties and facilitate more integrated trade.

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16. (A) Shifting from incentive-based to remission-based regimes
India's Foreign Trade Policy 2023 introduces a strategic shift in how exporters are supported. It moves away from traditional incentive-based schemes to remission-based regimes, which focus on refunding taxes and duties incurred during the production process. This approach is designed to ensure that Indian trade policies remain consistent with the requirements of the World Trade Organization.

17. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Various schemes support India's export growth through targeted benefits. Advance Authorization allows for the duty-free import of inputs, while the Export Promotion Capital Goods scheme facilitates the import of machinery. The RoDTEP scheme refunds embedded taxes, and Special Economic Zones provide designated enclaves for export production. These combined measures help reduce costs and improve the overall global competitiveness.

(D) The southern states of India

191. Which of the following ports in Iran is being developed by India to access Afghanistan and Central Asia, bypassing Pakistan?
(A) Bandar Abbas
(B) Chabahar
(C) Gwadar
(D) Bushehr

192. "RoDTEP" calculates the refund rate based on which of the following?
(A) The profit margin of the exporter
(B) A percentage of the Free On Board (FOB) value of exports
(C) The total number of employees in the exporting firm
(D) The foreign exchange rate of the destination country

193. What is a key outcome of the India-Australia ECTA regarding the services sector?
(A) Guaranteed post-study work visas for Indian STEM graduates in Australia
(B) Complete ban on Indian IT professionals entering Australia
(C) India restricting Australian tourists
(D) Mutual adoption of a unified service tax

194. Which of the following correctly describes a "Bilateral Investment Treaty" (BIT)?
(A) A treaty to merge the central banks of two nations
(B) A defense pact to protect mutual borders
(C) Terms and conditions for private investment between two states
(D) A contract for exchanging public stockholdings via global markets

195. Which sector of India's economy contributes the highest to the "Services Export" basket?
(A) Software and IT-enabled Services
(B) Travel and Tourism
(C) Financial and Banking Services
(D) Transportation and Logistics

196. The "ASEAN Plus Three" forum includes the ASEAN member states and which three countries?
(A) China, Japan, South Korea
(B) India, China, USA
(C) India, Australia, New Zealand
(D) Russia, China, Japan

197. Which of the following describes the "Early Harvest Scheme" typically used by India in its trade negotiations?
(A) An agreement to import agricultural products early in the harvest season
(B) A penalty for delayed customs clearance
(C) A precursor agreement where tariffs are reduced on a limited set of goods before a comprehensive FTA is concluded
(D) A subsidy for early-stage startups

198. Match the items in List I with List II and select the correct option.
List I: (International Trade Policy concept)
P. Non-Tariff Barriers
Q. Subsidies
R. Quotas
S. Tariffs
List II: (Description)
1. Taxes imposed on imported goods
2. Financial aid given by a government to domestic producers
3. Restrictive regulations, standards, and licensing requirements
4. Physical limits on the quantity of goods that can be imported
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1

199. Arrange the following pillars of India's "Neighbourhood First" policy in their standard logical order.
I. Trade
II. Transit
III. Mutual Security
IV. Cultural Exchange
Select the correct order:
(A) II, I, IV, III
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) III, I, IV, II
(D) IV, III, II, I

200. What is the primary role of the "Directorate General of Trade Remedies" (DGTR) in India?
(A) To conduct investigations on anti-dumping, countervailing, and safeguard measures

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cost drugs.
(B) India relies heavily on the USA for active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs).
(C) India is the world's largest provider of generic drugs by volume.
(D) Pharmaceutical exports are prohibited under the FTP 2023.

165. India's decision to not join the RCEP was partially driven by the fear of circumvention of goods. Which mechanism did India implement to strictly check the origin of imports under FTAs?
(A) FERA (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act)
(B) CAROTAR (Customs Administration of Rules of Origin under Trade Agreements) Rules
(C) FRBM (Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management) Act
(D) FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act)

166. Match the items in List I with List II and select the correct option.
List I: (Trade Term)
P. Trade Deficit
Q. Trade Surplus
R. Balance of Payments
S. Forex Reserves
List II: (Definition)
1. Total exports exceed total imports
2. Total imports exceed total exports
3. Foreign currency assets held by the central bank
4. Record of all economic transactions between residents of a country and the rest of the world
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

167. Which of the following correctly identifies an exception to the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) principle permitted by the WTO?
(A) Increasing tariffs specifically against a rival nation arbitrarily
(B) Banning imports from a nation due to a sports rivalry
(C) Providing higher subsidies to domestic industries than allowed
(D) Setting up a Free Trade Agreement or Customs Union

168. Arrange the following steps involved in the export process in a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in the correct logical order.
I. Filing of Shipping Bill
II. Realization of export proceeds
III. Manufacturing/Processing in the SEZ unit
IV. Clearance of goods by SEZ Customs
Select the correct order:
(A) III, I, IV, II
(B) I, III, II, IV
(C) III, IV, I, II
(D) I, IV, III, II

169. Which of the following bodies is responsible for resolving trade disputes between WTO member nations?
(A) The Dispute Settlement Body (DSB)
(B) The International Court of Justice
(C) The General Assembly
(D) The World Economic Forum

170. What is the status of India's trade balance with the ASEAN grouping in recent years?
(A) India enjoys a significant trade surplus.
(B) Trade is perfectly balanced.
(C) India faces a significant trade deficit.
(D) There is no trade happening between India and ASEAN.

171. In the context of India's foreign trade, what does "Round Tripping" mean?
(A) A tourist travelling around the world on a single international ticket
(B) Paying for imports through a continuous loop of multiple foreign currencies
(C) Re-importing exported goods via third countries to claim tax benefits
(D) Ships completing a full circular journey without docking at ports

172. Select the correct sequence of India's foreign exchange reserve components (highest to lowest value share).
(A) Foreign Currency Assets, Gold, SDRs, Reserve Position in the IMF
(B) Gold, Foreign Currency Assets, SDRs, Reserve Position in the IMF
(C) Foreign Currency Assets, SDRs, Gold,

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ANSWERS

1. (D) Processed pharmaceuticals
India's import profile is dominated by essential raw materials and energy resources. Crude petroleum, electronic components, and gold consistently rank among the highest value imports. However, processed pharmaceuticals represent a sector where India is a global manufacturing leader and a net exporter, making it atypical as a major import commodity for the nation.

2. (C) India is a founding member of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).
The Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership is a significant free trade agreement in the Asia-Pacific region. While India participated in the initial negotiations, it decided to opt out in 2019 due to concerns regarding market access and domestic industry protection. Therefore, identifying India as a founding member of this specific trade bloc is factually incorrect.

3. (C) Engineering goods
Engineering goods have emerged as the largest category in India's merchandise export basket. This group includes a wide range of products such as industrial machinery, automobiles, and transport equipment. Sustained growth in global demand and improved domestic manufacturing capabilities have allowed this sector to consistently surpass textiles, gems, and jewellery in terms of total export value.

4. (C) A sudden surge in imports threatening domestic industry
Safeguard duties are temporary emergency measures used to protect a domestic industry. They are applied when there is a sudden and significant increase in the volume of specific imports that causes or threatens serious injury to local producers. This mechanism allows the government to provide breathing space for the domestic sector to adjust to increased competition.

5. (A) I and II only
Special Economic Zones are governed by the SEZ Act of 2005. These designated areas are treated as foreign territory for trade operations, duties, and tariffs, facilitating a duty-free environment for export-oriented production. While supplies from the Domestic Tariff Area to SEZs are considered exports, the status of the zones themselves remains central to India's trade policy framework.

6. (A) USA, UAE, Netherlands, China
According to trade data for the 2022-23 period, the United States remains India's largest export destination. It is followed by the United Arab Emirates and the Netherlands. China, while a major trading partner, ranks lower in the list of export destinations compared to these nations, reflecting the specific geographical distribution of India's outbound merchandise trade.

7. (B) 2 Trillion USD
The Foreign Trade Policy 2023 outlines an ambitious roadmap for India's external sector. It establishes a target for the country's total exports, including both merchandise and services, to reach two trillion dollars by the year 2030. This objective is supported by various strategic shifts, such as moving from incentive-based regimes to remission-based systems for exporters.

8. (A) I, II and III only
Anti-dumping duties are trade remedies designed to counteract unfair pricing practices by foreign exporters. The Directorate General of Trade Remedies conducts investigations and recommends the duty, which is formally imposed by the Ministry of Finance. These measures are fully permitted under the World Trade Organization regulations to ensure fair competition and protect the domestic industrial base.

9. (B) Concerns over cheap imports from China and Oceania
India's withdrawal from the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership was primarily motivated by economic security. Policy

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(B) To market Indian goods abroad
(C) To distribute export subsidies
(D) To regulate domestic stock exchanges

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18. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India consistently experiences a significant trade deficit with China due to a structural imbalance in trade. The domestic manufacturing sector relies heavily on Chinese imports for critical inputs, including electronic components, machinery, and active pharmaceutical ingredients. These imports are essential for India's own production processes and exports, which explains the persistent gap between inbound and outbound trade.

19. (C) IV only
The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between India and the United Arab Emirates covers a wide range of economic activities. It includes provisions for digital trade and strict rules of origin to ensure genuine bilateral commerce. However, the agreement does not involve the establishment of a common currency, as both nations maintain their independent monetary systems and exchange rate policies.

20. (A) Non-refunded embedded Central, State, and local duties
The Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products scheme was introduced to ensure that taxes are not exported. It aims to refund various embedded duties at the central, state, and local levels that were previously not covered by other mechanisms. By neutralizing these costs, the scheme helps Indian exporters maintain price competitiveness in the highly contested international market.

21. (C) Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors
The Group of Twenty was established in 1999 following the Asian financial crisis. It was originally designed as a forum for finance ministers and central bank governors from major industrial and emerging economies. This platform allowed them to discuss international financial stability and coordinate economic policies before it was eventually elevated to a leaders' level summit in 2008.

22. (B) Structural deficit driven by crude oil and gold imports
India's merchandise trade balance is characterized by a persistent structural deficit. This is primarily caused by the nation's high demand for imported energy resources, especially crude oil, and precious metals like gold. While exports in sectors like engineering and chemicals are growing, the cost of these essential imports typically exceeds the total value earned through outbound merchandise trade.

23. (D) Corporate tax
Trade remedy measures are specific instruments used by governments to protect domestic industries from unfair trade practices. Anti-dumping duties, countervailing duties, and safeguard duties are the three primary types of such remedies recognized globally. In contrast, corporate tax is a domestic fiscal policy tool applied to company earnings and is not used as a trade remedial measure.

24. (D) Department of Revenue
The Duty Drawback Scheme is a crucial mechanism for exporters, providing a refund of customs and central excise duties paid on inputs used in the manufacture of export goods. While trade policy is formulated by the Commerce Ministry, the actual administration and disbursement of these refunds are handled by the Department of Revenue under the Ministry of Finance.

25. (B) Public stockholding for food security purposes
The Peace Clause at the World Trade Organization is a temporary provision that protects developing countries from legal challenges regarding their food subsidy programs. India has utilized this clause to support its public stockholding initiatives for food security. It ensures that the government can continue providing minimum support prices and food aid without violating international trade subsidy limits.

26. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
India's trade relationships are defined by diverse characteristics across different partners. The United States is currently the largest destination for Indian exports, while China remains the source of the highest trade deficit. The United Arab Emirates was the first Middle

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Eastern partner for a comprehensive economic agreement, and Russia has recently emerged as a primary supplier of discounted energy.

27. (A) Addressing the needs of developing countries in agriculture
The Doha Development Round was launched by the World Trade Organization to improve the trading prospects of developing nations. India played a pivotal role in advocating for reforms in agricultural trade, specifically targeting the reduction of subsidies in developed countries. The round aimed to create a more equitable global trade system that prioritizes development and addresses historical imbalances.

28. (A) Dependence of manufacturing on Chinese intermediate goods
The expanding trade deficit with China is largely a result of the dependency of Indian industries on Chinese intermediate products. Many domestic sectors, such as electronics, pharmaceuticals, and telecommunications, require affordable raw materials and components from China to remain operational. This high volume of essential industrial imports has consistently outpaced Indian exports to the Chinese market over the last decade.

29. (C) Zero-duty access for 100% of Indian exports to Australia
The Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement signed between India and Australia provides significant market access. A key feature of this pact is the provision for zero-duty access for almost all Indian merchandise exports to the Australian market. This agreement also includes commitments to improve mobility for professionals and students, fostering deeper economic integration and bilateral cooperation between the nations.

30. (D) RoDTEP (Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products)
To comply with World Trade Organization guidelines, India replaced the Merchandise Exports from India Scheme with the RoDTEP scheme. The new mechanism focuses on refunding various embedded taxes and duties that were previously non-recoverable. Unlike the previous incentive-based model, this remission-based approach is considered trade-neutral and ensures that Indian exporters are not penalized by domestic tax structures.

31. (C) Enhancing strategic and economic integration between India, UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Europe
The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor is a strategic initiative aimed at creating a seamless transport network. It involves rail, ship-to-rail, and road connectivity components designed to link India with European markets through the Middle East. By fostering integration between these regions, the project seeks to reduce transit times, lower logistics costs, and provide a reliable alternative to existing maritime routes.

32. (B) 1985
The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was established in December 1985. It was founded with the objective of promoting economic and regional integration among its member nations in South Asia. Since its inception, the organization has worked on various frameworks for cooperation, although its progress has often been influenced by the complex political dynamics between the participating countries.

33. (B) Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam: One Earth, One Family, One Future
During its presidency in 2023, India adopted a theme derived from the ancient Sanskrit text, the Maha Upanishad. The phrase "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," translated as "One Earth, One Family, One Future," emphasizes the interconnectedness of all life and global unity. This theme guided the discussions on sustainable development, climate finance, and inclusive growth throughout the G-20 summit.

34. (D) India and other nations boycotted the Islamabad summit following the Uri terrorist attack.
The functioning of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation has been significantly hindered by bilateral tensions. The scheduled 2016 summit in Islamabad was indefinitely postponed after India and several other member nations decided to boycott the event. This collective decision followed a major terrorist attack in Uri, leading to a prolonged period of diplomatic stalemate within the regional organization.

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35. (A) Coordinating macroeconomic policies and financial stability
The primary mandate of the Group of Twenty is to serve as the premier forum for international economic cooperation. It focuses on coordinating macroeconomic policies among the world's largest economies to ensure global financial stability. The group addresses a wide range of issues, including international taxation, sustainable development, and financial regulation, to foster balanced and inclusive global economic growth.

36. (A) SAARC Food Bank - A facility to provide emergency food reserves to member nations
The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation has launched several initiatives to promote regional welfare. One such project is the SAARC Food Bank, which was established to provide emergency food security to member countries during times of crisis. Other initiatives include the South Asian University in New Delhi and the SAARC Development Fund, which is headquartered in Thimphu, Bhutan.

37. (A) The current, previous, and incoming presidencies of the G-20
The G-20 operates through a unique leadership structure known as the Troika. This arrangement consists of the country currently holding the presidency, the country that held it previously, and the country that will hold it next. This mechanism ensures continuity in the group's agenda and facilitates a smooth transition of priorities and initiatives between successive presidencies over a three-year cycle.

38. (D) It mandates the complete cessation of fossil fuel usage by 2025.
The G-20 development agenda is closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and emphasizes inclusive growth. It addresses critical issues such as food security, energy transitions, and digital public infrastructure. While the group promotes cleaner energy and climate action, it does not mandate an immediate or complete cessation of fossil fuel usage by 2025, recognizing the varying energy needs of nations.

39. (B) II, III, V
The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation consists of eight member nations located in the South Asian region. These include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. Countries like Myanmar and Thailand, while being part of other regional groupings such as BIMSTEC and ASEAN, are not members of the SAARC framework, which focuses specifically on South Asia.

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40. (D) Expanding lending capacity for climate and poverty challenges
Reforming Multilateral Development Banks is a key priority within the G-20 framework. The objective is to modernize these institutions and expand their lending capacity to better address contemporary global challenges. This includes providing more significant financial support for climate change mitigation, poverty reduction, and sustainable infrastructure development in developing nations, ensuring that the banks remain relevant in a changing economy.

41. (A) ASEAN, SAARC, BIMSTEC
The establishment of regional organizations in Asia followed a specific chronological sequence. ASEAN was the first to be formed in 1967, followed by SAARC in 1985. BIMSTEC was established later in 1997 to facilitate cooperation among nations around the Bay of Bengal. This timeline reflects the evolving nature of regional diplomacy and the search for effective frameworks for economic and political integration.

42. (C) Non-financial issues like development, anti-corruption, and energy
The G-20 operates through two parallel tracks, one of which is the Sherpa Track. Sherpas are personal representatives of the leaders who coordinate the substantive work of the summit. This track focuses on a broad range of non-financial policy areas, including development, trade, digital economy, and energy. It prepares the groundwork for the leaders' declaration by building consensus on these critical global issues.

43. (A) I and III only
Discussions regarding reforms at the International Monetary Fund are a major component of the G-20 agenda. Emerging economies advocate for increased quota shares to better reflect their growing importance in the global economy. Additionally, reforming the distribution of Special Drawing Rights is a key issue. While the

94. (C) It operated on a slow, restrictive positive list approach
The South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement was the precursor to the South Asian Free Trade Area. A major limitation of SAPTA was its reliance on a restrictive "positive list" approach, where only a few specifically named products received tariff concessions. This slow and narrow method failed to generate significant trade volumes, eventually leading to the adoption of the more comprehensive SAFTA agreement to facilitate broader regional integration.

95. (B) The value of imported goods and services exceeding the value of exported goods and services
A current account deficit occurs when the total value of a country's imports of goods, services, and transfers exceeds the total value of its exports. In the context of India's foreign trade, a persistent current account deficit indicates that the nation is a net borrower from the rest of the world. Managing this deficit is crucial for maintaining exchange rate stability and ensuring long-term macroeconomic health.

96. (A) II, I, III
The India-ASEAN economic partnership evolved through a phased implementation process. It began with the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation, which established the roadmap. This was followed by the Trade in Goods Agreement, which reduced tariffs on merchandise. Finally, the Trade in Services and Investment Agreement was implemented, creating a more comprehensive framework for economic integration across a wider range of sectors.

97. (D) Subsidies that distort trade and are subject to reduction commitments
Under the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Agriculture, domestic support is categorized into different "boxes." The Amber Box includes subsidies that are considered to distort international trade by influencing production and prices. Member nations are required to limit these subsidies and are subject to specific reduction commitments. India's support for farmers through minimum support prices often falls under this category of trade-distorting measures.

98. (A) It achieved consensus on developmental and geopolitical issues
The New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, adopted during the 2023 G-20 Summit, was a significant diplomatic achievement. Despite deep divisions over various geopolitical tensions, India successfully facilitated a consensus among all member nations. The declaration addressed a wide range of issues, including sustainable development, climate action, and multilateral reforms, demonstrating the country's ability to act as a bridge-builder and lead global consensus in a fragmented world.

99. (A) I, II and IV only
The organizational structure of SAARC includes the Council of Ministers, composed of foreign ministers, and a Secretariat headed by a Secretary-General. A fundamental rule of the organization is that bilateral and contentious issues are strictly excluded from its deliberations to focus on regional cooperation. However, decisions are taken based on unanimity rather than a two-thirds majority, ensuring that all member nations are in agreement.

100. (C) A duty-free enclave treated as foreign territory
A Special Economic Zone is a specifically delineated area designed to promote exports and attract investment. Within these zones, businesses enjoy a duty-free environment and are treated as being in foreign territory for the purposes of trade operations, tariffs, and duties. By providing superior infrastructure and fiscal incentives, SEZs aim to boost manufacturing, generate employment, and increase the country's overall foreign exchange earnings through increased exports.

101. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
India is involved in several strategic connectivity projects that link different regions. The INSTC connects India with Russia and Iran, while the Kaladan project links India with Myanmar. The IMEC is designed to connect India with the Middle East and Europe, and the BBIN initiative facilitates movement among Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal. These projects are essential for

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The Global Biofuels Alliance focuses on clean energy transitions, while the IMEC initiative aims at enhancing transport and connectivity. The New Delhi Leaders' Declaration serves as the comprehensive consensus document of the summit. Additionally, the Common Framework was discussed as a mechanism for addressing the challenges of sovereign debt restructuring.

53. (C) Implementing a Two-Pillar Solution including a global minimum corporate tax rate
The G-20 global taxation agenda has achieved a landmark agreement known as the Two-Pillar Solution. This framework aims to address the challenges of taxing the digital economy and ensuring that multinational enterprises pay a fair share of tax. A key component is the implementation of a global minimum corporate tax rate, which is designed to prevent a competitive race to the bottom in corporate taxation.

54. (C) 12th Summit, Islamabad (2004)
The South Asian Free Trade Area agreement is a significant milestone in South Asian economic cooperation. It was signed during the twelfth SAARC Summit held in Islamabad in 2004. The agreement aimed to reduce customs duties on merchandise trade among the member nations, moving toward a more integrated regional market. It superseded the earlier South Asian Preferential Trading Arrangement to facilitate broader trade.

55. (A) India's successful rollout of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI) for fast transactions
During its G-20 Presidency, India highlighted its leadership in Digital Public Infrastructure. The successful implementation of the Unified Payments Interface was showcased as a model for secure, low-cost, and instant digital payments. This application of DPI demonstrates how technology can drive financial inclusion and economic efficiency, providing a scalable template for other nations to adopt in their own digital transformation journeys.

56. (A) The African Union (AU)
A historic outcome of the 2023 G-20 Summit in New Delhi was the admission of the African Union as a permanent member. This expansion significantly enhances the representation of the Global South within the group. By including the African Union, the G-20 has become a more inclusive forum, ensuring that the priorities and challenges of the African continent are integrated into global economic discussions.

57. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
India's foreign policy is built on various regional frameworks and strategic initiatives. SAARC provides a platform for South Asian cooperation, while BIMSTEC focuses on nations around the Bay of Bengal. The Neighbourhood First policy prioritizes relations with immediate neighbors. Meanwhile, the Act East Policy aims to re-energize ties with countries in the Asia-Pacific region, reflecting a comprehensive approach to regional engagement.

58. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India used its G-20 Presidency to champion the interests of the Global South. By hosting the Voice of Global South Summit, the government successfully gathered the priorities and concerns of developing nations that are not part of the G-20. These perspectives were then integrated into the main G-20 agenda, allowing India to act as an effective bridge between developing and developed economies.

59. (C) Afghanistan
Afghanistan became the eighth member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation in 2007. This inclusion occurred during the fourteenth summit held in New Delhi, marking the only expansion of the regional bloc since its founding. The move was intended to enhance regional connectivity and cooperation across the South Asian and Central Asian borderlands, integrating Afghanistan into the regional economic and political framework.

60. (A) I and II only
The Global Biofuels Alliance was launched as a major initiative during India's G-20 Presidency, led by India, Brazil, and the USA. Its primary goal is to foster international cooperation and promote the adoption of biofuels globally. While it was initiated within the G-20 context, membership is not strictly restricted to G-20 nations, as other countries are encouraged to join this clean energy transition.

61. (C) Goods, Services, and Investments
The trade relationship between India and ASEAN is governed by a comprehensive set of agreements. While it began with a focus on merchandise trade, it has since expanded to include services and investments. This multi-layered framework aims to create a more integrated economic partnership, allowing for the free flow of capital and professional services alongside the established trade in industrial and agricultural goods.

62. (A) Security and Growth for All in the Region
The term "SAGAR" represents India's vision for the maritime domain in the Indian Ocean. Standing for "Security and Growth for All in the Region," it emphasizes cooperative engagement to ensure maritime security and sustainable economic development. This strategic framework guides India's interactions with its maritime neighbors, focusing on disaster management, counter-piracy efforts, and the promotion of a blue economy across the region.

63. (A) Jakarta, Indonesia
The Secretariat of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations serves as the central administrative organ of the regional grouping. Established in 1976, it is permanently located in Jakarta, Indonesia. The Secretariat is responsible for facilitating and monitoring the implementation of ASEAN's various programs and policies, coordinating between member states, and representing the organization in international forums and external partnerships.

64. (C) The Indochina Peninsula (Southeast Asia)
The Mekong-India Economic Corridor is a strategic project designed to link India with several Southeast Asian nations. It specifically aims to connect the corridor's nodes in India with the Indochina Peninsula, passing through Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, and Vietnam. This initiative is a key component of the Act East Policy, intended to boost physical connectivity and economic integration between India and the Indochinese region.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Intra-regional trade among SAARC nations remains remarkably low compared to other regional blocs. This limited economic integration is primarily due to significant non-tariff barriers, such as restrictive standards and complex licensing. Additionally, poor physical connectivity and deep-seated political mistrust between member states continue to hinder the seamless movement of goods and services, preventing the region from realizing its full collective economic potential.

66. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
International trade is governed by several core principles and agreements. The Most Favoured Nation principle ensures non-discrimination between trading partners, while National Treatment requires that foreign goods be treated equally to domestic ones. Quantitative Restrictions involve limits on trade volumes, and the Trade Facilitation Agreement focuses on streamlining customs procedures. Together, these frameworks help create a more predictable and efficient global trading environment.

67. (C) Bangkok Declaration
The Association of Southeast Asian Nations was officially established on August 8, 1967. It was founded through the signing of the ASEAN Declaration, more commonly known as the Bangkok Declaration. The five original member nations—Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand—signed the document to promote regional cooperation in economic, social, cultural, and political matters, fostering stability in Southeast Asia.

68. (A) I and II only
Enhancing physical connectivity with Southeast Asia is a central pillar of India's Act East Policy. Major projects like the Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project and the India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral Highway are crucial for creating land and sea links to the ASEAN region. These initiatives aim to bypass traditional routes and provide a direct gateway for trade and people-to-people movement between India and its eastern neighbors.

69. (A) Singapore
Singapore has consistently emerged as a leading source of Foreign Direct Investment into India. Many international corporations use Singapore as a routing hub for their investments due to

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its favorable tax treaties and business-friendly environment. This trend reflects the strong financial linkages between the two nations, making Singapore a critical partner in India's efforts to attract capital for various sectors, including technology and infrastructure.

70. (C) Securing a free, open, and inclusive maritime space based on rules and international law
India's Indo-Pacific strategy in relation to ASEAN is focused on ensuring regional stability and maritime security. It emphasizes a vision of a free, open, and inclusive Indo-Pacific region where international law and rules-based order are respected. This approach seeks to promote cooperation in areas like maritime trade, disaster relief, and environmental protection, while maintaining the centrality of ASEAN in the regional architecture.

71. (A) Anti-dumping, countervailing, and safeguard measures
Trade remedial measures are specific legal instruments used by governments to protect their domestic industries from unfair or sudden surges in imports. This category encompasses anti-dumping duties, which target unfairly priced imports, countervailing duties, which address foreign government subsidies, and safeguard measures, which respond to sudden import surges. These tools are used to ensure a level playing field and prevent injury to local producers.

72. (B) Single market with free flow of goods and labor
The ASEAN Economic Community represents a major step toward deeper regional integration. Its primary goal is to transform ASEAN into a single market and production base. This involves creating a highly competitive region characterized by the free flow of goods, services, investment, and skilled labor. By achieving this, the AEC aims to enhance the region's overall economic resilience and attractiveness to global investors.

73. (A) II, I, IV, III
The International North-South Transport Corridor is a multi-modal network designed to connect India with Russia. Starting from the Mumbai port in the south, the route moves north to Iranian ports like Bandar Abbas. It then proceeds through the Caspian Sea to Astrakhan and continues northward to its destination in Saint Petersburg. This geographical sequence illustrates the corridor's path from the Indian Ocean to Northern Europe.

74. (C) Multi-modal network linking the Indian Ocean to Russia
The International North-South Transport Corridor is a major multi-modal logistics project. It is designed to connect the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea and Northern Europe via Russia. By bypassing traditional sea routes through the Suez Canal, the corridor aims to significantly reduce the transit time and costs associated with transporting goods between India and the Eurasian markets.

75. (D) Shipment from foreign country A to B managed by an Indian intermediary
Merchanting trade is a specific trade practice where an Indian intermediary facilitates a transaction between two foreign entities. In this arrangement, the goods are shipped directly from one foreign country to another without ever entering the Indian customs territory. The Indian entity manages the trade and earns a profit or commission, contributing to the country's foreign exchange earnings through professional trading services.

76. (D) South Korea
The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a regional grouping consisting of ten member states located in Southeast Asia. These include Indonesia, Vietnam, Brunei, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Cambodia, Laos, and Myanmar. While South Korea is a major dialogue partner and participates in the ASEAN Plus Three framework, it is not a member of the core ASEAN organization, which is exclusive to Southeast Asian nations.

77. (A) I, II and III only
Several mechanisms are used to facilitate international trade payments and manage currency risks. Letters of Credit provide security for transactions, while Special Vostro Accounts allow for trade settlements in local currencies like the Rupee. Currency swap agreements help manage liquidity and exchange rate

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G-20 provides a platform for consensus, it does not directly dictate the internal voting rules.

44. (D) It operates without a permanent secretariat or staff.
Unlike many international organizations, the Group of Twenty does not have a permanent secretariat or a fixed staff. Instead, the presidency rotates annually among its members, and the host nation is responsible for managing the group's administrative tasks and organizing the meetings. This flexible structure allows the group to adapt its focus based on the evolving priorities of its rotating leadership.

45. (C) Social window
The SAARC Development Fund was established to finance regional projects that promote the welfare of the people in South Asia. It operates through three distinct funding windows: the social window, the economic window, and the infrastructure window. The social window is one of the primary components, focusing on poverty alleviation, health, education, and other developmental projects that improve the quality of life.

46. (A) IV, II, I, III
The G-20 presidency rotates annually according to a predetermined sequence among the member nations. Italy held the presidency in 2021, followed by Indonesia in 2022. India assumed the leadership role in 2023, and Brazil is scheduled to take over the presidency in 2024. This chronological order highlights the recent cycle of leadership and the transition of global economic priorities between these nations.

47. (B) Extensive "Sensitive Lists" maintained by member countries
The South Asian Free Trade Area agreement was intended to boost intra-regional trade, but its impact has been limited. A primary obstacle is the extensive "Sensitive Lists" maintained by member countries, which exclude many important products from tariff concessions. These exclusions, combined with non-tariff barriers and political challenges, have prevented the agreement from achieving deep economic integration across the South Asian region.

48. (A) Statement I only
The Finance Track is one of the two core pillars of the G-20 process. It is led by the finance ministers and central bank governors of the member nations. This track focuses on a wide array of economic issues, including global macroeconomic policy, international financial architecture, and taxation. It is not restricted solely to climate change, as it covers the foundational economic stability of the world.

49. (A) Kathmandu, Nepal
The Secretariat of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is the administrative heart of the organization. It was established in January 1987 and is permanently located in Kathmandu, Nepal. The Secretariat is responsible for coordinating the implementation of SAARC activities, servicing the meetings of the association, and acting as a communication hub between the eight member nations of the regional bloc.

50. (C) Financing for mitigation and adaptation actions
Climate finance involves the provision of financial resources from various sources to support actions aimed at addressing climate change. In international forums, it specifically refers to funding for mitigation projects that reduce emissions and adaptation projects that help communities cope with climatic impacts. This remains a central point of negotiation between developed and developing nations in global summits like the Group of Twenty.

51. (D) Shifting focus from SAARC to BIMSTEC due to continued India-Pakistan tensions
India's regional diplomacy has seen a strategic shift in recent years. Due to the persistent stalemate within SAARC caused by bilateral tensions with Pakistan, India has increasingly prioritized the BIMSTEC framework. This move allows for deeper cooperation with other South Asian neighbors and Southeast Asian nations like Thailand and Myanmar, bypassing the hurdles that have historically hindered progress in the SAARC organization.

52. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The 2023 G-20 Summit produced several significant outcomes across various sectors.

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86. (A) II, III, I, IV
India's relationship with ASEAN has evolved through several significant stages. It began as a sectoral dialogue partner, followed by the signing of a free trade agreement in goods. The partnership was then upgraded to a strategic level. Most recently, the Look East Policy was transformed into the more proactive Act East Policy, reflecting a deepening of economic, strategic, and cultural ties with the Southeast Asian region.

87. (B) Criteria needed to determine the national source of a product to apply relevant tariffs
Rules of Origin are the specific criteria used in international trade to determine where a product was actually made. This is essential for applying the correct customs duties, especially under free trade agreements where preferential tariffs only apply to goods from participating nations. These rules prevent third-party countries from unfairly benefiting from trade pacts by simply routing their products through a member nation.

88. (B) Look East Policy → Act East Policy → Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative
India's foreign policy toward Southeast Asia has undergone a clear strategic evolution. It started with the Look East Policy in the early 1990s, which focused on economic re-engagement. This was later upgraded to the Act East Policy to include a stronger security and strategic dimension. Most recently, the Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative was launched to promote maritime cooperation, reflecting a broader regional and maritime vision.

89. (B) The complication arising from multiple, intersecting FTAs with different rules of origin
The Spaghetti Bowl Effect refers to the increasing complexity in international trade caused by a multitude of overlapping free trade agreements. Each agreement comes with its own unique set of rules of origin and tariff schedules. For businesses, navigating these different and sometimes conflicting requirements can be difficult and costly, potentially undermining the very trade facilitation that these agreements were intended to provide.

90. (A) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal
The BBIN Motor Vehicles Agreement is a sub-regional initiative aimed at improving connectivity among four South Asian nations: Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, and Nepal. The agreement facilitates the seamless movement of passenger and cargo vehicles across their shared borders. By reducing transit times and logistics costs, the initiative seeks to boost intra-regional trade and economic cooperation, providing a model for effective sub-regional integration in South Asia.

91. (B) Diversifying export markets beyond traditional partners like the USA and EU
India's Focus Africa and Focus LAC programs are strategic initiatives designed to diversify the country's export destinations. By targeting emerging markets in Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean, India aims to reduce its reliance on traditional trading partners like the United States and the European Union. These programs provide support for market research and trade promotion, helping Indian exporters explore new and untapped global opportunities.

92. (C) The Common Framework for Debt Treatments
The G-20 introduced the Common Framework for Debt Treatments to address the increasing debt vulnerabilities in low-income countries. This mechanism provides a structured approach for debt restructuring and relief, involving both Paris Club members and non-Paris Club creditors like China. By coordinating debt treatment, the framework aims to ensure financial stability and support sustainable economic recovery in nations facing severe fiscal distress.

93. (C) Cause: Lack of adequate domestic reserves; Effect: Structural trade deficit and vulnerability to global price shocks.
India's high reliance on crude oil imports is caused by the lack of sufficient domestic energy reserves. This dependence results in a persistent structural trade deficit, as oil represents a significant portion of the total import bill. Furthermore, it makes the economy highly vulnerable to global price shocks, which can lead to domestic inflation and impact the country's overall fiscal health and balance of payments.

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stability. These financial tools are distinct from trade remedies or tax refunds, as they directly address the mechanics of cross-border financial settlements.

78. (A) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3
ASEAN interacts with its external partners through various structured frameworks. The ASEAN Plus Three includes China, Japan, and South Korea, while the East Asia Summit is a premier forum for strategic dialogue among eighteen nations. The ASEAN Regional Forum focuses on security dialogue, and RCEP is a mega free trade agreement. These platforms allow ASEAN to maintain its centrality in regional economic and security architectures.

79. (B) I, II and IV only
India's Neighbourhood First Policy emphasizes multi-sectoral cooperation with its immediate neighbors. This includes prioritizing transit connectivity, providing lines of credit for development, and fostering energy cooperation through cross-border projects. While the policy aims to reduce trade barriers, it does not mandate zero-tariff trade with all neighbors without exception, as sensitive lists and specific trade protocols are still maintained for various economic and security reasons.

80. (D) Malaysia
The Mekong-Ganga Cooperation is a regional initiative involving India and five Southeast Asian nations that share the Mekong River. The member countries are Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, and Vietnam. This forum focuses on cooperation in areas like tourism, culture, education, and transport. Malaysia, while being an ASEAN member, is not part of this specific grouping because it does not share the Mekong River basin.

81. (C) EEPC
The Engineering Export Promotion Council is the premier organization responsible for promoting the export of engineering goods from India. It provides various services to exporters, including market research, trade fairs, and representation to the government. By supporting this vital sector, which is a major contributor to India's total merchandise exports, the council helps enhance the global competitiveness of Indian engineering and manufacturing firms.

82. (A) ASEAN is recognized as the core of the regional architecture in the Indo-Pacific.
The concept of ASEAN Centrality is a fundamental principle of India's Act East Policy. It signifies that ASEAN is recognized as the primary platform and the core driver of the regional economic and security architecture in the Indo-Pacific. India supports an ASEAN-led order that promotes peace and prosperity, ensuring that the regional grouping remains at the heart of all major diplomatic and strategic initiatives.

83. (D) India consistently maintains a trade surplus with its SAARC neighbours.
India's trade relationship with its South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation neighbors is characterized by a significant and consistent trade surplus. This means that the value of India's exports to these countries is much higher than the value of its imports from them. This surplus reflects India's larger manufacturing base and its role as a major supplier of essential goods and services within the South Asian region.

84. (C) Non-basmati white rice
To ensure domestic food security and stabilize local prices, India imposed significant restrictions on the export of non-basmati white rice in 2023. This policy decision was a response to concerns about potential shortages and rising food inflation within the country. By prioritizing domestic availability, the government aimed to protect consumers, highlighting the balance between international trade commitments and national food security priorities.

85. (C) Mizoram
The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project is a major connectivity initiative designed to link India's landlocked Northeast with the sea. The project connects the Kolkata port with the Sittwe port in Myanmar and then moves inland to the Indian border. The state of Mizoram serves as the primary gateway for this corridor, providing a crucial transit link that enhances economic development and regional integration for the northeastern states.

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improving logistics and fostering deeper regional economic integration.

102. (A) Non-interference, consensus-building, and informal diplomacy
The "ASEAN Way" refers to the unique diplomatic style used by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It is characterized by a strong commitment to non-interference in the internal affairs of member states, a focus on consensus-building rather than majority voting, and a preference for informal diplomacy. This approach has allowed the diverse grouping to maintain regional stability and cooperation despite varying political systems and interests.

103. (D) I, II and III
India's G-20 Presidency in 2023 resulted in several landmark outcomes. This included the launch of the Global Biofuels Alliance to promote clean energy and the historic admission of the African Union as a permanent member. Additionally, the group endorsed the G-20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan to drive digital public infrastructure. These achievements reflect a comprehensive agenda that addresses energy transitions, global representation, and inclusive economic growth.

104. (D) High value-added manufacturing and electronics
In recent years, India's export strategy has undergone a significant transformation. The government is actively prioritizing a shift away from raw materials and primary commodities toward high value-added manufacturing and electronics. By focusing on sectors like smartphones, precision engineering, and sophisticated machinery, India aims to improve its position in global value chains, enhance its export earnings, and drive long-term industrial growth and technological advancement.

105. (C) Securing Sea Lines of Communication (SLOCs) and ensuring freedom of navigation
A primary driver of India's maritime strategy in the Indo-Pacific is the protection of critical sea lanes. The government focuses on securing Sea Lines of Communication and ensuring freedom of navigation, which are vital for international trade. By engaging with ASEAN maritime nations, India seeks to promote a stable and rules-based maritime order, ensuring that these essential routes remain open and safe for all nations to use.

106. (A) USA, UAE, Netherlands, China
During the 2022-23 financial year, the United States maintained its position as the top destination for Indian merchandise exports. It was followed by the United Arab Emirates and the Netherlands. China, while remaining a significant trading partner, ranked fourth in terms of export value. This sequence reflects the current geographical distribution of India's outbound trade, with Western and Middle Eastern markets playing a dominant role.

107. (A) It bypasses bilateral hurdles that stall SAARC
BIMSTEC is strategically advantageous for India because it provides a platform for regional cooperation that is not hampered by the bilateral tensions that often stall progress in SAARC. By including countries around the Bay of Bengal, the grouping allows India to engage with several South Asian and Southeast Asian neighbors more effectively. This framework facilitates smoother progress on connectivity and trade initiatives, bypassing long-standing political obstacles.

108. (A) Closing pending authorizations by paying customs duty
The Amnesty Scheme introduced in the Foreign Trade Policy 2023 is designed to help exporters settle long-standing disputes. It allows them to close pending export authorizations by paying the required customs duty along with limited interest, while waiving off certain penalties. This initiative aims to reduce litigation, provide a fresh start for businesses, and clear the backlog of unresolved cases, facilitating a smoother operating environment for trade.

109. (D) Crude Oil, Electronics, Coal/Coke, Gold
India's import basket is led by energy resources and high-demand goods. Crude oil consistently remains the highest value import, followed by electronic goods. Coal and coke represent a significant portion of the import bill to meet industrial energy needs, while gold ranks fourth by value. This order reflects the country's structural requirements for energy and components alongside the traditional domestic demand for precious metals.

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those materials. This situation penalizes domestic manufacturers, as it makes their final products more expensive compared to directly imported finished goods. Indian industry often highlights this as a significant barrier to the "Make in India" initiative, as it reduces the competitiveness of local production against foreign manufactured goods.

174. (C) Protecting exporters against non-payment risks by foreign buyers
The Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India is a government-owned body that provides credit insurance to exporters. Its primary role is to protect Indian businesses against the risk of non-payment by foreign buyers due to either commercial or political reasons. By providing this security, the ECGC encourages exporters to explore new and potentially riskier international markets, helping to boost the country's overall export performance and ensuring financial stability for the trade sector.

175. (D) Exporting goods at a price lower than the normal value or cost of production in the exporting country
Dumping is an unfair trade practice where a company exports a product at a price that is significantly lower than its price in the home market or below its cost of production. This is often done to gain market share or drive out competitors in the importing country. When dumping causes injury to domestic industry, the importing government can impose anti-dumping duties to level the playing field and protect local producers from unfair competition.

176. (A) Bangladesh
Under the Neighbourhood First Policy, India has focused on enhancing physical connectivity with its neighbors. A key project is the "Maitri Setu," a bridge built over the Feni River to link the Indian state of Tripura with Bangladesh. This bridge provides a crucial link that connects India's landlocked Northeast to the Chittagong port, significantly improving the movement of goods and people and fostering deeper economic integration between the two neighboring countries.

177. (B) I, II and IV only
During its G-20 Presidency, India pushed for significant reforms in global financial institutions. This agenda specifically targeted the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Financial Stability Board. The objective is to make these bodies more representative and better equipped to handle modern challenges like climate finance and sustainable development. These structural reforms are essential for ensuring that the global financial architecture remains relevant and effective for all nations, especially those in the Global South.

178. (A) I, II, III
India has successfully developed a robust Digital Public Infrastructure through a series of landmark initiatives. It began with the launch of Aadhaar for digital identity, followed by the Unified Payments Interface, which revolutionized the digital payment landscape. Most recently, the government introduced the Open Network for Digital Commerce to democratize the e-commerce sector. This chronological sequence reflects India's journey toward becoming a world leader in using technology to drive inclusive economic and social development.

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179. (D) Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
The TRIPS agreement is a major international treaty under the World Trade Organization that sets minimum standards for the protection of intellectual property. It covers various areas, including patents, copyrights, trademarks, and industrial designs. The agreement aims to balance the protection of innovation with the public interest, ensuring that intellectual property rights are respected globally while allowing for exceptions, such as those needed for public health, which is a key issue for developing nations.

180. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
International organizations and forums are often defined by their landmark agreements and declarations. The New Delhi Leaders' Declaration was the outcome of the 2023 G-20 Summit, while the Bali Declaration preceded it in 2022. The Bangkok Declaration established ASEAN in 1967, and the Marrakesh Agreement created the World Trade Organization in 1995. These

structure ensures that cooperation among the member states is balanced across political, economic, and social dimensions.

118. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
India has several specialized bodies dedicated to export promotion across different sectors. APEDA focuses on agricultural and processed foods, while MPEDA handles marine products. TEXPROCIL is responsible for the cotton textile sector, and FIEO serves as the apex body representing various export promotion organizations. These institutions play a critical role in supporting Indian exporters through market development, quality certification, and policy advocacy in their respective fields.

119. (A) Reducing reliance on the US Dollar for international trade settlements
The term "de-dollarization" refers to the growing trend among emerging economies to reduce their reliance on the US dollar in international trade and finance. This involves using local currencies for bilateral trade settlements and diversifying foreign exchange reserves. By reducing dependency on the dollar, nations aim to mitigate exchange rate risks, decrease the impact of US monetary policy on their economies, and enhance their overall financial sovereignty.

120. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with the UAE is a highly strategic pact for India. The UAE is a critical supplier of crude oil, ensuring the nation's energy security. Simultaneously, it serves as a primary destination for Indian exports in sectors like gems and jewellery. This mutual economic dependence explains why the agreement is central to India's trade strategy, providing a framework for deeper cooperation in these vital sectors.

121. (A) The Marrakesh Agreement
The World Trade Organization was officially established on January 1, 1995. It was created through the signing of the Marrakesh Agreement, which concluded the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. This landmark treaty established the institutional framework for the global trading system, replacing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and expanding the rules to include services, intellectual property, and more effective dispute settlement mechanisms.

122. (D) Indore
The Crystal IT Park is a prominent Special Economic Zone located in Indore. It was established to promote the information technology and electronics sectors in Madhya Pradesh. As an SEZ, it provides various fiscal incentives and infrastructure support to companies engaged in software development and IT-enabled services, contributing significantly to the state's service-led export growth and establishing Indore as a major regional hub for the technology industry.

123. (D) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
The Directorate General of Foreign Trade is the primary body responsible for formulating and implementing India's Foreign Trade Policy. It is an attached office of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The DGFT manages various export-related schemes, issues licenses, and regulates foreign trade in the country. Its central role is to facilitate trade and ensure that the nation's trade regulations support the goal of increasing exports and economic growth.

124. (A) To make the G-20 a more representative and inclusive forum for the Global South
The inclusion of the African Union as a permanent member of the G-20 was a historic move aimed at enhancing the group's global representation. By including the AU, the G-20 ensures that the priorities and challenges of the African continent are integrated into the world's premier forum for economic cooperation. This expansion makes the group more inclusive and gives a stronger voice to the Global South in global governance.

125. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
India's priorities vary across different international forums. At the WTO, the protection of food security stockholding is a key stance. Within the G-20, India has prioritized reforming Multilateral Development Banks. In the SAARC region, the "Neighbourhood First" policy is currently stalled due to political challenges, while in ASEAN, the focus remains on the Act East Policy and enhancing regional connectivity and economic integration.

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Indian market duty-free, protecting the integrity of the bilateral trade partnership.

158. (B) Myanmar
The Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport Project is a major connectivity initiative under India's Act East Policy. The project involves a sea link from the Kolkata port to the Sittwe port, which is located in Myanmar. From Sittwe, the corridor moves inland via the Kaladan River and then by road to the Indian border. This multi-modal route provides a crucial alternative gateway for the landlocked northeastern states, enhancing their economic ties with Southeast Asia.

159. (B) I and III only
The Foreign Trade Policy 2023 sets out a forward-looking agenda for India's external sector. Key highlights include a strong emphasis on e-commerce exports and a focus on the internationalization of the Indian Rupee to reduce dependency on hard currencies. While the policy supports various sectors, it does not make the export of all defense equipment completely tax-free, as defense trade is governed by separate strategic and regulatory frameworks and security considerations.

160. (A) BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Mutually Accelerated Growth
The 2023 BRICS Summit, held in South Africa, focused on a theme that emphasized partnership with the African continent. The official theme, "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Mutually Accelerated Growth," reflects the group's efforts to enhance cooperation with developing nations and provide an alternative to traditional global economic governance. This focus aligns with the broader goals of the Global South, seeking more inclusive and equitable growth models in a multipolar world.

161. (A) II and III only
Several significant declarations have emerged from recent G-20 summits. The Bali Declaration was a key outcome of the 2022 summit in Indonesia, focusing on geopolitical tensions and economic recovery. The New Delhi Leaders' Declaration was the landmark achievement of the 2023 summit held in India, reflecting a comprehensive consensus on development and multilateralism. These declarations illustrate the evolving priorities of the G-20 leadership during and immediately preceding India's presidency of the group.

162. (D) Motihari-Amlekhgunj pipeline with Nepal
Under the Neighbourhood First Policy, India has prioritized energy cooperation with its immediate neighbors. A significant milestone was the inauguration of the Motihari-Amlekhgunj petroleum pipeline between India and Nepal. This cross-border project ensures a reliable and cost-effective supply of fuel to Nepal, reducing transportation costs and strengthening the economic ties between the two nations. This initiative serves as a model for regional energy integration and cooperative infrastructure development in South Asia.

163. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The progress of SAARC on regional integration has been significantly slower compared to other blocs like ASEAN. This is largely due to the deep-seated political disputes between its two largest members, India and Pakistan. These bilateral tensions have frequently overshadowed the association's developmental goals and led to the postponement of summits, preventing the region from effectively implementing trade agreements and connectivity projects that would benefit all its member nations.

164. (C) India is the world's largest provider of generic drugs by volume.
India has established itself as the "pharmacy of the world," being the largest provider of generic medicines globally by volume. The pharmaceutical sector is a major export earner, providing affordable and high-quality drugs to both developed and developing countries. While the industry faces challenges regarding raw material imports, its strength in manufacturing generics has made it a critical player in global healthcare, especially in the supply of essential life-saving medications.

165. (B) CAROTAR (Customs Administration of Rules of Origin under Trade Agreements) Rules
To prevent the misuse of free trade agreements and ensure that only genuine products benefit from tariff concessions, India implemented the

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134. (C) Members of a Customs Union adopt a common external tariff
The primary difference between a Free Trade Agreement and a Customs Union lies in their external trade policies. In an FTA, member nations reduce internal tariffs but maintain their own independent tariffs against non-member countries. In contrast, members of a Customs Union not only eliminate internal trade barriers but also adopt a common external tariff for all goods entering the union from outside. This requires a higher degree of policy coordination.

135. (C) Services
The South Asian Free Trade Area agreement focuses primarily on the liberalization of merchandise trade among its member nations. While it aims to reduce tariffs on industrial and agricultural goods, the services sector is specifically excluded from its core provisions. Cooperation in services is handled through a separate framework known as the SAARC Agreement on Trade in Services, reflecting the different complexities and regulatory challenges involved in liberalizing service-led trade.

136. (A) The inverted duty structure and higher competitiveness of ASEAN manufacturing
India's trade deficit with ASEAN post-FTA is attributed to several factors. A major cause is the inverted duty structure, where tariffs on raw materials are higher than on finished products, hurting domestic producers. Additionally, many ASEAN nations have highly competitive manufacturing sectors that have been able to penetrate the Indian market more effectively than Indian firms have been able to enter ASEAN markets, resulting in a persistent imbalance in trade.

137. (D) I, II, III and IV
The G-20 Development Agenda includes several significant initiatives aimed at fostering global growth and resilience. These include the Green Development Pact for sustainable transitions, the focus on Women-led Development, and the establishment of a Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group. Additionally, the creation of a Global Digital Public Infrastructure Repository highlights the group's commitment to using technology for inclusive development, reflecting a comprehensive and multifaceted approach to global challenges.

138. (A) III, IV, II, I
Multilateral trade negotiations have evolved through several distinct rounds. The Kennedy Round took place in the 1960s, followed by the Tokyo Round in the 1970s. The Uruguay Round, which concluded in 1994, led to the creation of the WTO. The current Doha Development Round was launched in 2001. This chronological sequence reflects the ongoing efforts to reduce global trade barriers and establish a rules-based system for international commerce.

139. (D) I, II and III
The Group of Twenty was formed in response to the financial crises of the late 1990s. It includes nineteen individual countries and the European Union as a permanent member. Collectively, the group represents approximately 80% of the world's GDP and two-thirds of the global population. This significant economic weight makes the G-20 the premier forum for international economic cooperation, allowing it to address the most pressing challenges facing the global economy.

140. (D) RCEP
India is a member of several regional and international economic frameworks, including SAFTA, BIMSTEC, and the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework. However, while India was an initial participant in the negotiations for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership, it decided to opt out of the agreement in 2019. Consequently, RCEP is the only grouping in the list of which India is not currently a member, reflecting its specific approach to regional trade integration.

141. (C) Dhaka
The Secretariat of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation is the administrative hub of the organization. It was established in 2014 and is permanently located in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The Secretariat is responsible for coordinating the activities of the regional grouping, which includes seven member nations around the Bay of Bengal, and facilitating cooperation in various sectors like trade, energy, and disaster management.

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126. (A) I, III, IV, V
BIMSTEC is a regional grouping that includes nations around the Bay of Bengal. Its members are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand. Pakistan is not a member of this specific group. BIMSTEC provides a crucial link between South Asia and Southeast Asia, fostering cooperation in various sectors like trade, technology, and energy, and serving as an important alternative framework for regional integration.

127. (C) Spaghetti Bowl Effect
The "Noodle Bowl Effect" is a term used in Asia that is synonymous with the "Spaghetti Bowl Effect" used in the West. Both terms describe the complication and confusion caused by a large number of overlapping and intersecting free trade agreements. This complexity arises from the different rules of origin and tariff schedules in each agreement, which can create significant administrative burdens for businesses and potentially distort international trade flows.

128. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India's decision to not join the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership was based on significant economic concerns. The government feared that the agreement lacked adequate safeguards against a surge in imports, particularly from China. There were also concerns that weak rules of origin would allow for the circumvention of tariffs, potentially leading to a flood of cheap goods that would hurt domestic manufacturing and worsen the nation's trade balance.

129. (D) The OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
The Base Erosion and Profit Shifting framework is a major international initiative aimed at combating tax avoidance by multinational corporations. This project is a central agenda of the G-20 and is implemented in close collaboration with the OECD. The framework provides a set of international standards and tools to ensure that profits are taxed where the actual economic activities generating them occur, preventing companies from shifting profits to low-tax jurisdictions.

130. (B) A duty imposed on imported goods to offset subsidies provided to producers in the exporting country
A countervailing duty is a specific trade remedial measure imposed on imported goods. It is used to offset the unfair advantage that foreign producers may have if they receive subsidies from their home governments. By applying this duty, the importing country can level the playing field for its own domestic producers who do not receive such subsidies, ensuring that international trade remains fair and based on competitive principles.

131. (A) USA, China, UAE
During the 2022-23 period, the United States emerged as India's top trading partner based on total trade volume, which includes both exports and imports. China followed as the second-largest trading partner, while the United Arab Emirates ranked third. This order reflects the significant economic ties India maintains with these three nations, which together account for a substantial portion of the country's total international trade and financial engagement.

132. (C) It provides fixed, non-verifiable refund percentages violating WTO norms
The RoDTEP scheme is designed to be fully compliant with World Trade Organization rules. It operates on the principle that taxes should not be exported, providing a mechanism to refund embedded duties that were previously non-recoverable. The refund rates are based on verifiable data and are intended to neutralize the impact of domestic taxes on export prices. This remission-based approach ensures that Indian exporters can compete fairly in the international market.

133. (A) Soya meal and agricultural products
Madhya Pradesh is a major contributor to India's agricultural exports. The state is a leading producer of soybeans, and soya meal represents a major export commodity from the region. Additionally, other agricultural products like wheat and pulses are significant outbound goods. These exports reflect the state's strong agricultural base and its importance in supplying processed food and raw commodities to international markets, boosting rural economies and foreign exchange.

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150. (B) An agreement containing provisions for expediting the movement, release, and clearance of goods, including goods in transit
The Trade Facilitation Agreement is a significant WTO treaty designed to streamline global commerce. It contains provisions aimed at expediting the movement, release, and clearance of goods across international borders. By simplifying and harmonizing customs procedures, the agreement helps reduce the time and costs associated with international trade. This is particularly beneficial for small businesses and developing nations, making it easier for them to participate in global value chains.

151. (C) IORA (Indian Ocean Rim Association)
The Indian Ocean Rim Association is a regional organization that focuses extensively on the "Blue Economy" as a key pillar of its developmental mandate. The blue economy involves the sustainable use of ocean resources for economic growth, improved livelihoods, and jobs. IORA promotes cooperation among its member nations in areas like maritime security, fisheries management, and offshore energy, recognizing the vital importance of the Indian Ocean for regional and global prosperity.

152. (C) Recognizing the interconnectedness of all life forms on Earth
The theme "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam," adopted during India's G-20 Presidency, is rooted in the philosophy that the world is one family. It emphasizes the deep interconnectedness of all life forms on the planet and the shared responsibility for a sustainable future. This vision guided the group's discussions on global challenges, advocating for inclusive solutions that benefit all nations and people, reflecting a holistic and human-centric approach to international cooperation and development.

153. (C) Inclusivity, openness, and an ASEAN-centric regional architecture
The ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific outlines a vision for the region based on inclusivity and openness. It emphasizes the need for an ASEAN-centric regional architecture where cooperation is prioritized over competition. The outlook promotes a rules-based order and cooperation in areas like maritime security and sustainable development, aiming to ensure that the Indo-Pacific remains a zone of peace and prosperity for all participating nations, regardless of their size.

154. (A) ASEAN
The East Asia Summit is a premier regional forum for strategic dialogue and cooperation. While it includes eighteen member nations, including major powers like the USA, China, and India, ASEAN plays the central role in driving the EAS agenda. The summit is held annually back-to-back with ASEAN meetings, and its leadership and coordination are managed by the ASEAN chair, ensuring that the regional grouping remains at the heart of East Asian diplomacy.

155. (A) Through duty credit scrips that can be used to pay customs duties
The Service Exports from India Scheme was designed to encourage the export of services. Under this scheme, eligible service providers are rewarded with duty credit scrips based on a percentage of their net foreign exchange earnings. These scrips are transferable and can be used to pay various duties and taxes to the government. This mechanism provides a tangible financial benefit that helps enhance the competitiveness of Indian service providers in the global market.

156. (A) Japan
The Supply Chain Resilience Initiative is a strategic partnership launched by India, Australia, and Japan. The initiative was created in response to the vulnerabilities exposed during the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to reduce dependence on any single country, particularly China. It aims to foster a more resilient and diversified supply chain in the Indo-Pacific region by sharing best practices, promoting investment, and enhancing cooperation among the three participating nations.

157. (D) It prevents third-party countries from routing goods duty-free
Rules of Origin are a critical component of the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement. They are designed to ensure that the tariff benefits of the agreement only apply to products that are genuinely manufactured or significantly processed within the member nations. By establishing these criteria, the rules prevent third-party countries from unfairly routing their goods through an ASEAN country to enter the

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110. (C) Deliberating on global macroeconomic issues, tax, and financial architecture
The Finance Track is a central pillar of the G-20's structural mechanism. It is composed of finance ministers and central bank governors who meet regularly to discuss critical economic issues. Their deliberations focus on coordinating global macroeconomic policies, reforming international financial architecture, and addressing international taxation challenges. This track ensures that the world's major economies work together to maintain global financial stability and foster sustainable economic growth.

111. (D) To maintain ASEAN centrality and promote cooperation, peace, and prosperity in the region
The ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific is a strategic document that outlines the regional grouping's vision for the Indo-Pacific. Its primary objective is to maintain ASEAN centrality and ensure that the regional architecture remains inclusive and rules-based. The outlook promotes cooperation in maritime security, connectivity, and sustainable development, aiming to ensure peace and prosperity while preventing the region from becoming an arena for great power competition.

112. (A) II, I, III, IV
India has signed several trade and economic agreements in a specific chronological order. The South Asian Free Trade Area agreement was signed in 2004, followed by the India-ASEAN Free Trade Agreement in goods in 2009. More recently, India concluded the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement with the UAE in 2022 and the Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement with Australia, reflecting an accelerating pace of trade diplomacy.

113. (C) Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)
The Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics is the premier organization for trade data in India. It is responsible for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of India's foreign trade statistics. By providing accurate and timely data on exports and imports, the DGCI&S supports policy formulation, market research, and strategic decision-making by the government and businesses, ensuring transparency and accountability in the nation's trade performance.

114. (B) Treating the partner nation equally as the most favored trading partner without discrimination in tariffs
The Most Favoured Nation principle is a cornerstone of the multilateral trading system. It requires that any trade concession or tariff reduction granted to one member nation must be extended to all other members. Granting MFN status signifies a commitment to non-discrimination, ensuring that a trading partner is treated as well as any other "most favored" nation. This promotes fairness and stability in international trade relations.

115. (D) Promoting sustainable consumption and behavioral change
The concept of "Lifestyle for Environment" was a key priority pushed by India at the G-20. It focuses on individual and collective action to protect the environment by promoting sustainable consumption patterns. The initiative encourages people to make mindful choices in their daily lives to reduce waste and conserve resources. By emphasizing behavioral change, LiFE aims to address climate change from a grassroots level, complementing high-level policy actions.

116. (D) The EPCG scheme allows duty-free import of raw materials for immediate resale.
Export incentive schemes in India are designed to support production for international markets. While the MEIS was replaced by the WTO-compliant RoDTEP, and Duty Drawback refunds taxes on inputs, the EPCG scheme specifically facilitates the import of capital goods for export production. However, it does not allow for the immediate resale of these goods, as they must be used for manufacturing to fulfill a specified export obligation.

117. (A) I, II and III
The ASEAN Community is built upon three official pillars that guide its regional integration. These are the ASEAN Political-Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. Together, these pillars address a broad spectrum of issues, including regional peace, economic unity, and social development. This comprehensive

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CAROTAR rules in 2020. These rules empower customs authorities to strictly verify the origin of imported goods. By requiring importers to provide more detailed information and documentation, the government aims to prevent the circumvention of duties and ensure that trade pacts do not inadvertently hurt domestic industries.

166. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Foreign trade involves several fundamental economic concepts. A trade deficit occurs when imports exceed exports, while a trade surplus indicates the opposite. The Balance of Payments is a comprehensive record of all international economic transactions of a country. Foreign exchange reserves consist of foreign currency and other assets held by the central bank. Together, these indicators provide a complete picture of a nation's economic health and its relationship with the global economy.

167. (D) Setting up a Free Trade Agreement or Customs Union
While the Most Favoured Nation principle mandates non-discrimination, the World Trade Organization allows for certain exceptions. A major exception is the formation of a Free Trade Agreement or a Customs Union. Member nations of such groupings are allowed to grant each other preferential treatment, such as lower tariffs, without being required to extend those same benefits to all other WTO members. This allows for deeper regional integration while maintaining the general multilateral framework.

168. (A) III, I, IV, II
The export process in a Special Economic Zone follows a logical sequence. It begins with the actual manufacturing or processing of goods within the unit. Once ready, the exporter files a shipping bill, and the goods are cleared by the SEZ customs authorities for transport. Finally, the process is completed when the export proceeds are realized in foreign exchange. this structured workflow ensures that all trade operations within the SEZ are properly documented and regulated.

169. (A) The Dispute Settlement Body (DSB)
The World Trade Organization has a specialized mechanism for resolving trade conflicts between its member nations. The Dispute Settlement Body is responsible for managing this process, which involves consultations, panel reviews, and appellate rulings. This rules-based system ensures that trade disputes are settled through a formal and legal process rather than through arbitrary actions, providing stability and predictability to the global trading environment and protecting the rights of all member states.

170. (C) India faces a significant trade deficit.
In recent years, India's trade relationship with the ASEAN grouping has been characterized by a persistent and significant trade deficit. This means that the total value of goods India imports from ASEAN nations far exceeds the value of its exports to them. This imbalance is often attributed to the high competitiveness of ASEAN manufacturing and the inverted duty structure in India, making it a key area of focus for future trade negotiations and policy.

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171. (C) Re-importing exported goods via third countries to claim tax benefits
In the context of foreign trade, "round tripping" refers to a practice where goods are exported and then re-imported, often through a third country, to gain unfair tax benefits or incentives. This can involve manipulating trade documents to make it appear that the goods have been genuinely sold abroad. Such practices are discouraged and monitored by authorities because they distort trade statistics and result in the loss of government revenue through fraudulent claims.

172. (A) Foreign Currency Assets, Gold, SDRs, Reserve Position in the IMF
India's foreign exchange reserves are composed of several key assets managed by the central bank. Foreign currency assets, such as the US dollar and euro, consistently form the largest portion. Gold reserves represent the second-largest component by value. Special Drawing Rights with the IMF and the reserve position in the IMF make up the remaining, smaller portions. This composition ensures that the nation has adequate liquidity to meet its international payment obligations.

173. (B) Import duty on raw materials being higher than the import duty on finished products
An inverted duty structure occurs when the customs duty on imported raw materials is higher than the duty on finished products made from

142. (D) The USA's objection to India's Domestic Content Requirement (DCR) in its national solar mission
The solar panel dispute at the WTO involved a challenge by the United States against India's national solar mission. The USA objected to the "Domestic Content Requirement," which mandated that a certain percentage of solar cells and modules used in projects be manufactured locally. The WTO eventually ruled against India, highlighting the tension between domestic industrial policies aimed at promoting self-reliance and international trade rules regarding non-discrimination.

143. (C) Free on Board
"Free on Board" is a standard international trade term used in shipping contracts. It indicates the point at which the seller's responsibility for the goods ends and the buyer's responsibility begins. When a transaction is made on an FOB basis, the seller is responsible for the cost of delivering the goods to the specified port and loading them onto the vessel, after which the buyer assumes all risks and costs.

144. (A) Adoption of an IMF-FSB synthesis paper for regulation
During its G-20 Presidency, India led discussions on the global regulation of crypto-assets. A major outcome was the adoption of a synthesis paper prepared jointly by the IMF and the Financial Stability Board. This document provides a roadmap for a coordinated global regulatory framework, addressing the risks associated with crypto-assets while ensuring financial stability. This approach reflects a shift toward global consensus on how to manage the challenges posed by digital currencies.

145. (C) Gujarat
Gujarat has consistently maintained its position as the leading state in India's merchandise exports. This is due to its strong industrial base, particularly in petroleum refining, chemicals, and textiles, as well as its superior port infrastructure. The state's business-friendly environment and strategic coastal location have allowed it to account for a significant portion of the country's total outbound trade, making it a critical driver of India's overall export performance.

146. (A) Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) → Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) → Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA)
Trade agreements vary in their depth and scope of integration. A Preferential Trade Agreement is the most basic, involving tariff reductions on a limited number of products. A CECA is broader, covering merchandise trade and some services. The CEPA is the most comprehensive, including trade in goods, services, investment, intellectual property, and other areas of economic cooperation. This sequence represents the evolution from simple tariff concessions to deep economic partnerships.

147. (A) South Asian Free Trade Area
In the context of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, SAFTA stands for the South Asian Free Trade Area. This agreement was signed in 2004 to create a free trade zone among the eight member nations. It aims to reduce customs duties on all traded goods to zero by a specified timeline, moving toward a more integrated regional market and fostering economic cooperation among the diverse nations of South Asia.

148. (A) Paying basic customs duties as if the goods were imported
A fundamental rule of Special Economic Zones is that they are treated as foreign territory for trade purposes. Therefore, if a unit within an SEZ sells its products into the Domestic Tariff Area, the transaction is treated as an import into India. The buyer or the SEZ unit must pay the full basic customs duties and other applicable taxes, just as they would for goods arriving from any foreign country.

149. (C) The G-20
The Financial Stability Board was established in 2009 as a direct response to the global financial crisis. It was created under the aegis of the G-20 to monitor and make recommendations about the global financial system. The FSB coordinates the work of national financial authorities and international standard-setting bodies, aiming to promote effective regulatory and supervisory policies that enhance global financial stability and prevent future systemic crises in the international market.

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documents represent significant milestones in global and regional governance, setting the rules and agendas for international cooperation and trade.

181. (D) G-20 - Geneva
International organizations have permanent secretariats to manage their administrative tasks, with SAARC located in Kathmandu, ASEAN in Jakarta, and BIMSTEC in Dhaka. In contrast, the G-20 does not have a permanent secretariat. Instead, the presidency and the responsibility for organizing its work rotate annually among its member nations. This unique structure allows the group to remain flexible and adapt its focus based on the evolving priorities of its rotating leadership and the global economy.

182. (D) Exchange rate volatility and hard currency dependency
India's decision to permit trade settlement in Rupees is a strategic move to reduce the country's dependency on hard currencies like the US dollar. By allowing transactions to be settled in local currency, the government aims to mitigate the risks associated with exchange rate volatility and international sanctions. This mechanism facilitates smoother trade with partners facing currency shortages, enhances the international status of the Rupee, and provides more stable and predictable environment for Indian exporters and importers.

183. (D) Reducing the cost of shipping between India and Europe
The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor is expected to provide significant economic benefits by creating a more efficient transport route. By integrating rail and ship-to-rail links, the project aims to significantly reduce the cost and time of shipping goods between India and European markets. This improved connectivity will enhance trade volumes, boost economic integration among the participating nations, and provide a reliable and potentially more cost-effective alternative to traditional maritime routes through the Suez Canal.

184. (B) It was heavily focused on economic integration with Southeast Asia without a strong strategic/ security component.
India's Look East Policy, launched in the early 1990s, was primarily an economic initiative designed to re-engage with the fast-growing economies of Southeast Asia. While it successfully fostered trade and investment ties, it lacked a significant strategic or security dimension. It was only when the policy was upgraded to the Act East Policy that India began to include a more comprehensive approach, incorporating security cooperation and a broader strategic vision for the Indo-Pacific region.

185. (C) BIMSTEC
A significant shift in India's regional diplomacy occurred in 2019 when leaders from the BIMSTEC grouping were invited to the Prime Minister's swearing-in ceremony. This move signaled a strategic prioritization of BIMSTEC over SAARC, reflecting India's desire to focus on regional cooperation that is not hindered by bilateral tensions with Pakistan. By engaging more deeply with Bay of Bengal nations, India aimed to boost connectivity and trade through this more active and productive regional framework.

186. (D) Forging a unified regional identity and building a caring, sharing society
The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community is one of the three core pillars of the regional grouping. Its primary focus is on the human and social dimensions of integration, aiming to build a common regional identity and a caring society. The pillar addresses issues like education, health, disaster management, and cultural exchange. By promoting people-to-people connectivity and social welfare, it seeks to ensure that the benefits of ASEAN integration are felt by all citizens across its diverse member states.

187. (C) To reduce the logistics cost as a percentage of GDP to improve export competitiveness
The National Logistics Policy is a major initiative aimed at transforming India's transport and warehousing sector. Its primary objective is to reduce the country's high logistics costs, which are currently a significant burden on the economy. By improving efficiency and reducing these costs as a percentage of GDP, the policy aims to make Indian exports more price-competitive in the

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investment and promote economic cooperation between the signatory nations.

195. (A) Software and IT-enabled Services
The software and IT-enabled services sector is the most significant contributor to India's total services exports. India has established itself as a global leader in this field, providing a wide range of services including software development, business process outsourcing, and high-end consultancy. This sector's strong performance has been a major driver of the country's overall service-led growth and a critical source of foreign exchange earnings, highlighting India's competitive advantage in technology and skilled professional services.

196. (A) China, Japan, South Korea
The "ASEAN Plus Three" is a major forum for regional cooperation in East Asia. It consists of the ten member states of ASEAN and three additional partners: China, Japan, and South Korea. This framework was established to facilitate dialogue on various economic, financial, and political issues, aiming to promote regional stability and deeper integration. The ASEAN Plus Three has been particularly active in financial cooperation, such as through the creation of currency swap arrangements to ensure regional financial stability.

197. (C) A precursor agreement where tariffs are reduced on a limited set of goods before a comprehensive FTA is concluded
An "Early Harvest Scheme" is a tactical approach used in trade negotiations where the participating countries agree to reduce or eliminate tariffs on a small group of goods before a full-scale free trade agreement is finalized. This allows both nations to see immediate benefits from trade liberalization and build confidence for more complex negotiations. It serves as a stepping stone toward a more comprehensive economic partnership, demonstrating a commitment to trade expansion while working through broader regulatory challenges.

198. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
International trade is influenced by various policy instruments. Tariffs are taxes on imports, while subsidies are financial aid given to domestic producers. Non-tariff barriers include restrictive regulations and standards that can hinder trade, and quotas are physical limits on the volume of goods allowed into a country. These different tools are used by governments to regulate trade, protect domestic industries, and influence the overall balance of payments, often becoming central points in multilateral and bilateral trade negotiations.

199. (B) I, II, III, IV
India's "Neighbourhood First" policy is built on a comprehensive framework that prioritizes relations with immediate neighbors. The policy follows a logical progression, starting with the enhancement of trade and transit connectivity to build economic interdependence. This is followed by cooperation in mutual security to ensure regional stability. Finally, the policy emphasizes cultural exchange to foster people-to-people ties and build a shared regional identity, reflecting a multi-layered approach to strengthening ties with neighboring South Asian nations.

200. (A) To conduct investigations on anti-dumping, countervailing, and safeguard measures
The Directorate General of Trade Remedies is the primary national authority in India responsible for conducting investigations related to trade remedial measures. It analyzes data on anti-dumping, countervailing duties, and safeguard measures to determine if domestic industry is being injured by unfair trade practices or sudden import surges. Based on its findings, the DGTR recommends the imposition of duties to the government, ensuring that India's domestic producers are protected within the framework of international trade rules.

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international market, supporting the overall goal of becoming a global manufacturing and trading hub.

188. (C) To ensure continuity and consistency in the G-20 agenda across presidencies
The G-20 operates through a leadership structure known as the Troika, which consists of the previous, current, and incoming presidencies. The primary purpose of this arrangement is to ensure continuity and consistency in the group's agenda as it transitions between different host nations. By working together, the three presidencies can ensure that major initiatives and commitments are sustained over multiple years, providing a more stable and effective framework for international economic cooperation and policy coordination.

189. (A) II, III, IV, I
The process of imposing anti-dumping duties in India follows a strict legal sequence. It begins when the domestic industry files a valid application. The Directorate General of Trade Remedies then initiates an investigation and, if dumping is found, issues its final findings and recommendations. Finally, the Ministry of Finance formally notifies and imposes the duty. This structured approach ensures that trade remedies are based on thorough investigations and are consistent with both domestic law and international trade rules.

190. (B) Developing, less developed, and emerging economies primarily located in Africa, Asia, and Latin America
The term "Global South" refers to a group of countries that are generally characterized as developing, less developed, or emerging economies. These nations are primarily located in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. During its G-20 Presidency, India championed the interests of the Global South, emphasizing that their developmental needs and priorities must be integrated into the global economic agenda. This concept highlights the shared challenges and aspirations of these nations in a changing global landscape.

191. (B) Chabahar
India is actively developing the Chabahar port in Iran as a strategic gateway to Afghanistan and Central Asia. This project allows India to bypass the land route through Pakistan, which has been restricted for many years. By providing a direct maritime link to Iran and then inland connections to landlocked neighbors, Chabahar enhances India's trade and strategic presence in the region, fostering economic development and providing a vital transit route for humanitarian and commercial cargo.

192. (B) A percentage of the Free On Board (FOB) value of exports
The RoDTEP scheme calculates the refund for exporters based on a specified percentage of the Free On Board value of the exported goods. This rate is determined for each product category based on the estimated amount of embedded taxes and duties that were paid during the production and transport process. By using the FOB value as a base, the scheme provides a transparent and standardized way to neutralize the impact of domestic taxes, ensuring that Indian exports remain competitive.

193. (A) Guaranteed post-study work visas for Indian STEM graduates in Australia
A key outcome of the Economic Cooperation and Trade Agreement between India and Australia is the improvement in the mobility of professionals and students. Specifically, the agreement includes provisions that guarantee post-study work visas for Indian graduates in STEM and other specified fields. This is a significant benefit for the services sector, as it facilitates the movement of skilled professionals and enhances educational and economic cooperation between the two nations, providing valuable international experience for Indian students.

194. (C) Terms and conditions for private investment between two states
A Bilateral Investment Treaty is a pact between two countries that establishes the terms and conditions for private investment by citizens and companies of one state in another state. These treaties provide legal protections for investors, such as guarantees against expropriation and mechanisms for resolving disputes through international arbitration. By creating a more stable and predictable investment environment, BITs aim to encourage the flow of foreign direct

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